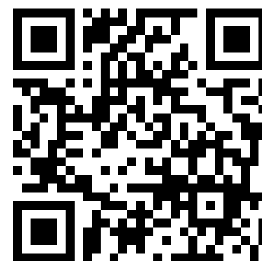
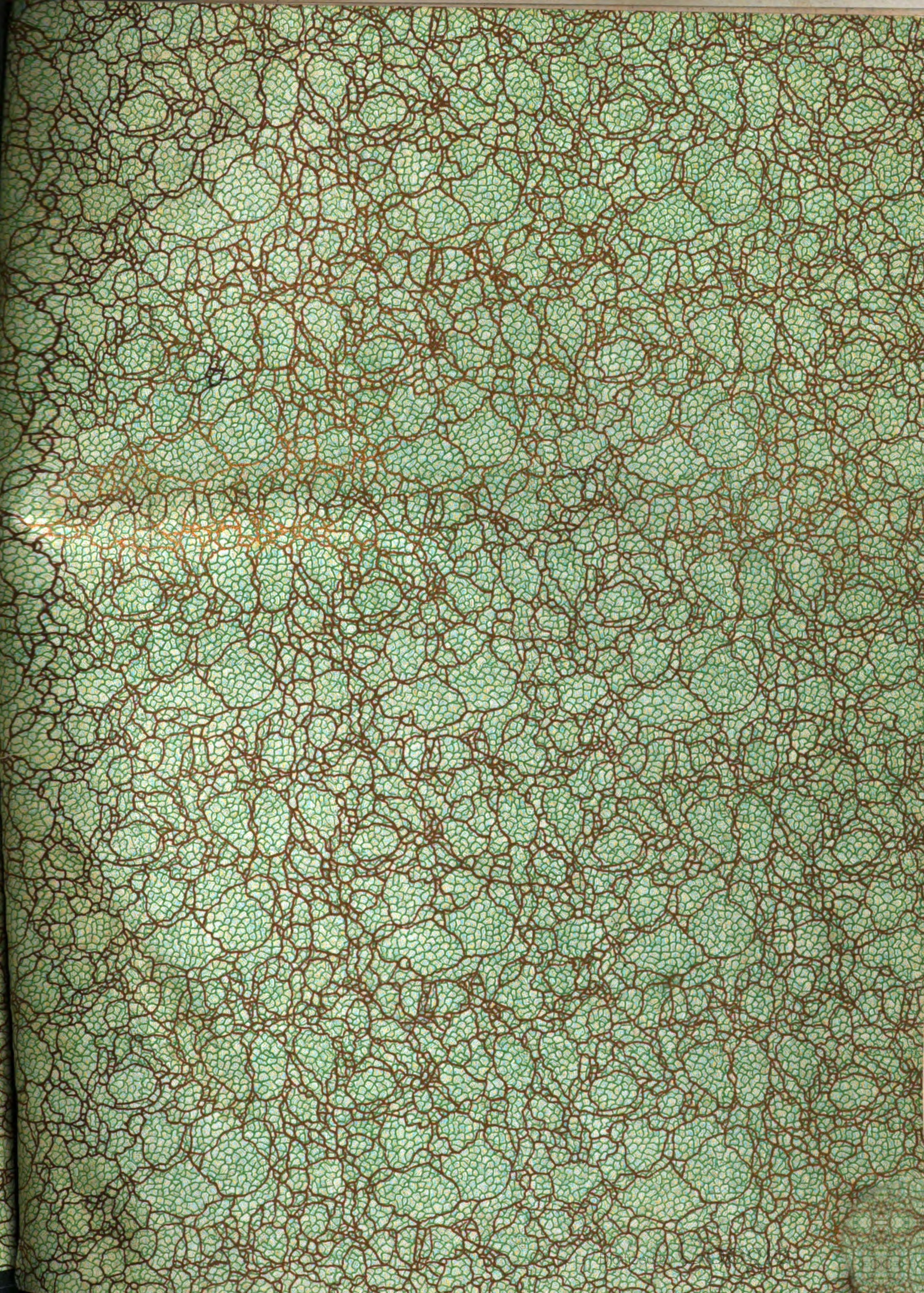



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HISTORY

OF

NORTH CAROLINA

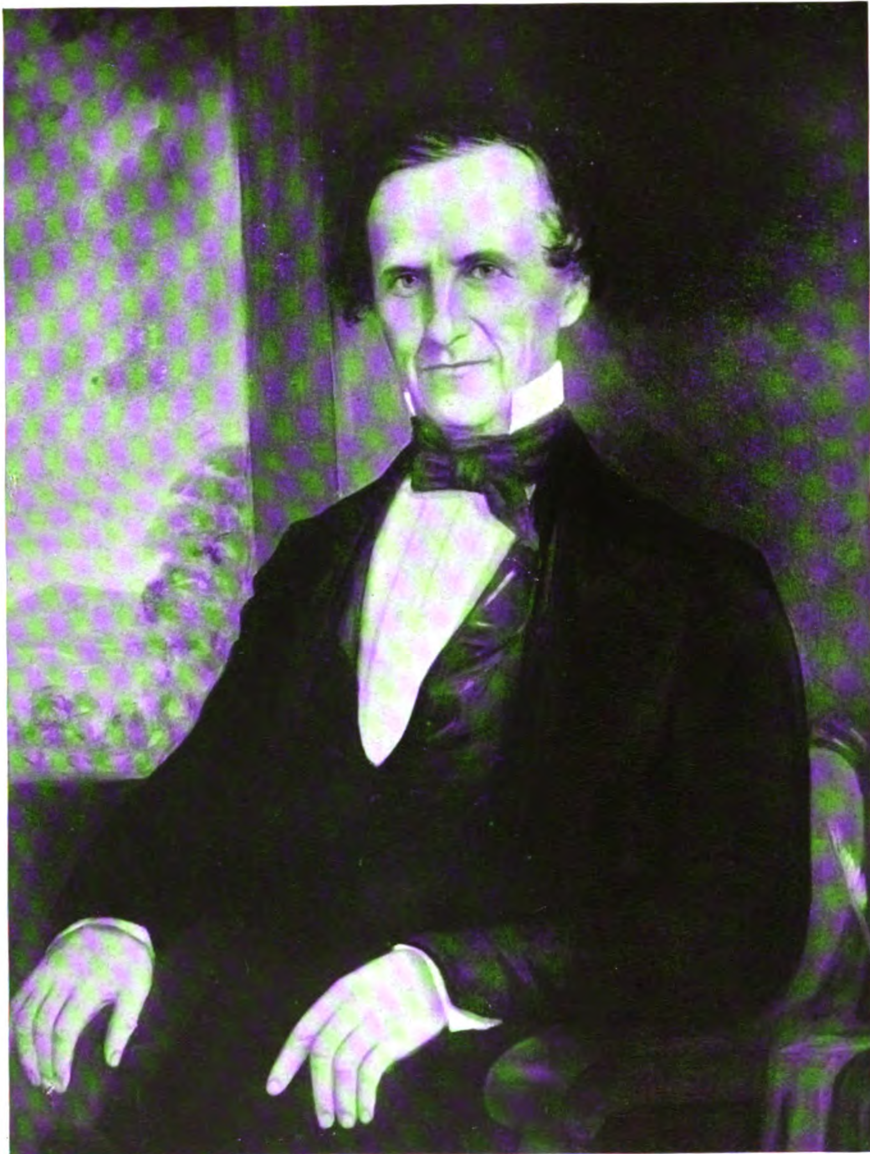
VOLUME IV

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Nathaniel Boyden

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA

HON. NATHANIEL BOYDEN. A concise summary of the life and distinguished services of Hon. Nathaniel Boyden was given recently by Chief Justice Clark upon the acceptance of a portrait of the former justice. Said Judge Clark:

"He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and the son of a soldier of the Revolution, and his son served the South with distinction in the War of of 1861-65. He came to this state in 1822 and was several times a member of the Legislature. In 1847 he was a member of Congress, and again in 1868. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in May, 1871, and served two and a half years till his death in November, 1873.

"Admitted to the bar in 1823, he served in his profession with great distinction for nearly half a century. During that time it was his custom to attend forty-eight courts each year, and he practiced regularly in twelve counties.

"When appointed to the Supreme Court Bench, Judge Boyden was in his 75th year, being the oldest man ever appointed to this bench. Judge Boyden brought to this court the accumulated learning and experience of nearly fifty years at the bar and the intesity of energy and love of labor which had gained him success and fortune in that forum, and commanded for him a well earned reputation here."

Nathaniel Boyden was born at Conway, Massachusetts, August 16, 1796. The Boyden family was long established in England, where the name is found in records covering three centuries. It was from ancestors of wealth and distinction that Nathaniel Boyden derived many qualities that enabled him to adorn the positions he held in life.

The ancestor of all the earlier members of the family was Thomas Boyden, who left Ipswich, Suffolk County, England, in April, 1635, and on the ship Francis came to Massachusetts. There is an extended genealogical work entitled "Thomas Boyden and his descendants." His son, Thomas Boyden, Jr., born at Watertown, Massachusetts, September 26, 1639, married Martha Holden, daughter of Richard Holden, who came to America in the ship Francis in 1634. From Watertown they moved to Groton. Their son, Jonathan Boyden, was born September 27, 1675, lived and died in Groton. The family names of neither of his wives have been preserved. His son, Josiah Boyden, born at Groton September 21, 1701, moved to Deerfield about 1762, and in 1767 was one of those who signed the petition asking for a division of the township. The answer to that petition was the Town of Conway. Josiah Boyden first married Eunice Parker.

Their son John Boyden, father of Judge Boyden, was born at Conway, Massachusetts, January 29, 1764, and was the first male child of European parents born in that township. He died October 2, 1857, at the great age of ninety-three. As a soldier in the Revolution he stood on guard at one end of the cable stretched across the Hudson River to prevent the passing of the sloop of war Vulture when Benedict Arnold was plotting to betray West Point, and he often reverentially spoke of seeing Washington when he made his unexpected visit to West Point after Arnold's flight. John Boyden enlisted several times during the Revolution. His first enlistment was for three months at Ticonderoga. Aside from his military service he spent his life as a farmer at Conway.

Judge Boyden's mother, Eunice Hayden, was the daughter of Dr. Moses Hayden, a learned physician of Conway. Eunice Hayden was a sister of Hon. Moses Hayden, a member of Congress from New York. On this side of the family William Hayden came to America in 1630. The Haydens long held legal appointment in England from the king and Nathaniel Boyden probably derived his brilliant talents as a lawyer from his mother's family.

Nathaniel Boyden displayed the martial spirit of his ancestors and at the age of fifteen enlisted in the War of 1812. For his services he was granted a land warrant for 160 acres. He was liberally educated, preparing for college at Deerfield Academy, and attending in succession Williams College, and Union College in New York, whence he was graduated in July, 1821. He studied law while in college, and also under his uncle Hon. Moses Hayden.

In 1822 Nathaniel Boyden came south for the purpose of teaching school. In the fall of that year he and his companion, a clock-maker's agent, named Sidney Porter—grandfather of the late "O. Henry"—alighted from the stage coach near King's Crossroads in Guilford County, North Carolina; and after breakfast, having surveyed the scene, they determined on the spur of the moment to remain, rather than continue to their destination further south.

Nathaniel Boyden found a school to teach at King's Cross Roads and at the same time acquainted himself with the North Carolina Legal Code and Procedure. Later he taught school in Madison, Rockingham County, where he met Ruth, great-niece of Governor Alexander Martin. She became his wife January 20, 1825. In December, 1823, he was licensed to practice and settled near Germanton in Stokes County, where he resided until his removal to Surrey County in 1832. In 1842 he moved to Salisbury which was his home until his death, November 30, 1873.

Aside from these facts it is possible to obtain something approaching a better estimate and characterization of Judge Boyden from the words of Dr. Archibald Henderson of the University of

North Carolina, in his address on presenting the portrait of Judge Boyden to the Supreme Court.

In appreciation of Nathaniel Boyden's powers as a lawyer, Dr. Henderson said: "Brought into competition, at the outset of his legal career with men of the stamp of Ruffin, Murphey, Nash, Settle, Yancey and the Moreheads, he met every emergency through the extraordinary gifts with which nature and study had endowed him—vigorous intellect, perception quick as light, and an ability in mental reasoning well-nigh phenomenal. A later contemporary thus characterizes him: 'He delighted in the practice of the noble profession which he so much adorned and in which he reached so high an eminence. The fine intellectual conflicts to which it gave rise had for him indescribable charms. They were meat and drink to his nature. Self reliance never forsook him for a moment. His moral courage was sublime. He never shrank from the performance of any duty nor hesitated to take any responsibility. His fidelity to his chiefs was never doubted. With all these high qualities, being well grounded in the law and thoroughly understanding its great cardinal principles, success was inevitable.'

"From his time of retirement from Congress until his elevation to the Bench he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession over a circuit of twelve counties. For more than thirty years he regularly attended the sessions of the Supreme Court of the State. Endowed with an eminently practical mind and extraordinary industry, he attained to great repute and achieved a handsome competency. As Associate Justice of this Court during the two and a half years of his incumbency, Judge Boyden delivered opinions, which, for practical wisdom, broad knowledge, and cogency in reasoning may uniformly be cited with profit. The present distinguished head of this court has written of Judge Boyden: 'While on the Bench he was said to have been especially useful on questions of practice. He possessed a strong and cultivated mind, and was endowed with an extraordinary memory. A fair specimen of his style and his practical turn of mind will be found in Horton v. Green, 66 N. C., 596, an action for deceit and false warranty.' "

Of especial interest are his attitude and position in the political life and thought of his time as portrayed by Dr. Henderson. "In all the political changes, through periods of great stress and ferment, in state and nation, Judge Boyden was allied with more than one political party. But as an old line Whig he stood consistently for the doctrines in which he had early learned to believe. In the earlier years of his life he was a Madisonian republican, and when the old republican party dissolved he joined the national republicans and supported John Quincy Adams for the presidency in 1825 and 1829. Upon its formation he became a member of the whig party and stood steadfastly by its fortunes to the last. And when that party ceased to exist he continued to cling to the fundamental doctrines which it had taught. * * * From the very beginning of the war between the States he never expected any other result than the final surrender of the Confederate forces to the Federal army. Yet, notwithstanding what he regarded as their great political errors, he manifested the profoundest sympathy with the Southern people, lamented the stern penalties of war, and lent his aid to the citizens of his adopted State. * * * Judge Boyden was identified with the South by family ties, by interest, and by all the memories of his balmy days; and he was not, at heart, untrue to the South in opposing that which his sagacious mind considered baneful to her welfare, prosperity and peace. He looked upon secession as disastrous to the South. But once the die was cast, he went with the State. One may read today in The Carolina Watchman of 24th of August, 1861, the list of subscriptions to the Confederate Loan—a list headed by the name of Nathaniel Boyden in the sum of $1,500, accompanied by the statement that his tobacco, as well, would be freely subscribed. He bore the sternest test of all—he gave his beloved youngest son, Archibald Henderson, to fight for the cause of the Confederacy.

"One who knew him intimately has written that 'no man was more opposed to the plan of Congressional reconstruction than Judge Boyden, and none labored harder to prevent it.' But at the same time none realized more clearly than he the exigency, as well as the intrinsic justice, of making some sort of concession in the form of political privileges to the negro race. Nathaniel Boyden was appointed by Governor Worth in 1866 on a Commission, the main function of which was to investigate the condition of affairs and mature a rational and humane policy. * * * The plan proposed, known as the 'North Carolina Plan,' in the formulation of which Judge Boyden had a large share, had for its basis impartial suffrage and universal amnesty. * * * In all probability, the North Carolina Plan would have been accepted by the State Legislature but for the conviction that it would be only the prelude to the imposition of deeper humiliations. Foreseeing the direful consequences to North Carolina in case of its failure, Mr. Boyden had its success deeply at heart. Upon learning of the failure of the plan, after all his arduous and sincerely patriotic efforts, the anguished man vented his deep grief in bitter tears. * * * It was related in writing by the late John A. Boyden, and is believed to be an historic fact, though never hitherto given to the public, that President Lincoln had selected Nathaniel Boyden for the post of Provisional Governor of North Carolina. The proclamation had been prepared by President Lincoln, who was assassinated on the night before it was to be published.

"In the Convention of 1865 he played one of the leading roles and introduced the ordinance which declared that the ordinance of May 20, 1861, 'is now and has been at all times null and void.' In the impeachment trial of Governor Holden he was one of the brilliant array of legal talent composing the Governor's counsel; and his speech on March 17, 1871, with its imposing marshalling of legal authorities, is memorable as an argument on the impossibility of holding the Governor responsible for his execution of an unconstitutional law.

"Lastly Mr. Boyden was consistent with his own principles, long tenaciously maintained, in transferring his allegiance in 1868, to the republican party. * * * Apart from the policy of the republican party in reference to reconstruction he had always held to some of its great cardinal principles."

The following tribute to Judge Boyden was written at the time of his death by Dr. Henderson's father. "In all his intercourse with his fellowmen Judge Boyden was straightforward, honest, direct. He was a pattern of perfect sincerity in all that he said or did. He was manly in everything. Flattery he detested. The arts of the demagogue he despised. No man ever lived who was farther



A. H. Boyden

away from corruption. His integrity was never doubted by any man who came near him. His manly and straightforward courage, accompanied by a certain brusqueness of manner, may have led some to suppose that he was deficient in some of the qualities of the heart. If so, it was a great mistake. With as much of true manhood as belongs to the greatest and most powerful characters, he yet possessed all the tenderness that characterizes the gentlest of the gentler sex. None who knew him well can deny that his was a character that deserves to be held long in remembrance, especially as a bright example to the young men of the country. Let them take courage from that remarkable example, and emulate his many virtues and noble qualities, and success in whatever they undertake is within their reach."

Reference has already been made to his first marriage. This wife died August 20, 1844, leaving four children, Nathaniel, John Augustus, Sarah Ann and Ruth. In November, 1845, he was married to Mrs. Jane (Henderson) Mitchell, widow of Dr. Lueco Mitchell, and niece of Chief Justice Leonard Henderson and daughter of Archibald Henderson. Of this union there was one son, Archibald H. Boyden, whose career is subject for a separate sketch on other pages.

COL. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON BOYDEN. A broad-minded, public-spirited citizen of Salisbury, Rowan County, Col. Archibald H. Boyden, now serving as postmaster, has long been associated with the higher and better interests of city and county, advocating and working for those ideas and measures that will be of lasting good to the community, being more especially interested in the mental, moral, and physical development of the children of this generation, in whom he sees the future guardians of the public welfare. Coming from honored New England ancestry, he was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, January 29, 1847, a son of Hon. Nathaniel and Jane Mitchell (Henderson) Boyden, and maternal grandson of Hon. Archibald and Sarah (Alexander) Henderson, families of prominence and influence. The house in which his birth occurred, and which he now owns and occupies, was built by his grandfather, Hon. Archibald Henderson, in 1800. It is a large commodious, frame building, colonial in style, and sits back some distance from the street, the location being ideal. It is surrounded by a beautiful lawn, ornamented with trees, plants and shrubs, rendering the place pleasant and attractive. On this lot stood the building occupied as a law office by Andrew Jackson during the year he practiced law in Salisbury. In 1876 Mr. Boyden sold the building, which was taken first to Philadelphia, and later to Chicago.

In 1863 Mr. Boyden left the preparatory school in which he was being fitted for college to enter the Confederate Army. Going to Virginia, he was detailed as a courier to Gen. Robert F. Hoke, and served in that capacity until the close of the conflict. Returning home with health badly shattered by the many hardships and privations of life in camp and field, Colonel Boyden was for nearly five years incapacitated for work. Regaining his former physical vigor, he engaged in the buying and selling of cotton, a substantial business with which he has since been actively identified, being president of Boyden, Oranan & Co. and vice president of Oranan & Co., wholesale dealers and jobbers, also interested in various other enterprises of a commercial or financial nature.

Taking a genuine interest in everything connected with the advancement of the public welfare, Colonel Boyden has served with credit to himself, and to the honor and satisfaction of his constituents in numerous offices of trust and responsibility. He was for ten years mayor of Salisbury. When he was first nominated to that position, he promised, if elected, to give the city the much-needed sidewalks, good roads, and better schools, and under his efficient administration all of these promises were fulfilled to the letter, sidewalks being built, streets being paved, and the schools placed among the best in the state. A new railroad station, which Salisbury had long needed, was erected through the colonel's influence with the railroad officials, it being the best station on the road between Washington and Atlanta.

In 1911 Colonel Boyden was elected to the State Senate, and was renominated in 1913, but refused to accept the nomination. While a member of the Senate he secured the passage of a bill for the state inspection of schools, but it was defeated in the House. He continued to advocate the measure, however, and the Legislature of 1916 enacted such a law. For a full quarter of a century the colonel has served as a member of the school board, and for twelve years has been postmaster.

Actively interested not only in the welfare of the children, but in that of the Confederate soldier, Colonel Boyden is serving as chairman of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home at Raleigh, where the 175 inmates are well cared for, and is also chairman of the pension board of Rowan County. He is commander of the First Brigade, North Carolina Veterans. He is likewise chairman of the Salisbury Board of Charities; a member of the board of managers of the Thompson Episcopal Orphanage at Charlotte; and a director of the Children's Home at Greensboro.

On July 7, 1880, Colonel Boyden was united in marriage with May Wheat, a daughter of Hon. Francis E. and May (Wheat) Shober, and granddaughter of Rev. John Thomas Wheat, whose brother, Major Rob Wheat, commanded the Louisiana Tigers in the Civil War. Mrs. Boyden's great grandfather on the paternal side, Gottlieb Shober, was a leader in the Moravian Colony, located at Salem, Forsyth County. Her father was prominent in public affairs, serving as a representative to Congress, and later as secretary of the Senate. Colonel and Mrs. Boyden have two daughters, namely: May Wheat, who married Dr. Vance R. Brawley, and has two children, Robert V. Jr., and Boyden; and Jane Henderson, wife of Burton Craige, has three children, Burton, Jr., Jane Henderson and an infant. Colonel Boyden and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church, in which he has served as vestryman for several years.

HON. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON. who was born in Granville County, North Carolina, August 7, 1768, and died at Salisbury October 21, 1822, had a career replete with the finest successes and dignities of the law, citizenship and manhood. All of this is perhaps best expressed in the inscription placed on his monument by the North Carolina bar, in these words:

"In Memory of Archibald Henderson, to whom his associates at the Bar have erected this Monument to mark their veneration for the character of a Lawyer who illustrated their profession by the extent of his learning, and the unblemished integrity of his life; of a Man who sustained and embellished all the relations of Social Life with rect-

itude and benevolence of a Citizen; who elevated by the native dignity of his mind above the atmosphere of selfishness and party, pursued calmly, yet zealously, the true interest of his country.''

He was of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Samuel Henderson, came from Hanover County, Virginia, and settled in Granville County, North Carolina, about 1742, and subsequently served as sheriff of that county. Richard Henderson, father of the subject of this article, was born in Hanover County, Virginia, April 20, 1735. He read law with his cousin, Judge Williams, for twelve months. When he applied for a license to the chief justice of the colony, whose duty it was to examine applicants and on his certificate request that a license be issued by the governor, young Henderson was asked how long he had read law and what books. When the limited time was stated with the number of books read, the judge remarked that it was useless to go into any examination as no living man, in so short a time, could have read and digested the works he had named. With great promptness and firmness young Henderson replied that it was his privilege to apply for a license and the judge's duty to examine him, and if he was not qualified to reject him. The judge, struck with his sensible and spirited reply, proceeded to a most searching examination. So well did the applicant sustain himself that not only was the certificate granted but with it went encomiums on his industry, acquirements and talents.

The brilliant qualities of mind thus exemplified were sustained throughout his mature career. He soon rose to the highest rank in his profession, and honors and wealth followed. A vacancy occurring on the bench, he was appointed by the governor a judge of the Superior Court, the highest court in the colony. He discharged the duties of this dignified position with fidelity and credit during an exciting and interesting period of North Carolina history. On one occasion he was forced to leave Hillsboro by the disturbances of the regulators. In 1779 he headed the commission which extended westward the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina.

His name has an interesting association with the progress of opening up the country west of the Alleghenies. In 1774, on the advice of Daniel Boone, who had carefully explored the country, Judge Henderson formed a company, comprising John Williams and Leonard H. Bullock of Granville, and others from Orange County, and bought from the Cherokee Indians for a fair consideration all their lands south of the Kentucky River beginning at the junction of that river with the Ohio River and thence south into Tennessee and including a large portion of the present states of Kentucky and Tennessee. The company, known to history as the Transylvania Company, took possession under their title April 20, 1775, and on May 25, Judge Henderson, as president of the Transylvania Company, convened the first Legislative assembly ever held west of the Alleghenies. In 1780 Judge Henderson encouraged the settlement at the French Lick, now Nashville, and opened an office there for the sale of the lands. Not long after his return to North Carolina Richard Henderson died at his home in Granville, January 30, 1785. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Keeling. He was survived by six children, Fanny, Richard, Archibald, Elizabeth, Leonard and John Lawson. The son, Leonard, afterward rose to distinction and became chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Archibald Henderson studied law with Judge Williams and was admitted to the bar, locating soon afterward at Salisbury. He soon became prominent in public life and from 1799 to 1803 represented his district in Congress. He also represented Salisbury in the State Legislature in 1807, 1808, 1809, 1814, 1819 and 1820. About the year 1800 he built a commodious frame house in colonial style, located on South Church street, and it is now owned and occupied by his grandson, Colonel Archibald Henderson Boyden. It was in this dignified old home that Archibald Henderson died. He married Sarah Alexander, daughter of Colonel Moses Alexander, and sister of William Lee Alexander and of Governor Nathaniel Alexander. They reared two children, Archibald and Jane, the latter becoming the wife of Dr. Lueco Mitchell and later of Judge Nathaniel Boyden.

Joseph Gill Brown. A few of his old-time friends and associates have distinct recollections of Joseph Gill Brown in the capacity of bank clerk at Raleigh. Well informed people of the entire state and in fact the entire South hardly need to be reminded of his important relationships with the financial affairs of North Carolina and the nation at large. Joseph Gill Brown is without doubt one of the foremost bankers of the South, and his range of influence and activities has extended to many other affairs.

He was born at Raleigh November 5, 1854, a son of Henry Jerome and Lydia (Lane) Brown. His people have always been fairly well to do and highly respected families. Some of his ancestors were prominent. His great-grandfather on the maternal side was James Lane, a brother of Joel Lane, who was the original owner of the site of Raleigh. Mr. Brown's mother was born on the farm on which Raleigh now stands. Mr. Lane's house in Bloomsbury, now included in the city, was the place of meeting for the Revolutionary Legislature in 1781. Another ancestor of Mr. Brown was Col. Needham Bryan of Johnston County. Colonel Bryan was a representative in the Provincial Congress and was an active supporter of the Patriot cause during the Revolution.

Joseph G. Brown obtained his early education in private schools, in Lovejoy Academy, and completed half of his sophomore year in Trinity College, which he left in 1872. Beginning as a clerk in the Citizens National Bank, in a little more than twenty years he had been promoted through the various grades of responsibility and since 1894 has been president of the Citizens National Bank and is also president of the Raleigh Savings Bank & Trust Company, whose combined resources now total more than $4,000,000.

He was for years president of the Raleigh Clearing House Association, was president of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, is vice president of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, a director in the Carolina Division of the Southern Railway and president of the Carolina & Tennessee Southern Railway.

Much of his experience and study of finance and business have been made available for others through his active associations with various public bodies. He was president of the North Carolina State Bankers Association in 1899-1900 and was a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers Association for nine years and vice president for North Carolina of that association. Many times he has been called upon to make addresses before the conventions of the American

Bankers Association and his words are always heard as authoritative utterances on such questions as the economic and financial life of the South. He delivered one notable address before this association at New Orleans in 1902 and was again a speaker in 1904. He was chairman of the committee in charge of the National Emergency Currency and is now chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee in charge of the campaign for the sale of Liberty Bonds in North Carolina.

Mr. Brown has that breadth of mind and interest which his position as a leader in southern life would indicate. He is one of the most prominent Methodist laymen in the southern branch of the church. He was a member of the General Conference in 1898, 1902, 1906, 1910 and 1914, and was elected for the general conference of 1918 to convene in May of that year. For several years he was a member of the Epworth Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was a delegate to the Missionary Ecumenical Conference at New York in 1900, and was appointed by the College of Bishops as delegate to the World's Ecumenical Conference at London in 1902. For several years he has been a steward at his home church in Raleigh, superintendent of the Sunday school, and is a trustee and treasurer of the Methodist Orphanage. He is also a trustee of the Olivia Raney Library, and was president of the Raleigh Associated Charities.

For twenty-five years he served as treasurer of the City of Raleigh, has been a member of the Board of Aldermen, is president of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College, and president of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospitals for Insane. He is a member of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and is one of the prominent Odd Fellows of the state, having served as grand master of the Grand Lodge and as representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World.

November 10, 1881, Mr. Brown married Miss Alice Burkhead, of Raleigh, daughter of Rev. L. S. Burkhead, D. D., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They have four living children: Josephine Lane, now Mrs. J. K. Doughton, of Richmond, Virginia, Robert Anderson, Bessie and Frank Burkhead Brown.

EDWIN MICHAEL HOLT. Repeated references have been made in these pages to Edwin M. Holt as the founder of the old Alamance Mill at Burlington, where the first colored cotton fabric in the South was woven, and which was, in effect, the beginning of the great cotton mill industry of North Carolina, an industry which in the eighty years following the founding of the Alamance Mill has not merely grown but multiplied, and its multiplication has been carried forward and stimulated by no one family so much as that of Edwin M. Holt, his son, grandsons and all the connections comprehended in the Holt family. Apart from the general interest that would demand something like an adequate review of the history of this man, his part in industrial North Carolina makes his personal record an indispensable chapter. The story as told here of his life and achievements is largely as it has been told before in the words of his kinsman Martin H. Holt, and as published some years ago.

Edwin Michael Holt was born January 14, 1807, in Orange, in what is now Alamance County, and died at his home at Locust Grove in Alamance County May 14, 1884, aged seventy-seven years and four months. His grandfather was Capt. Michael Holt of Little Alamance, a man of prominence in the Revolutionary period. His parents were Michael and Rachael (Rainey) Holt. His father was a farmer, mechanic and merchant, his home being one mile south of Great Alamance Creek on the Salisbury and Hillsboro Road, where Edwin M. was born. Rachael Rainey has been described as a woman of queenly beauty coupled with strong common sense. Her parents were Benjamin and Nancy Rainey and her grandparents, William and Mary Rainey. Benjamin Rainey was a minister of the Christian Church.

Edwin M. Holt worked on the farm in the summer and attended district schools during the winter. From the routine of farm work and outdoor life he developed robust health and the ability to work steadily at tasks, no matter how difficult, until they were finished. From the neighboring schools he obtained a fair English education, the ability to write a good hand and to keep books by the simple processes of that time. In addition to his farm work he spent much time in his father's shops attached to the farm, developing his naturally fine mechanical talent, which had been characteristic of the Holts for several generations.

Much of his success in life was due to the gentle, patient, energetic and cultured woman who became his wife, and for that reason it is necessary to mention his marriage almost at the beginning. Her maiden name was Emily Farish, descended from the Farish and Banks families of Virginia and daughter of a prosperous farmer of Chatham County, North Carolina. They were married September 30, 1828. After his marriage Mr. Holt began handling a small farm and store near his father's home, and that was his modest station in life until 1836.

He was endowed by nature as well as by training in the qualities of a fine mind to become a pioneer in a new and broad industry. His biographer states that while at the work of his store and farm he did not allow the happenings and movements of the outer world to pass unnoticed. He was a deep thinker, a logical reasoner, and had the ability to analyze and understand what he saw in the political and economic life of the country and nation. The fact that impressed him most was that the cotton mill owner of England and of New England, the merchant of London and of New York had grown rich through trade in a staple which was raised in abundance at his own door. This economic inconsistency of the producer not realizing to the full the advantages of his relation with the product has appealed to thousands of men both before and since the time of Edwin M. Holt, but the important fact with him is that his analysis and his power of action and resources enabled him to take steps to overcome this inconsistency and give to North Carolina cotton mills of its own that would rank not second to those of Fall River and Manchester. The story of this important industrial beginning is told in the words of one of his sons, Governor Thomas M. Holt:

"About the year 1836 there was in Greensboro, North Carolina, a Mr. Henry Humphries who was engaged in running a small cotton mill at that place by steam. Following the natural inclination of his mind for mechanical pursuits, my father made it convenient to visit Greensboro often, and as often as he went there he always made it his business and pleasure to call on Mr. Humphries.

The two soon became good friends. The more my father saw of the workings of Mr. Humphries' mill, the more convinced he became that his own ideas were correct. Some time about the year 1836 he mentioned the matter to his father, Michael Holt, hoping that the latter would approve of his plans, as at that time he owned a grist mill on Great Alamance Creek about one mile from his home, the water power of the creek being sufficient to run both the grist mill and a small cotton factory. He reasoned that if his father would join him in the enterprise and erect the factory on his own site on the Alamance, success would be assured. But his father, a very cautious and conservative man, bitterly opposed the scheme and did all that he could to dissuade his son from embarking in the enterprise. Not discouraged by this disappointment, he next proposed to his brother-in-law, William A. Carrigan, to join him. The latter considered the matter a long time, not being able to make up his mind as to what he would do. Finally, without waiting for his brother-in-law's answer, he went to Paterson, New Jersey, and gave the order for the machinery, not then knowing where he would locate his mill. On his return from Paterson he stopped at Philadelphia, where he met the late Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin. Judge Ruffin at that time owned a waterpower and grist mill on Haw River, the place now being known as Swepsonville, and he asked my father where he expected to locate his mill. My father replied that he wanted to put it at his father's mill site on Alamance Creek, but that the old gentleman was so much opposed to it that he might not allow it. Thereupon Judge Ruffin said that he did not wish to interfere in any way with any arrangements between him and his father, but if the latter held out his opposition he would be glad to have him locate his mill at his site on Haw River, that he would be glad to form a partnership with him if he wished a partner, and that if he did not wish a partner, but wanted to borrow money he would lend him as much as he wanted. When my father returned home and told his father of the conversation with Judge Ruffin, a man in whom both had unbounded confidence, and he saw that my father was determined to build a cotton factory, he proposed to let him have his water power on Alamance Creek and to become his partner in the enterprise. The latter part of the proposition was declined on account of his having previously told his father that he would not involve him for a cent. The conversation with Judge Ruffin was then repeated to his brother-in-law, William A. Carrigan, who consented to enter into the partnership and join in the undertaking. They bought the water power on Great Alamance Creek from my grandfather at a nominal price, put up the necessary buildings and started the factory during the panic of 1837. The name of the firm was Holt & Carrigan, and they continued to do business successfully from the start under this name until 1851. About this time Mr. Carrigan's wife died, leaving five sons. Two of them had just graduated from the University of North Carolina, and concluding to go to the State of Arkansas, their father decided to go with them; so he sold his interest in the business to my father. In the year 1853 there came to the mill a Frenchman who was a dyer. He proposed to teach father how to color cotton yarn for the sum of a hundred dollars and his board. Father accepted his proposition and immediately set to work with such appliances as they could scrape up. There was an eighty-gallon copper boiler which my grandfather had used to boil potatoes and turnips for his hogs, and a large cast-iron wash pot which happened to be in the store on sale at that time. With these implements was done the first dyeing south of the Potomac River for power looms. As speedily as possible a dye house was built and the necessary utensils for dyeing acquired. He then put in some four-box looms and commenced the manufacture of the class of goods then and now known as 'Alamance Plaids.' Up to that time there had never been a yard of plaid or colored cotton goods woven on a power loom south of the Potomac River. When Holt & Carrigan started their factory they began with 528 spindles. A few years later sixteen looms were added. In 1861 such had been the growth of the business that there were in operation 1200 spindles and 96 looms, and to run these and the grist mill and saw mill exhausted all the power of the Great Alamance Creek on which they were located. My father trained all of his sons in the manufacturing business, and as we grew up we branched out for ourselves and built other mills. But the plaid business of the Holt family and, I might add, of the South, had its beginning at this little mill on the banks of the Alamance with its little copper kettle and an ordinary wash pot. I am glad to be able to state that my grandfather, Michael Holt, who was so bitterly opposed to the inauguration of the enterprise and from whom my father never would borrow a cent or permit the endorsement of paper, lived to see and rejoice in the success of the enterprise. The mill ran twelve hours a day. I was only six years old when the mill started, and well do I remember sitting up with my mother waiting for my father to come home at night. In the winter time the mill would stop at seven o'clock P. M. and thereafter my father would remain in the building for half an hour to see that all of the lamps were out and that the stoves were in such a condition that there would be no danger of fire, and then he would ride one mile and a quarter to his home. In the morning he would eat his breakfast by candle light and be at the mill at six-thirty o'clock to start the machinery going. He kept this habit up for many years.

"I attribute the success which has crowned the efforts of his sons in the manufacturing of cotton goods to the early training and business methods imparted to them in boyhood by their father, Edwin M. Holt."

Edwin M. Holt not only founded a business of much promise and importance, but his sagacity and genius guided it through the critical period, and he trained and encouraged his sons and left to them the responsibility of continuing the upbuilding and the maintenance of industries which are now second to none in importance in the state, and which have grown from several hundred spindles and a few looms in the little old Alamance Mill to hundreds of thousands of spindles and thousands of looms in the plants operated and conducted by the Holts alone. Much of the character and the extent of the Holt interests in the cotton mill industry of North Carolina must be reserved for telling in various other articles devoted to Edwin Holt's sons and grandsons.

Edwin M. Holt was not favorable to the secession of North Carolina, and yet when the war became a fact he furnished three sons to the Con-

federate army. In 1866 he retired from the active management of the Alamance Mill and turned it over to his sons James H., William E., L. Banks, his son-in-law James N. Williamson, and reserved a fifth interest for his younger son, Lawrence S., until his majority. He was always content to perform his service to the world as to his family through his mills and his industry. The only political office he ever accepted was that of associate judge of the County Court. He was an enthusiastic advocate of internal improvements. After the war, when the state treasury was exhausted, he contributed generously for the maintenance of the North Carolina Railroad. At one time he loaned the road $70,000 without security in order to pay the mechanics in the shops. He was a director and large stockholder in the road. He was associated with his sons in establishing the Commercial National Bank of Charlotte. Edwin M. Holt was a type of the old fashioned commercial integrity. He was never a speculator, and his generous fortune grew from honest and legitimate effort and the practice of commercial virtues which are as valid today as they have been in all the centuries past. Like all successful men, he had some business principles which he expressed through maxims. One was "You will have your good years and your bad years; stick to business." Another was: "Put your profits into your business."

While building up the cotton mill industry of North Carolina and engaged in a tremendous task and one worthy of his best interests and power, it is said that his chief inspiration for all his success was his love and devotion to his wife and children. He and his wife had ten children, their names being in order of birth: Alfred Augustus, Thomas Michael, James Henry, Alexander, Frances Ann, who married John L. Williamson, William Edwin, Lynn Banks, Mary Elizabeth, who married James N. Williamson, Emily Virginia, who married J. W. White, and Lawrence Shackleford.

For some of his ideals and for a summing up of his character the following direct quotations are made:

"His ideas were patriarchal. He thought families should hold together, build up mutual interests and be true to one another. Nor was this a Utopian dream of Edwin M. Holt. It was a conviction born of his experience and observation of human life. It was also an inheritance. It had been the idea of his father, Michael Holt, it was the idea of his grandfather, Captain Michael Holt. It was the idea of his maternal ancestry, the Raineys. If he had not been strengthened by his own experience and observation, he would still have probably listened to the teaching of his fathers. He had seen members of families going out in divergent directions from the old homestead, the title to estates disappear and the ties of affection weaken, family pride lost and mutual aid and influence impossible. He believed 'in union there is strength,' hence it was his idea that his children should settle around him, and that they should do so in honor and in charge of successful business enterprises.

"Great as Edwin M. Holt's life was as a pioneer in a branch of our state's material development which is playing so important a part in its growth and prosperity today, he was greater as a man. Back of the power to plan and project successful enterprises, to build up his own fortunes and to make his name a household word in homes where fathers recount the great deeds of great men in civic life, was Edwin M. Holt, the man. He was modest, unassuming, silent, ofttimes to a remarkable degree, seeking success not for its own sake, but for his children's and for humanity's, turning a deaf ear to appeals from admiring friends and neighbors to allow his name to go before the people for public office. But there slumbered the irresistible power of resolute, moral manhood behind his quiet face; and he would have been at ease, aye, and welcome, in the society not only of the world's greatest men in business, but also in politics and religion. He was a life-long friend of Governor John M. Morehead, Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin, Frank and Henry Fries, the Camerons, and others of the state's greatest men in the various callings of life, and was easily the peer of any of them.

"Edwin M. Holt was a truly unselfish man. A beautiful loyalty and love for his older brother, William Rainey Holt, marked his entire life. According to English customs, the family pride settled in the eldest son. William was sent to Chapel Hill, where he graduated with honor, then to Philadelphia, where he took his medical degree in the greatest school on the continent at that time. On his return to the state and upon his marriage, he was given some of the most choice and valuable property belonging to the estate. All this time Edwin was working on the farm faithfully, contentedy, and feeling an exaltation of spirit in his brother William's success. This self-abnegation of spirit and loyalty to his brother lasted throughout his whole life, altered neither by distances nor circumstance. They often saw things differently; William was a great and brilliant talker; Edwin was a great listener. William was an ardent democrat and secessionist; Edwin was equally as strong a whig and a Union man. But they never quarreled. Edwin only listened and smiled or his face grew grave, and the hand clasp that followed was that of loving brothers.

"As he grew older benevolence and patience and tenderness for children and love of humanity developed more and more in his heart and life and was reflected from his quiet face. Fortune had smiled on the struggles of his hand and head in his youth and manhood, and when age approached he accepted its infirmities with calm resignation."

James Henry Holt. Of that historic family of Holts that supplied much of the original genius, determination, power and enthusiasm to the upbuilding and maintenance of the cotton industries of North Carolina, one whose career was most fruitful in its individual achievements and also in carrying out the work begun by his honored father, Edwin M. Holt, founder of the historic Alamance Mills at Burlington, was James Henry Holt, third son of Edwin M. and Emily (Farish) Holt.

He was born at the old Holt homestead in Alamance County April 4, 1833, and died at his home in Burlington February 13, 1897. Besides the advantages of the local schools he spent a year or so beginning in 1848 as a student in Dr. Alexander Wilson's famous preparatory school. In 1850, though only seventeen years of age, he entered business as a copartner with his oldest brother, Alfred Holt, and this firm of merchants built and occupied a house which is still standing on the northwest corner of the Court House Square at Graham.

In 1852, though still under age, James H. Holt was made cashier of the Bank of Alamance at

Graham. This position supplied him his chief duties until 1862, when he became cashier of a bank at Thomasville.

In the spring of 1864 Mr. Holt resigned his position in civil life to volunteer in the Confederate army. He was assigned to the Tenth North Carolina Artillery and stationed at Fort Fisher in the eastern part of the state. He was there until late in the year 1864, when Governor Vance commissioned him captain and ordered him to report at Fayetteville, to become commandant of the Military Academy there. It was the service of this commission which occupied him to the end of the war. While in the army he did his whole duty, regardless of his own personal preference in the matter. On being ordered to Fayetteville his colonel spoke of the fact that he was being taken from what promised soon to be scenes of excitement. To this Mr. Holt replied: "Colonel, I regret to leave, but you know I have always obeyed orders." And to this the colonel replied: "That is true, Holt, you have been one of the most dutiful and competent soldiers in my command."

With the close of the war James H. Holt, having returned to Alamance County, joined with his brothers and under the guidance of his honored father, Edwin M. Holt, became active in the management of the old Alamance Cotton Mills. James H. Holt was one whose initiative and energy did so much to expand and develop the interests of the Holt family as cotton manufacturers. It was largely his judgment and his influence with other members of the family that caused the Holts to purchase the site known as the Carolina Cotton Mills, where in 1867 the construction of a new plant was begun. At that time the science of mill construction as measured by modern attainments was almost unknown, and while Major J. W. Wilson made the survey for the water power, it was James H. Holt who gave his entire time and attention to supervising the construction and equipment of the plant. Later this became one of the most successful mills in the South and was one of the foundation stones of the Holt family prosperity. Mr. Holt managed these mills until his death under the name J. H. and W. E. Holt & Company. The mill was operated without any architectural change whatever until 1904, showing that he not only "builded wisely but well."

Just above the Carolina Mills in 1879 Mr. Holt and his brother W. E. Holt bought the mill site and built the Glencoe Mills, and he continued active in their management for many years. It is said that he never forgot his early training and fondness for the banking business, and until the late years of his life he remained a director and chairman of the examining board of the Commercial National Bank of Charlotte, his life and services contributing much to the splendid success of the institution.

Even in such a brief outline it is possible to indicate the great material results that came from his genius as an industrial builder and manager, but there should be some effort to recall some of the dominant traits of his personal character, since it was character with him, as with all men, that stands behind and above material achievement. One who knew him and had studied his career many years has said: "Mr. Holt not only adopted honesty as a policy, but to him it was a very basic principle, never to be swerved from even by so much as a hair's breadth. His life and its success in the business world is, as it should be, a sermon and an inspiration not only to his sons, but to all young men, on honesty, clean living and right thinking. Whatever was for the building up and development of his state, section and county, that he was interested in and to that he lent his aid and gave counsel and support. He prospered, and with his own he brought prosperity to others and developed the resources of his section. Mr. Holt had that charity which vaunteth not itself. One who has lived here as the writer has for many years, among the people with whom he worked, hears many times, from grateful recipients, of the charity dispensed by this good man that would never have been known save for this telling by those who received. Mr. Holt himself never spoke of these acts, and so far as a sign from him was concerned, when they were done, they were forgotten and no obligations were incurred. One of his chief outstanding characteristics was his universal friendliness. It seemed that people, and particularly young men, instinctively saw in him a friend. He never failed them."

Mr. Holt became identified early in life with the Presbyterian Church at Graham. He served that church as an elder and later was an elder and an active leader in the Presbyterian Church at Burlington. Politically he was a democrat, did much to hold up the party cause, and only his personal preferences stood in the way of his selection for some of the higher offices of community and state.

On January 15, 1856, Mr. Holt married Laura Cameron Moore, of Caswell County. They led an ideal married life and their home was all that a home should be. They reared the following children: Walter L. Holt, Edwin C. Holt, Samuel M. Holt, James H. Holt, Robert L. Holt, William I. Holt, Ernest A. Holt and Daisy L. Holt, who married Walter G. Green. Comment has been made upon the fact of Mr. Holt's wisdom and discretion in choosing to a large degree his own executors by setting up his sons in business while he lived to give them aid and counsel. Thus the son Walter L. became president of the Holt-Morgan, Holt-Williamson, and Lakewood Mills; E. C. Holt, of the Elmira and Delgado Mills; Samuel M. Holt was connected with the Lakeside Mills; James H., Jr., with the Windsor Mills; Robert L., with the Glencoe Mills; W. I. Holt, with the Lakeside Mills; and Ernest A.. with the Elmira Mills.

EDWIN CAMERON HOLT. No small share of the remarkable genius for industrial organization and building associated with the Holt family in general has been possessed and exemplified by Edwin Cameron Holt, who is a grandson of the pioneer cotton mill man, Edwin M. Holt, whose record of achievement is taken care of on other pages, and is the second son of James Henry and Laura (Cameron) Holt, a sketch elsewhere being given of his honored father.

Edwin Cameron Holt was born at Graham, North Carolina, May 11, 1861. He was educated in private schools, at the age of fourteen entered the Findley High School at Lenoir in Caldwell County, and in 1877 enrolled as a student in Davidson College. After completing his junior year he left college on account of ill health and soon afterward found practical employment under his father in the Carolina Cotton Mills near Graham. His father was a very forceful and practical business man and possessed unusual wisdom in dealing with his sons. One of his characteristics was exemplifying the principle that all work is honorable, and in accordance with this principle he set tasks for his sons at hard labor in the

garden and at the mill, and Edwin Holt spent many hours and days in occupations which some sons of wealthy men would have deemed menial and beneath them.

Having served his apprenticeship in the cotton mill industry, Edwin C. Holt in 1887, with his brother Walter L., built the Elmira Cotton Mills in Burlington. This was a successful institution from the beginning, and the brothers, acting upon advice from their father, reinvested the profits in extensive enlargements and additions. In 1893 these two brothers built the Lakeside Mills, near the Elmira Mills. In 1895 they built the Holt-Morgan Mills at Fayetteville. The two brothers were very close partners in their various enterprises and in the course of years built up industries which represented working capital and surplus of over $1,000,000.

Until 1895 Edwin C. Holt had his home and his chief activities in his native county of Alamance. In the latter year, recognizing the great natural advantages at Wilmington in the matter of cheap raw material and advantageous freight rates, Edwin C. Holt built the Delgado Mills in that city. These were splendidly equipped and added a great deal to the industrial prosperity of the city. The important business interests of Mr. Holt's later years have been represented as president of the Delgado Mills at Wilmington, president of the Lakeside Mills, vice president and manager of the Elmira Mills, vice president of the Holt-Morgan Mills at Fayetteville, director of the People's Savings Bank at Wilmington, director of the Commercial National Bank at Charlotte. At the death of his father he was made chairman of the examining board of the Commercial National Bank of Charlotte.

One of the forces which have actuated and impelled him during much of his business and personal career has been an ambition to be worthy of his father in integrity and manliness, and this ambition has been reflected and has brought results not only in many sturdy enterprises, but in a kindly humanitarian helpfulness and a looking out for the interests and welfare of the hundreds of individuals and families who get their living from the industries controlled and directed by him.

For three years Mr. Holt served as captain of the Burlington Light Infantry. He is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, and a member and deacon of the Presbyterian Church. Concerning his personal character for truthfulness and fidelity, a biographer once told the following story as an illustration: "The late Governor Thomas M. Holt on one occasion, while engaged in the consideration of a serious and embarrassing business problem, tried to find the truth of a certain situation. Some one remarked that Ed Holt said that a certain fact was true; the governor spoke with an expression of evident relief: "That settles the question; if Ed Holt says it is so, it is true."

He has had a congenial home life. April 19, 1893, he married Dolores Delgado Stevens, daughter of Bishop Peter Faysoux Stevens, of Charleston, South Carolina, and a granddaughter of Bishop William Capers, of South Carolina. They have one daughter, Dolores Stevens Holt.

James Henry Holt, of Burlington, is one of the grandsons of Edwin M. Holt, and has been true to the traditions and the ideals of the family and has kept his own career closely identified with the great cotton mill industry.

He was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, October 27, 1864, a son of James Henry and Laura Cameron (Moore) Holt. His father was long distinguished as a cotton mill man and also a banker. The son was liberally educated, attending high school at Lenoir, Lynch's School at High Point, North Carolina, Horner's Military School, and the University of North Carolina. He served his apprenticeship as a cotton manufacturer at Glencoe Mills and is now vice-president of that industry, one of the largest comprised within the Holt interests. In 1890 he built the Windsor Cotton Mills at Burlington. For years he has been secretary and treasurer of the Elmira mills and is now vice president, is secretary and treasurer of the Lakeside mills, is president of the Alamance Loan and Trust Bank and has other business interests too numerous to mention.

Mr. Holt has always been deeply interested in military matters. His service was with the Third Regiment, North Carolina National Guard. He was lieutenant, later captain, of Company F, and during the Spanish-American war he undertook to raise a company for one of the state volunteer regiments, but found the quota filled, and while he thus did not have the satisfaction of leading a company in that brief war, he gladly turned over his recruits to another regiment. During the administration of Governor Carr he served on the governor's staff as aid de camp with the rank of colonel. Mr. Holt is a vestryman of the Episcopal Church at Burlington. February 27, 1901, he married Olive Joyner, daughter of Charles G. and Sarah (Farish) Joyner, of Baltimore, Maryland. Her family is a prominent one of Baltimore and her father was a wholesale merchant there. Mr. and Mrs. Holt have one child, Margaret Elizabeth.

Robert Lacy Holt, of Burlington, hardly needs any identification as one of the prominent figures in the cotton mill industry of North Carolina, but it is appropriate to indicate his relationship to the family in general by saying that he is fourth son of the late James Henry Holt of Burlington, who in turn was one of the sons of Edwin M. Holt, founder of the historic Alamance Cotton Mills and one of the greatest figures in the industrial life of the South.

Robert Lacy Holt was born at Thomasville in Davidson County, North Carolina, January 7, 1867. He received his early advantages at Graham, attended Horner's School at Oxford, and from there entered the State University. At the end of two years his eagerness to enter the business world made him dissatisfied with the quiet routine of university life, and, returning home, was permitted by his father to enter the office of the Glencoe Cotton Mills, of which his father was then manager. His father was keenly interested in his developing talents and gave him every opportunity to assume larger responsibilities and he very soon put him in as general manager of the Carolina Cotton Mills, and with that institution he laid the basis of his wonderful success as a cotton manufacturer.

For many years he was closely associated with his brother J. H. Holt, Jr. In 1890 they built the Windsor Cotton Mills at Burlington, and for many years these were operated by R. L. and J. H. Holt, Jr. Robert L. Holt in the meantime gave much of his attention to the duties as active manager of the Glencoe Cotton Mills, and at the death of his father was put in active charge and had the

entire management of the Glencoe, Alamance, Carolina and Elmira Cotton Mills. All of these mills prospered and improved, but in 1902, having acquired the majority of stock in the Glencoe Mills, he resigned his management of other mills to give all his time to the Glencoe property. Those mills have since more than doubled in size and capacity, and are recognized as one of the most complete and efficient cotton mills of the state.

The secret of his success as a cotton mill executive is found in the words of a biographer, who says: "Mr. Holt is a good exemplification of the maxim, 'absolute accurate knowledge is power.' He knows the cotton business, not with an uncertain, wavering kind of knowledge, but absolutely. He has made it a special study, and the writer has been frequently struck, when hearing the figures of cotton production, acreage, and the like under discussion, to see the absolute accuracy of Mr. Holt's knowledge. With this accurate information always at his command, and with the training that has come from his years in the cotton business, it is no wonder he succeeds. It would be the wonder were it otherwise."

While so much of his time in recent years has been given to the management of the Glencoe Cotton Mills, Mr. Holt has also been a director of the Alamance Loan and Trust Company, the largest bank in the county, in the Elmira and Lakeside Cotton Mills, and is president of the Home Insurance Company of Greensboro. Public office has never been of his seeking, though he has rendered splendid service to the cause of the democratic party. Only once did he appear as a factor in practical politics, in 1904, when he went as a delegate from his district to the national convention. In a public way he has served as a director of the Western Hospital for the Insane at Morganton and chairman of the Highway Commission of Alamance County, but through the prosperous and wise management of large business interests has been contributing his biggest and best service to state and community.

Even his recreations represent a degree of productiveness which many men would regard as a successful independent business. Mr. Holt has for many years been one of the largest land owners in Alamance County, and the lands constituting his farm have been conducted on a scale that is at once business like and a source of example and encouragement to the general agricultural and stock husbandry interests of the state. His farms around Glencoe Mills have been stocked with blooded hogs, sheep and cattle, and he developed a herd of registered Devons probably unexcelled in the state. Mr. Holt's country home, at which many of his friends have had delightful entertainment, is widely known as "Fort Snug." He has always been a lover of fine horses, and has owned some animals that have made more than local records on the race course. Of the dealings with his fellow men some one has said that, like his honorable father, he "is a man to whom others instinctively turn in a time of trouble, certain that they will find in him a friend. He does charity, but one must learn of it from the outspoken gratitude of the recipients, because in this, again like his father, he is secret, gaining his reward from his personal knowledge of the good done."

LYNN BANKS HOLT is one of the oldest surviving members of a family that might with eminent fitness be regarded as the cornerstone of North Carolina's greatness and prosperity as a cotton manufacturing state. He is sixth among the sons of Edwin M. Holt, founder of the old Alamance Cotton Mill at Burlington. The history of other members of the family is told elsewhere.

Lynn Banks Holt was born near Graham in Alamance County June 28, 1842. His life almost to the age of nineteen was spent without special incident and alternating between a home of solid comfort and the advantages of some of the best schools of North Carolina. He attended Prof. Alexander Wilson's School at Hawfield and in 1859 entered the Military Academy near Hillsboro conducted by Col. C. C. Tew. While these institutions gave him a thorough discipline of mind he was getting the equivalent of what is in modern times known as vocational training by work under his father's eye in the cotton mill. From the routine and studies of Hillsboro Miltary Academy he responded to the tocsin of war at the bombardment of Fort Sumter and enlisted as a private in the Orange Guards. His experience in drill resulted in his appointment as drill master in a company of the Sixth Regiment commanded by Colonel Fisher. He was with that regiment in Virginia until after the battle of Manassas. October 20, 1861, he was appointed second lieutenant in Company I, Eighth Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, commanded by Colonel Shaw. From that time forward he was a member of Clingman's famous brigade, and later was made first lieutenant of his company. He was in the battle of Roanoke Island, was stationed at Charleston during the spring and summer of 1863, and is one of the last survivors of that famous defense of Battery Wagner. Later he was with his regiment in the capture of Plymouth, in the battle of Drury's Bluff, which saved Richmond from the army of Butler, and was with Hoke at Cold Harbor. After Cold Harbor, when General Grant changed his plan of attack and launched his blow against Petersburg, Lieutenant Holt was one of the defenders who turned aside that blow, and in the battle of that day he was wounded in the face and has ever since carried the scar. On September 29, 1864, he again commanded his company in the assault on Fort Harrison. The historian of Clingman's Brigade states that about a third of those in the charge were either killed or wounded. "Among the wounded and captured were Capt. William H. S. Burgwyn and First Lieut. L. Banks Holt, commanding Company I, Eighth Regiment. Lieutenant Holt was shot through the thigh and the bone fractured, entailing a long and painful recovery. He was confined at Fort Delaware prison until released in June, 1865." It thus fell to his lot to lead his company in one of the most terrific assaults of the entire war, but that was only the crowning achievement of a record filled with constant heroism and fidelity to the cause which he loved and for which he sacrificed so much.

June 16, 1865, on being released from Fort Delaware, he set out for home and undismayed by the general devastation that met his eyes and that presented a picture of almost complete economic overthrow throughout the South, he accepted the inevitable and went to work in the old Alamance cotton mills under his father. More than half a century has passed since then and every one of those fifty years has its story of achievement, industrial advancement and new and large contributions to the fame of the Holt family and to the prosperity of the South in general.

Mr. L. Banks Holt has been one of the most prominent among the various Holts in the upbuilding of cotton mills and other industries of North Carolina. Individually he has been owner, director or stockholder in a number of cotton mills, and is sole owner and proprietor of the Oneida Mills at Graham, one of the largest individual cotton mills in the South, is owner of the Bellemont Cotton Mills at Graham, the Carolina Cotton Mills and the Alamance Cotton Mills. All these mills are now incorporated under the name of L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company. The ownership of the Alamance Mills involves a great sentimental value, since it is in effect the parent of all the cotton mills of the Holt family and almost of the cotton mill industry of the state.

Among other important business interests that have taken his time and ability in recent years, Mr. Holt is president of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills of Burlington; a stockholder in the Mineola Cotton Mills at Gibsonville, and the Morehead Cotton Mills, is a stockholder in the Commercial Bank of Charlotte and a stockholder in the Bank of Alamance in his home town. He is also a stockholder in the North Carolina Railway Company.

For years Mr. Holt has been an elder and a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church at Graham. He is a sincere Christian and has exemplified his faith by practical devotion to the welfare of humanity and by a full sense of stewardship as the owner and proprietor of a large individual estate. Politically he is a democrat, but public life has had no attractions for him and he has done his part to the state and nation through the activities of the various industries which he has managed so fruitfully and well.

Mr. Holt was one of the prime movers in the graded schools at Graham, his home town, and started the library fund with a donation of $1,000 in conjunction with the school.

October 26, 1865, soon after his return home from the war, Mr. Holt married Miss Mary C. Mebane. Her father was Hon. Giles Mebane of Caswell. To their marriage were born eight children, five of whom lived to middle age.

Lawrence Shackleford Holt. With North Carolina the home of more cotton mills and industries than any other state in the Union, there is every valid reason why a large number of the prominent business men mentioned in these pages are owners, managers, and department officials of this industry. In the case of Lawrence Shackleford Holt, of Burlington, it is not sufficient to refer to him indiscriminatingly as a highly successful cotton mill owner. His relation to this primary industry of North Carolina is a more important one than as a director and operator of mills and all the resources and personnel that go with them.

Mr. Holt has apparently been guided by unusually high ideals and a powerful and fundamental sense of stewardship, so that his attitude has not been strictly regulated in the rigid caste of the owner and employer. He has for years recognized the vital interest that the workers have in industry and that the mill owner has higher interests than merely to see that the processes of his industry are mechanically perfect and efficient, and that with the payment of standard wages the participation of the employer in the life and welfare of his employes ceases.

For all his other varied interests and material achievements the distinction which means most among the people at large and which will be longest associated with Mr. Holt is that he was the first manufacturer in the South voluntarily to shorten the hours of labor. The first step he took in this direction was in 1886, and the second in 1902. The particular facts in the matter are told in a sketch which was written of Mr. Holt several years ago, as follows: "He was the first person in the South to pay the wages of his employes in cash. This system was inaugurated by him shortly after he started the Bellemont Mills and was soon after adopted by other mills, which had up to that time paid off in barter and store accounts. He was the first manufacturer in the South to shorten the hours of labor from twelve to eleven hours a day, and this schedule, inaugurated at the Aurora Mills on September 6, 1886, was soon after adopted by other mills. In 1902 the Aurora Mills made a further reduction of from eleven to ten hours a day, and it was the first of the mills of the South to inaugurate this schedule. Thus it may be said that Mr. Holt was twice first in reducing the hours of labor of the thousands of cotton mill operatives in the South."

In his career he has justified an old fashioned phrase of being the great son of a great father. The originator of so much that has been distinctive in the cotton mill industry of the South, and the founder of the famous old Alamance Mill at Burlington was his honored father, Edwin M. Holt, whose career and achievements are represented elsewhere in these pages.

Lawrence Chackleford Holt was the youngest son of Edwin M. and Emily (Farish) Holt, and was born at the old homestead of his father at Locust Grove in Alamance County, May 17, 1851. His early training and education was received in a celebrated school conducted by Alexander Wilson at Melville in Alamance County, and afterwards in the Horner Military School at Oxford under Professor J. H. Horner and one year in Davidson College. It was the earnest wish of his father that he would complete a college career, but his eagerness to get into business life caused him to leave school in 1869 and go to Charlotte and take the management of a wholesale grocery business owned by his father. While at Charlotte, recognizing the needs of the city for increased banking facilities, he brought about in 1874, with the assistance of his father and brothers, the organization of the Commercial National Bank of Charlotte. The majority of the capital stock of this well known institution has always been held by the Holt family. It is a bank that has long stood first on the honor roll of national banks in North Carolina, with a capital stock of $500,000 and a surplus of more than $250,000. Lawrence S. Holt was a director in this bank for many years, though his other interests finally made it necessary to resign any part or role as an active director.

In 1873 he received from his father a fifth interest in the Alamance and the Carolina Cotton mills, and from that time forward he was actively identified with the cotton mill industry. He assisted in managing and operating the Alamance and Carolina Cotton Mills until 1879. Then, with his brother, L. Banks Holt, he built the Bellemont Cotton Mills at Bellemont, located accessible to a water power on the Alamance River about two miles south of the old Alamance Mills. This was his first individual undertaking of importance in the cotton mill industry. He displayed at that

time much of the broad ability which has ever since characterized him, and was his own architect, engineer and contractor at the erection of the mills, which was successful from the very start. He finally sold his interests to his brother L. Banks Holt.

In 1883 he organized and built the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills at Burlington, and caused these mills to be named in honor of his father. He was president of the company and had as active manager of the mills for many years his brother-in-law, William A. Erwin, who acquired much of that training and experience which has since made him eminent in the cotton mill industry of the South while with the Holt Plaid Mills.

In 1884 Mr. Holt with his brother L. Banks Holt and his brother-in-law, John Q. Gant bought the Altamahaw Cotton Mills on Haw River, about six miles north of Elon College. This small plant was greatly enlarged and for many years has been a highly efficient and profitable mill, now conducted by the Holt, Gant & Holt Cotton Manufacturing Company. In 1885 Mr. Holt bought the Lafayette Cotton Mills at Burlington, then a bankrupt institution, and he changed them to the Aurora Cotton Mills and put them in the front rank of cotton mills of the state, their special fame over the dry goods field being due to the celebrated Aurora plaids.

On October 1, 1896, Mr. Holt admitted to partnership with him his two oldest sons, Erwin Allen and Eugene, while on October 1, 1905, his youngest son, Lawrence S., Jr., also became a partner. These sons were brought into the active management of Mr. Holt's various cotton mill interests, and through them he was gradually able to retire from the heavier responsibilities of executive direction. The firm thus established was Lawrence S. Holt & Sons. In 1905 this company bought the Hiawatha Cotton Mills at Gibsonville, North Carolina, and after extensive changes and new equipment in the plant the name was changed to the Gem Cotton Mills. Mr. Holt still remains as senior member of the Lawrence S. Holt & Son, but more and more in passing years has shifted the burden of active management of affairs to his sons and the leisure thus created has been used by him to attend to many private interests, in indulgence in philanthropy and especially in extended travel. He and his family have been all over North America and have toured Europe and Oriental countries several times. Mr. Holt is one of the incorporators and a director of the Durham & Southern Railway Company, was for a number of years a director and active in financial affairs of the North Carolina Railway Company, and is interested in a number of the leading industries of the state besides those specifically mentioned.

A character portrait of Mr. Holt was drawn by a competent biographer a few years ago in the following words:

"Lawrence S. Holt is a distinct personality. There is an impression given to the observer of mental and physical vigor and strength. He is a positive character, active, alert and progressive. His whole being is vibrant with dominant energy, sound judgment and splendid business acumen. He has a genius for doing well and promptly all that he undertakes, is exact, systematic and far-seeing, and every enterprise planned by him has without exception been successful. Like his father, he has a keen sense of humor and greatly enjoys a good anecdote. Painstaking and unsparing of his strength and intellect, he expects from all others the same unswerving attention and devotion to duty which is present in him to such a great extent. While exacting, he is not a hard taskmaster, because he never believes in doing anything which is unnecessary. He has often said that 'the groans of creation are enough without adding to them.' He has always abhorred waste, destruction, idleness and improvidence, and encouraged and commended thrift, economy and good management. He believes in keeping everything up to the highest possible degree of efficiency and has accomplished this as much by his own example as by his splendid management, for persons associated with him who did not properly take advantage of their opportunities or realize their responsibilities were soon made to feel ashamed by the example set before them in their head. He is an ideally devoted husband and father, never sparing himself fatigue or hardship that he might lavish on those he loves the best that life can afford. As a loyal and generous son of the church he has given without ostentation or publicity freely and cheerfully to the support of her various institutions. Any one really deserving could always rely upon him as a friend who would advise them wisely and without prejudice, and the number of persons to whom he has lent financial aid is legion. He has a profound reverence and respect for both of his parents, to whom he refers as the most wonderful couple he ever knew."

Mr. Holt has always frankly given credit to the devotion, sympathy, help and good example of his wife as a source of constant help and inspiration to him at all times. Mrs. Holt before her marriage was Margaret Locke Erwin. They were married April 2, 1872. She is a daughter of Col. Joseph J. and Elvira (Holt) Erwin, of Bellevue, near Morganton, North Carolina. After his marriage Mr. Holt became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was chiefly instrumental in the erection and subsequent maintenance of St. Athanasius Church at Burlington, of which he was for years a vestryman.

Mr. and Mrs. Holt's oldest daughter, Emily Farish, died in 1882, at the age of five and a half years. The six living children are Erwin Allen, Eugene, Margaret Erwin, Florence E. Lawrence S., Jr., and Bertha Harper. Concerning his sons and their successful positions in life more particular reference is made on other pages.

Erwin Allen Holt, son of Lawrence and Margaret Locke Erwin Holt, was born near Morganton in Burke County, North Carolina, November 11, 1873. He was educated in private schools and the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, in the Franklin School at Washington, District of Columbia, and in the Ravencroft School of Asheville, North Carolina. He grew up in the atmosphere of cotton mills and as member of a family with a particular mission in the cotton mill industry of the South. He recognized his vocations and the opportunities presented him by his father, who as the sons came to majority prepared places for them in his business. He entered business September 12, 1892, in the office of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mill, Burlington, North Carolina. On October 1, 1896, Erwin A. Holt was admitted to partnership in the firm of Lawrence S. Holt & Sons and had already gained considerable practical experience in the family business in the Aurora Cotton Mills. As member of this firm he has had a part

in the management of its various interests, including the Gem Cotton Mills of Gibsonville, North Carolina, also interested in the Sevier Cotton Mills at Kings Mountain, the Holt, Gant & Holt Cotton Manufacturing Company at Altamahaw, and is a director in these various industries.

Mr. Holt is an Episcopalian and of the broadest type and has been a vestryman since 1892 and senior warden since 1901. On June 16, 1903, he married Mary Warren Davis, of Raleigh. Mr. Holt is an amateur student of history and has done much to encourage interest in some of those scenes and events which in North Carolina have not received the appreciation they deserve. He has been especially interested in what is called by some "the first battle of the Revolution," otherwise known as the battle of Alamance, fought near Burlington, North Carolina, May 16, 1771, between the Regulators or Carolina Patriots and an overwhelming force of British under the command of Governor Tryon.

Mr. Holt is an independent and state democrat, but always a stanch supporter of Roosevelt, and especially in 1912, and was a delegate to the National Convention in Chicago in 1916 which nominated Roosevelt. When Roosevelt declined Mr. Holt turned his support to Wilson.

EUGENE HOLT was born in Alamance County at the residence of his grandfather, Edwin M. Holt, on August 31, 1875. He is the son of Lawrence S. and Margaret Locke (Erwin) Holt. He was educated under private tutors, in schools at Washington, D. C., Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Virginia, and Ravencroft High School, Asheville, North Carolina.

On July 1, 1893, he went to work under his father and on October 1, 1896, was admitted to partnership in the firm of Lawrence S. Holt & Sons. He has been active in the management of this firm, who owns the Aurora Cotton Mills, Burlington, North Carolina, and Gem Cotton Mills, Gibsonville, North Carolina. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Sevier Cotton Mills Company, Kings Mountain, North Carolina.

Mr. Holt has been identified with the building up of Burlington, his home town, and his county, having served as alderman, member of various commissions, and school board trustees. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

On October 25, 1895, he was married to Miss Edna Barnes, daughter of Lemuel Franklin and Annie (Ball) Barnes, of Richmond, Virginia. They have one child, Anne Erwin Holt.

LAWRENCE SCHACKLEFORD HOLT, JR., youngest son of the eminent North Carolinian whose name he bears, was born at Burlington, North Carolina, November 19, 1883. Carefully reared and educated, he attended public schools, Horner's Military Institute, and graduated from the University of North Carolina with the class of 1904. Turning his mind to the serious work of life, he was employed as clerk in his father's cotton manufacturing business, and on October 1, 1905, was admitted to a partnership in the firm of Lawrence S. Holt & Sons, an organization in which he has since borne a share of executive responsibilities. He is a director of the Aurora Cotton Mills and the Gem Cotton Mills, is president of the Sevier Cotton Mills at Kings Mountain, vice president of the Holt, Gant & Holt Cotton Manufacturing Company at Altamahaw, and is a director of the Erwin Yarn Agency, Incorporated, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From March, 1911, to December 1, 1913, Mr. Holt was a resident of Norfolk, Virginia, living in that city in order the better to attend to his duties as secretary and treasurer of the Union Cotton Bagging Corporation. Since 1913 he has resumed his residence at Burlington.

December 5, 1905, he married Elizabeth S. Bill, of Spencer, Virginia. She died March 4, 1909. On April 2, 1913, he married Elizabeth Lacy Chambers, of Charlotte, North Carolina.

JAMES NATHANIEL WILLIAMSON. A busy and fruitful life has been that of James Nathaniel Williamson, who when little more than a boy bore arms bravely and faithfully as a soldier and officer in the Confederate army, after the war took up cotton manufacture, was associated with some of the most prominent cotton mill men in the state, and also combined therewith extensive interests as a merchant and farmer. His home during the greater part of his mature years has been at Graham in Alamance County.

He was born at Locust Hill in Caswell County, North Carolina, March 6, 1842. His father, Thomas Williamson, owned several large plantations and conducted a store. He never held any public office beyond that of magistrate of his county, but by his business integrity and private virtues he became a man widely known and well deserving of the admiration and veneration paid him by his family and friends. He was an intimate friend of such eminent men as Chief Justice Ruffin, Hon. Calvin Graves and Hon. Bedford Brown. A source of inspiration to James Nathaniel Williamson in his career was a desire to emulate his father, concerning whom he came to know largely through his mother and his father's friends, since he was a boy of only six when his father died.

His early career and education were largely directed by his mother, who possessed many attainments, both intellectually and spiritually. Her maiden name was Frances Panel Banks Farish. She was of Scotch-Irish descent, and related to the Banks and Farish families of Virginia. Her mother, Frances Banks, was a sister of Hon. Lynn Banks, who for five years was speaker of the House of Delegates in Virginia and then served his state in Congress from 1838 until his death in 1842.

James Nathaniel Williamson owed more than he could ever calculate to the influence and teachings of his mother. He found it a pleasure as well as a duty to assist her in the work of the home and farm. His father had expressly desired that his son should be thoroughly educated and that met exactly with the ambition and plans of the mother. James N. Williamson was a pupil in the preparatory school conducted by Dr. Alexander Wilson in Alamance County. That was one of the best institutions in the state at the time. Doctor Wilson's report of young Williamson was: "He is among the best in his classes." From the preparatory school he entered Davidson College.

On May 13, 1861, at the age of nineteen, Mr. Williamson enlisted as a private in Company A of the Third Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers. This was the first company raised in Caswell County. The colonel of the regiment was W. D. Pender, whose bravery and efficiency as a soldier and officer brought him eventually to rank as a major general in the Confederate army. After a

time the Third Regiment was assigned as the Thirteenth Regiment, and for a considerable part of its service was in Pender's Brigade. James N. Williamson was a soldier four years, sharing all the hardships of his comrades in his company of this regiment. He participated in nearly all the great battles which made the names of Jackson and Lee famous in the annals of warfare. He was promoted to lieutenant in September, 1862, and at Chancellorsville was wounded on the second day. He was also wounded at Gettysburg and at the Wilderness, and at the conclusion of the latter battle was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He was with Lee in the trenches about Petersburg, and was captain of his company when paroled at Appomattox.

The family fortunes had suffered grievously during the period of the war, and when the veteran soldier returned home there was no thought to be taken of further schooling and he courageously faced the necessity of strenuous work in rehabilitating the old farm. This old plantation in Caswell County represented little more than the bare land at the close of the war. For about two years after returning home Captain Williamson employed himself with the greatest of zeal and industry to farming. In the meantime he married, and at the suggestion of his wife's father, E. M. Holt, Mr. Williamson became a partner with the five sons of Mr. Holt in conducting the Alamance Cotton Mills under the firm name of E. M. Holt's Sons. Mr. Williamson had already considered the possibilities of a career as a manufacturer, and he readily accepted what seemed and proved to be an excellent opportunity to become associated with men of experience and such high standing as the Holts.

In 1867 he removed to Alamance County, and while supervising his farming operations in Caswell County took up his new duties as a partner in the firm. The Alamance Cotton Mills continued to grow and prosper and the business was afterwards extended by the construction of the Carolina Cotton Mills on the Haw River near Graham. These mills when finished were put under the management of the Holt Brothers and Mr. Williamson. For fifteen years these men shared the responsibilities of the management and conducted the mills under the name J. H. and W. E. Holt & Company. From the time the Carolina Cotton Mills were put in operation Mr. Williamson had his home at the Town of Graham.

Subsequently he built the Ossipee Cotton Mills in Alamance County, and managed and operated them under the firm name of James N. Williamson & Sons. Eventually his sons William H. and James N. assumed the burdens of active management of the institution. Soon after the construction of the Ossipee Mills, Mr. Williamson and his son William H., under the name James N. and William H. Williamson erected the Pilot Cotton Mills at Raleigh, and this son has had the active management of the mills from the beginning.

Thus the name James N. Williamson has become widely known throughout the State of North Carolina among cotton mill owners and manufacturers, and he came to a notable position in an industry which has employed the resources and abilities of many of the ablest men of the state and of a large part of the working population. It has been through the wise and efficient and careful administration of his affairs that he has rendered real service to the public and through his business he has benefited the state and the community by much of that public spirit and earnestness which some other men devote to formal public affairs and public office. Mr. Williamson never cared to hold public office.

On September 5, 1865, James N. Williamson married Mary E. Holt, daughter of Edwin M. Holt of Alamance County. They became the parents of the following children: William Holt, who married Sadie Tucker, daughter of Maj. R. S. Tucker of Raleigh; Ada V., who died in 1898, the wife of O. H. Foster, of Raleigh; James N., Jr., elsewhere referred to; and Mary Blanch, wife of J. Harrison Spencer, of Martinsville, Virginia.

James N. Williamson, Jr., son of James Nathaniel Williamson, the old soldier and cotton manufacturer whose career has been reviewed on other pages, has successfully developed those primary interests and opportunities which were afforded him by his father as a successful cotton mill man, and for years has been one of the business builders and upholders of prosperity in Alamance County.

He was born at Graham, Alamance County, January 28, 1872. Other pages supply detailed information concerning his family and ancestry. He owed much both to inheritance and training acquired from his parents. Like many boys, he had a practical turn of mind and took naturally to the mechanics and the technical processes of cotton manufacture, his father's cotton mills furnishing a splendid environment for the development of his intelligence and his intellectual curiosity. While reared in one of the substantial and even wealthy families, luxurious ease was no part of his youthful habits and practices. He found plenty to do and was constantly inspired by his energy and talent and ambition to accomplish something worth while. Like his father, he was fond of outdoor sports and has always been a lover of and a good judge of horses.

His father and mother sought for him the very best of educational opportunities. When he was twelve years old he entered Pantops Academy near Charlottesville, Virginia, where he remained a student several years and made himself popular among his associates and teachers as well as making a good record for scholarship. One important source of his disciplined mind was the Bingham Military School, then located at Mebane, where his formal literary studies were combined with military regulations and training. From the Bingham School he entered the University of North Carolina, but did not remain to graduate, coming out of university to take his work in the practical industry of cotton manufacture.

In 1894 he went to work under his father at the Ossipee Mills. Three years later he was admitted to the firm of James N. Williamson & Sons. He soon became secretary and treasurer and general manager of the Ossipee Mills. In all the processes surrounding cotton manufacturing, from the detailed technique of the mills to the larger problems connected with industrial management, Mr. Williamson has for a number of years been a recognized master, authority and expert.

Soon after the Pilot Mills were erected at Raleigh he bought from his father a fourth interest in the mills and became vice president of them and also president of the Hopedale Mills at Burlington. A number of years he has also been director of the Alamance Loan and Trust Com-

pany at Burlington and of the American Trust Company of Charlotte.

The career of such an active and public spirited business man as Mr. Williamson is a source of benefit and service to the public even though not an item could be recorded of participation in politics or the holding of a single office. He has done much to advance those matters in Alamance County which bring tangible results of good and benefit to all classes of citizens. He has been especially identified with the good roads movement in his home county and throughout the state. In politics he is independent and non-partisan, and that is indicated in the fact that he regards as the greatest presidents of the last half century Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt. The Williamson family for generations have been active Presbyterians and Mr. Williamson himself was reared in that faith. But his wife was an Episcopalian, and in order that one faith might govern the household he united with that church and has given much time to church and its affairs and has served as a member of the vestry in the Burlington Church.

Business aside, Mr. Williamson's first and last thought is his home and family. He has enjoyed an ideal home life. November 9, 1898, he married Miss Mary Archer Saunders, daughter of a wealthy and influential citizen of Richmond, Virginia, the late E. A. Saunders. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have three children, James Saunders Williamson, Mary Archer Williamson and Edwin Holt Williamson.

Ceasar Cone. When North Carolina erects its Pantheon of great men—and great women, too—somewhere among the founders of the commonwealth, the warriors and statesmen, jurists and law makers, agriculturists, business men and manufacturers, a special place of dignity will be apportioned to the late Ceasar Cone, cotton merchant and manufacturer of national and international fame.

When Ceasar Cone died on March 1, 1917, the importance of the man himself, his place in the business world, and his position in the affairs of the country were all so important that the Associated Press dispatches bore the news of his death to the great daily papers in all the cities of the United States, and the report quickly spread beyond the confines of this country. In a comparatively brief life he had established his name, his firm's name, the names of his mills, and the reputation of his product beyond all local limits or limitations.

It was because of this high national standing that the Wool and Cotton Reporter, the nation journal devoted to the textile industries of America, published a special issue containing an appreciation of Mr. Cone's career and character and a description of the monumental industries which he had built up in and around Greensboro. It is from the columns of this journal that most of the facts here noted are obtained.

There are many great names in cotton manufacturing. These include family names that have become so firmly established in the textile trade that cities are similarly named. There has never been a family that has become more prominent in the production of cotton goods, the financing of cotton mills, and the distribution of the textile mill products than has that of Cone. Ceasar Cone's co-worker for a great many years was his older brother, Moses Cone, and the names of these two brothers will always be linked together. Everyone with a knowledge of the industry immediately thinks of Ceasar Cone as equally great in finance, manufacture and merchandising, and because of his pre-eminence in these several branches he towered above or as the equal of any individual name that adorns the annals of cotton manufacturing.

Ceasar Cone was born April 22, 1859, at Jonesboro, Tennessee, and was not yet fifty-eight years of age when he died at his home in Greensboro. His father, Herman Cone, came from Bavaria, Germany, to America in 1845, at the age of eighteen. He began his life here with only fifty cents in capital. In 1870 he removed his family to Baltimore and established a wholesale grocery business, which in 1878 became the firm of H. Cone & Sons. Herman Cone married Helen Guggenheimer, who was also from Bavaria. Many of her fine traits of character were inherited by Ceasar Cone.

Ceasar Cone attended the public schools of Baltimore to the age of fourteen. That completed his education. He then went to work with a Baltimore firm of stationers. It is said that he never departed from the methods and precepts inculcated during his tender years. The paternal lesson was rigid honesty, rigid economy, and rigid observance of every obligation. The life of Ceasar Cone was a complete exemplification of these principles. He represented a family of successful men and women. Besides his older brother, Moses, he was survived by four brothers at Greensboro, Sol, Julius W., Bernard M. and Clarence N., and by two other brothers at Baltimore, Dr. Sidney M. and Fred W. His three sisters were: Dr. Claribel Cone and Miss Etta Cone, of Baltimore, and Mrs. M. D. Long, of Asheville, North Carolina.

In 1890 the old and successful firm of H. Cone & Sons, wholesale grocers of Baltimore, was dissolved. Both Moses and Ceasar Cone had been members of the firm. Through its connections they had obtained an accurate knowledge of the conditions and resources of the South. Planning to develop these resources, they organized the Cone Export and Commission Company for the handling of cotton goods. This put them in close touch with the cotton mills, and finally brought them into the manufacturing field. As manufacturers they began with a small mill of only a few looms. Removing to Greensboro, the Cone brothers acquired several hundred acres of land adjoining the corporate limits and there in 1895-96 erected the mills of the Proximity Manufacturing Company. The dominant ideal in the organization of the company was the manufacture of a class of goods not made in the South prior to 1896. Starting with 240 looms, in less than ten years the company enlarged its capital stock and built another mammoth plant known as the White Oak Mill, which is the largest cotton mill in the South and the largest denim manufacturing plant in the world. The Proximity and White Oak mills contain 3,600 looms and employ 2,500 people. Mr. Ceasar Cone was actively associated with his brother, Moses, in the establishment of the White Oak, Proximity and Revolution cotton mills. At the death of Moses Cone the business burdens of the Cone Export and Commission Company fell upon the shoulders of the younger brother, and when he

in turn answered the call of death, the great Cone industries were left to the administrative skill and experience of his brothers, Bernard and Julius, and his oldest son, Herman Cone.

Estimating his place in southern cotton manufacturing, a writer in the Wool and Cotton Reporter said: "Ceasar Cone was the largest denim manufacturer in the world. It has been currently reported that one-third of all the denims of the world are manufactured in the White Oak, Proximity and Revolution Mills at Greensboro. . . . Ceasar Cone was a salesman, a merchant. Perhaps his greatest work was not his manufacturing plants, extensive though they were, but his merchandising projects. The Cone Export and Commission Company has been of great value not only to southern mills but to the industry as a whole. A considerable number of cotton mills not owned and not controlled by the Cone family merchandise their goods through the Cone commission house. To a very large extent, the outside mills who sell through this commission house depended upon the Cone Export and Commission Company for many years, and upon Ceasar Cone himself to a very great extent, not only for the distribution of their products but for the financing of their mills, for the money with which raw materials were purchased, for the money that met the pay roll on every pay day. No commission house has ever attained a higher reputation than this one, not only in the trade and with its competitors but with the financial authorities of downtown New York. And the policy of the Cone Commission House was the policy of Ceasar Cone. Its merchandising activities and ability, its financial guidance, its ethics, all rested upon him."

The late Ceasar Cone expressed the best elements of his life and character in his devotion to his great mills at Greensboro and to the general civic welfare of that community. He served as president of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, and he and his family were identified with practically every large welfare movement in the city. His brother, Moses Cone, gave a large portion of his estate to build a hospital at Greensboro. One of the last acts of Ceasar Cone was offering a large sum to be used for the proposed Guilford County Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Many writers have commented upon the extensive welfare program planned and carried out in the mill villages of the great Cone Mills. The proper point of view in regarding the material and social conditions prevailing in these mill villages is not how far they measure up to the most ideal theoretical standard, but how far they bring the inhabitants above the plane of existence in moral and physical comforts which the people had enjoyed before they became factors in the mill communities. It has been pointed out and is a well-known fact that most of the manufacturing centers of the South are recruited from the poor and backward hill sections, where the people representing an undiluted strain of Anglo-Saxon stock have lived for generations out of touch with modern schools, religious privileges, and most of those comforts and attractions which go to make up the wholesomeness of American life.

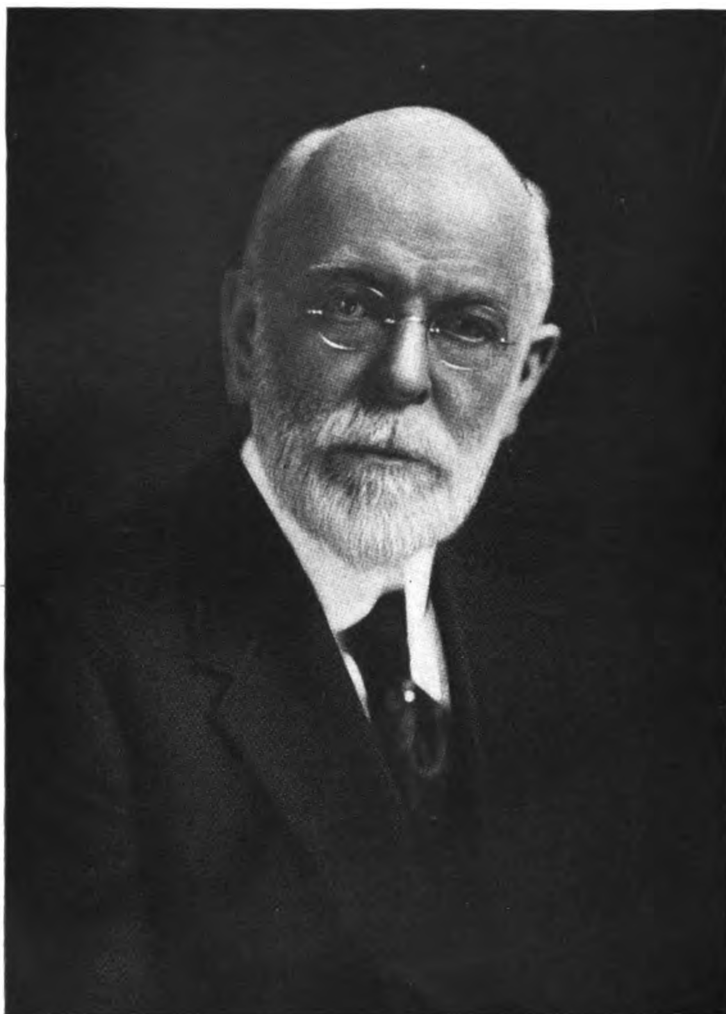
A writer describing the welfare work of the Cone mill villages says: "The manufacturers with whom Ceasar Cone was always a leader furnished the place to work and a fair profit in wages, furnished comfortable homes in which the operatives lived, supplied the schools in which the children are educated, saw to it that the school teachers were efficient, supplied the churches and preachers according to the religious trend of the mill workers, furnished the mill hospital so that the mill village doctors could satisfactorily take care of the health of the workers' families. In fact, these manufacturers have made it a part of their business to insure more than a living to the men and women who are working with them. The Cone mills at Greensboro are not typical of the industry—they are larger and better and more profitable than the average. The mill villages and the advantages of mill village life at Greensboro are not typical of the textile manufacturing industry. The cottages are better than the average; so are the educational and health and living conditions. In the villages at the Proximity and White Oak and Revolution cotton mills there are perhaps 8,000 or 9,000 people who are wholly dependent upon the past and present and future work in these Cone mills for their livelihood, the education of their children, for the savings that will take care of them in their declining years—in fact, for all, their financial, social and religious advantages."

One of Ceasar Cone's last public appearances was as one of the principal speakers on the program of the St. Louis convention of the National Association of Garment Manufacturers in the fall of 1916. A more concise description of his high standing in the textile industries it would be difficult to imagine that the brief sentences the president of the convention used in introducing Mr. Cone. He said: "It is my privilege and great pleasure to introduce to you a gentleman known personally to many of you and by reputation to all of us. This gentleman stands so highly in his profession that he speaks with that authority that one who knows always commands. Long years of fair dealing and fair play have made this gentleman dear to many of us. I may say that all of us stand ready at all times to render unto Ceasar that which is Ceasar's. It is with pleasure that I introduce Mr. Ceasar Cone of America."

In 1894 Mr. Cone married Miss Jeanette Siegel, a lady of rare gifts and attainments, who survives him. They had three sons: Herman, Benjamin and Ceasar Cone.

Moses H. Cone. The career of the late Moses H. Cone was so intimately associated with that of his brother Ceasar Cone in the building and operation of the great mills around Greensboro that no special comment on his business achievements is required to supplement what is said in the sketch of his brother published elsewhere. The following paragraph is a brief recital of the main facts of his personal history.

He was born at Jonesboro, Tennessee, son of Herman and Helen (Guggenheimer) Cone, both of whom were natives of Bavaria. He was one of thirteen children and acquired a fair education in his youth, and was identified with his father in the wholesale grocery business at Baltimore for a number of years. In 1890 he was the primary factor in organizing the Cone Export and Commission Company, which made contracts with many of the largest cotton mills in the South to handle their products. In 1895 Moses Cone and his



Thomas H. Briggs

brother Ceasar bought large tracts of land adjacent to Greensboro and successively erected the Proximity, Revolution and White Oak Mills. He and his brother also put into operation the Southern Finishing Mill, the first institution of its kind in the South. Incidentally it may be stated that through the operations of these brothers Greensboro took a new lease of industrial prosperity and from that time forward its strides as a southern industrial center have taken it to a foremost position among the cities of North Carolina.

Though never a resident of Greensboro, Moses Cone was well known in the city and his work and influence have been vital factors in the state as a whole. About 1900 he bought a large tract of land near Blowing Rock, and there built the palatial home which he loved so well and which was the scene of his last days. The Blowing Rock estate is a wonderfully interesting place and under his direction large areas of vineyard and orchard were developed. In that home Moses H. Cone died December 8, 1908. He married Bertha Lindau, who survives him.

Thomas Henry Briggs. The character of the men of a community may be correctly gauged by the standing of its business houses whose growth has been stimulated by intelligent and progressive methods, or held back by lack of proper development. No city can attain its highest standard lacking the co-operation of its citizens in all lines in giving honest service for value received. The real progressive and helpful men of a community may be counted upon to promulgate and support worthy measures looking toward the securing for their community of solid improvements; they are to be found actively engaged in church labors; they give a solidity to commercial organizations, and when the need arises contribute liberally toward charities. Judging from all these standards, the City of Raleigh is fortunate in the possession of such sterling citizens as Thomas Henry Briggs, who has been identified with the commercial life of the city since 1870, and who, during his long career, has labored faithfully in church movements, has maintained a high standard in his commercial relations, and has consistently and continuously worked in behalf of better education, better morality and better citizenship.

Mr. Briggs belongs to one of the oldest families of Raleigh, his grandparents, John Joyner and Elizabeth (Utley) Briggs, having been among the founders of the city in 1792. He was born September 9, 1847, and is the eldest son of Thomas Henry and Evelina (Norwood) Briggs, and secured good educational advantages in his youth, attending the celebrated school of Mrs. James F. Taylor, Lovejoy Academy and Wake Forest College, from which he was graduated in 1870. In that year began his connection with the commercial life of Raleigh, an association that has continued throughout a period of more than forty-eight years. Mr. Briggs has been engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware business and interested in various other industrial, commercial and financial enterprises of the community, and at the present time is a director in the Commercial National Bank, of which he was one of the organizers, and the Wake County Savings Bank.

As a supporter of the cause of education, Mr. Briggs has served as school committeeman for Raleigh Township as trustee for the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race, at Greensboro, North Carolina, during the administration of Governor Elias Carr, and for twenty-five years as treasurer of Wake Forest College. On his resignation from the last-named position he was elected a member of the board of trustees of that institution, and still holds that position. He is also president of the board of directors of the Raleigh Cemetery Association. John Joyner Briggs was one of the organizers of the First Baptist Church of Raleigh, hence Thomas Henry Briggs is the third generation of the family in this church, whose successive pastors have had no hesitancy in calling upon him for aid in forwarding the work of the organization. He is otherwise closely identified with the religious life of the city and with mission interests, both home and foreign, and is recognized as one of the state's leading Sunday school workers, his efforts being directed particularly in the training of boys and youths. Mr. Briggs is known and honored in the community as a man above reproach, of integrity and of high Christian character.

On October 21, 1874, Mr. Briggs was married to Miss Sarah Grandy, daughter of Willis Sawyer and Elizabeth (Ferebee) Grandy, then living at Oxford, North Carolina.

Thomas Walter Bickett. In every state and country friends of enlightened progress in politics, those who are prayerfully and hopefully looking and struggling for the light while occasionally admitting doubt and cynicism over ineptitude and selfishness, must find encouragement in what has been achieved so far during the administration of Thomas Walter Bickett as governor of North Carolina. While it is too soon to measure and estimate ultimate effects and results, it can be confidently asserted that as a rational program now in progress of fulfillment no state in the Union can present a record that is more completely an expression of political wisdom and practical idealism.

Since he became governor, Mr. Bickett has truly demonstrated leadership which leads. While at every point it has been democratic leadership. He has compelled attention and has gained support for his proposals through the cogency of clear and sincere presentation. It may be ventured that no public paper relating to the state of affairs in North Carolina has been more widely read and will be more frequently referred to in the years to come than the inaugural address of Governor Bickett. It is a wonderful appeal to the spirit of progress, to constructive co-operative endeavor and to that unselfishness which makes the interest of the many superior to the interest of the few. It would be no disparagement of those who loyally co-operated with Governor Bickett in carrying out his plans to assert that the clear and forceful manner in which he presented the different items of his program quickened and vitalized popular support all over the state, so that the results in formal legislation were almost inevitable. Someone has well said that Governor Bickett's inaugural address delivered in January, 1917, was his platform, and that in January, 1918, though he had been in office only a year the address had become his record.

Considered either as literary or as a political document the most notable feature of the inaugural address was the specific and direct language in which the various propositions were outlined, and the almost total absence of generalization and rhetoric. The address falls into two parts. The

first is an outline of nine measures, all directed to the improvement of rural life: Assisting the tenant to become a landlord by constitutional amendment exempting taxation notes and mortgages given for the purchase price of a home; the conserving of fertility and the regeneration of the soil; legislation to relieve the farmer of the evils of the crop lien; development of the water powers of the state; establishment and extension of rural telephone systems; making the schoolhouse the social as well as the educational center of rural communities; maintenance as well as construction of good highways; constitutional amendment requiring a fixed school term throughout the state; and incorporation of rural communities. Governor Bickett in addition to these nine measures urged a uniform system school administration both in counties and for the state at large. On the subject of manufacturing his proposals were three in number: A reasonable minimum requirement that manufacturers should provide for the convenience and comfort of mill operatives; permission to combination by manufacturers for advancement of trade; and industrial and technical education in manufacturing districts. Other proposals were for a commission to submit a comprehensive plan of taxation, for the enlargement of the scope of work and adequate appropriations for the state board of health; provision for absentee voting; limitation of state officers to two successive terms and of county officers to three successive terms; urging the wisdom of the short ballot; consolidation of boards of management for state hospitals; centralized management of the state agricultural department and the College of Agriculture; and modifications and reforms of state prison management.

It will now be in order to notice briefly how Governor Bickett's suggestions were enacted into law by General Assembly of 1917. A brief summary of the specific acts is as follows:

The act submitting a constitutional amendment calling for a six months' instead of a four months' public school term. The act follows the declaration in the governor's inaugural address that "the children are entitled to have the voter cast a single ballot, whether he is or is not in favor of a larger opportunity for the child."

The act submitting a constitutional amendment exempting from taxation, notes and mortgages given in good faith for the purchase price of a home. The purpose of this act is to bring the money in reach of every homesteader.

The crop lien act designed to give the small farmer a chance to "break out of jail."

The act providing for the teaching of the basic principles of good farming in every rural public school. The machinery of this act is well adapted to serve its purpose.

The act to encourage the installation of running water, electric lights, telephones in country homes and communities by furnishing expert advice and assistance free of cost.

The act to make the schoolhouse a social center and to provide for wholesome entertainment in country schoolhouses that will be both constructive and relaxing.

The act providing for the medical inspection of all children who attend the public schools that physical defects may be discovered and corrected in their incipiency.

The act providing for the incorporation of rural communities to the end that thickly settled communities in the country may take such steps for their own betterment as they think wise and proper.

The act forbidding the sale of the advertisement for sale of medicines purporting to cure incurable diseases and forbidding the sale of mechanical device for the treatment of disease when the state board of health may declare such device to be without curative value.

The act providing for the improvement of highways by expenditure of automobile tax for this purpose under the direction of the state highway commission.

The act that permits and regulates absentee voting.

The appointment of a state tax commission to investigate and report a comprehensive system of taxation to the next General Assembly.

The act consolidating the management of the three hospitals for the insane and establishing a purchasing agency for the seven state institutions.

The act limiting the time for which a convict may be sent to a chain gang to five years. The recommendation of the governor was for two years, but owing to the inadequacy of quarters at the state prison the time was made five years for the present.

The act authorizing the construction of modern sanitary quarters for the convicts on the state farm.

The Turner bill, which fulfills the recommendation of the governor in that part of his inaugural address in which he says: "I am convinced that the only justification for the punishment of crime is the protection of the public and the reformation of the criminal. Anything that savors of vindictiveness is indefensible in the administration of the law. When the state sends a citizen to prison he ought to be made to feel that his punishment is a just measure imposed for the purpose of preventing himself and others from committing further crimes, and that pending his imprisonment the State desires to afford him every opportunity to become a good citizen."

Governor Bickett has proved as fearless and progressive in his purely administrative and executive functions as in promoting a liberal and well rounded legislative program. One example only can be considered here. It was a matter which attracted attention beyond the borders of the state, and was made the subject of an article by a writer in The Survey. It told how Governor Bickett exercised his executive clemency in writing out pardons for six boys, whose average age was a little more than twelve years, who had each been convicted for some criminal offense and the sentences ranging from fifteen years to a life term in the penitentiary. In doing this he was acting upon the principles that he enunciated in his inaugural and at the same time was overturning precedents and setting new ones, and was reversing the will and decision of the state courts. While Governor Bickett accepts and approved the partisan system of democratic government, is himself a party man, it is true that he has as little partisanship in the narrow personal sense as any man who has ever been governor of North Carolina. He is proud of what has been accomplished during his term, and yet the credit for all those varied achievements he generously assigns to the state administration as a whole in which he is merely the executive head. The spirit of this is well indicated in an article which he gave to the public press reviewing the work of the General

Assembly of 1917 and as his personal impression of the results which have already been outlined it has its appropriate place in this article:

"The finest commentary on the General Assembly of 1917, will be found in the simplest statement of its record. The outstanding feature of that record is that it deals entirely with industrial, social and educational problems. Only in a negative way did the Assembly touch the domain of politics. The big, constructive measures were considered in patriotic fashion, and it is due the members of the minority party to say that on these questions they refrained from playing politics and gave vote and voice to the support of what they conceived to be the highest good.

"The record discloses that the Assembly recognized two fundamental principles:

"1. That every citizen is entitled to a fair chance to make his bread.

"2. That a high grade citizenship cannot live by bread alone.

"The constitutional amendment exempting homestead notes from taxation, the crop lien law regulating the penalty imposed on poverty for its inability to pay cash for supplies, the act providing for the teaching of the fundamentals of good farming in every country school, the law providing for medical inspection of school children so as to discover physical defects in their incipiency, the act to protect the citizen from being defrauded by the sale of nostrums for incurable diseases, the establishment of the home and school for cripples, the state wide quarantine law, this law providing rural sanitation were all designed and are calculated to aid the citizen in the world old battle for bread. They deal largely with the physical necessities of men, but in addition to their commercial value they are shot through with the spirit of humanitarianism.

"On the other hand the constitutional amendment calling for a six instead of a four months' school, the act authorizing the incorporation of rural communities, the liberal appropriation for moonlight schools, the expansion of the work of rural libraries, the act providing for a system of state highways, the act to encourage the installation of running water and electric lights and telephones in country homes, the appropriation to relieve the loneliness of country life by giving wholesome, instructive and entertaining exhibitions in country school houses, the establishment of the home for delinquent women, the creation of the State Board of general welfare and public charities, the special act for the building of a new home for the blind, the three million dollar bond issue to encourage the building of better school houses in the country, and to provide adequate quarters and equipment for our educational and charitable institutions, all recognize the truth that man cannot live by bread alone, but requires for his proper development the enrichment of his social and intellectual life.

"In addition to these measures that so vitally touch the life of the people, the administration of the State's affairs were placed upon a more intelligent and humane basis by the prison reform bill, the consolidation of the three hospitals for the insane under a single management, the act to establish a new and modern system of accounting in the State departments and institutions, the law creating an educational commission to consider the entire school system of the state, the act providing for a State Board to examine teachers and conduct educational institutes, the creation of a sub-commission to devise an equitable system of taxation, and the law eliminating unnecessary and cumbersome reports of State departments.

"I do not have before me any list of the acts of the General Assembly, and I may have omitted some important measures in this outline. But in the record above given there will be found twenty-one separate and distinct acts of dealing with new subjects or old subjects in a new way. And the fine thing about the record is that not one of the acts named was written in a spirit of hostility to persons or property, but every one of them represents a proper conception of public service. The General Assembly made scant use of the hatchet, but was very busy with the trowel, the hammer and the saw. In the early days of the session there was considerable lost motion and there were a few grave errors of omission, but the record in its entirety reveals the Legislator of 1917 as a 'workman that needeth not to be ashamed.'"

It now remains to review briefly the career of this honored public servant of North Carolina, whose earlier years well justified the record he has made in the office of governor. Thomas Walter Bickett was born in Monroe, North Carolina, February 28, 1869, a son of T. W. and Mary A. (Covington) Bickett. When he was thirteen years of age his father died, and as the oldest of four children he had heavy responsibilities and in providing for their support he acquired much of the self-reliance and the sturdy manhood which have always distinguished him. He attended the Monroe High School, and in 1886 entered Wake Forest College. He paid his way through school, and at the same time was one of the leaders in college life, gaining honors as a debater, winning a wealth of school associations and lasting friendships, and graduating A. B. with the class of 1890. Then followed a period of teaching, principally in the graded schools of Winston-Salem until 1892. He had spent the vacations studying law in the office of his uncle, D. A. Covington, and in the fall of 1892 entered the University Law School. Receiving his license to practice in February, 1893, he spent 1½ years at Danbury, and since January, 1895, his home has been at Louisburg in Franklin County. In his practice there he was soon noted as a leader of the bar, a man of adequate scholarship, of splendid resourcefulness both in learning and in wit, and with an integrity of character that caused his clients to trust implicitly in his judgment.

While during the years that followed he steadily built up a reputation as a lawyer and became well known to the members of the state bar, he gave all his time to his profession and never consented to be a figure in politics until 1907, when he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was elected by a majority of 1750, and after taking his seat distinguished himself as an able advocate of some of the measures of special importance to the state. As chairman of the Committee on Insane Asylums he introduced and secured the passage of what is known as the Bickett Bill, appropriating a half million dollars for the purchase of land and construction of buildings to take care of the insane and other classes of the state's unfortunate. That was the largest appropriation voted by the General Assembly for a single purpose in an entire decade. He also advocated a bill to regulate lobbying, and worked for the establishment of the East Carolina Teachers

Training School and the establishment of a school of technology in some cotton mill center.

As a delegate to the Charlotte Convention of 1908 Mr. Bickett first became a figure of state wide prominence. His nominating speech for Col. Ashley Horne for governor made him so conspicuous that he in turn was nominated for the office of attorney general, and during the following campaign he did much to draw together the various factions in his own party and contributed much to the success of the ticket. He was elected attorney general and began his official duties in January, 1909. In 1912 he was reelected, for the term expiring in 1916.

His record of service has been particularly scrutinized by the people of North Carolina during the last year or so, when his candidacy was urged on all sides for the office of governor to succeed Mr. Craig. His record as attorney general is one of special interest. Besides acting as adviser to every department of the state government, he argued upwards of 400 cases before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and represented the state before the Federal Court within the state, the Commerce Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Supreme Court at Washington, and it is said that every case argued by him before a federal tribunal was won for the state. A reference to his work as attorney general is found in an editorial of the Raleigh News and Observer of November 11, 1915, which says: "The record of Attorney General Thomas W. Bickett before the United States Supreme Court is one of which he can well be proud. Since coming into the high office which he holds he has had occasion to argue five different cases before the Supreme Court as the guardian of the state's legal rights, and he has won every one of them. The Tennessee-North Carolina boundary case, which was decided Monday in favor of North Carolina, being the latest one to claim public attention. Mr. Bickett besides being one of our most finished public speakers is also one of the state's astute lawyers, capable of profound and patient study, with a keenly analytical mind and with the faculty of engaging and illuminating expression."

A gracefully expressed tribute such as few men can deserve was that which appeared in the annual publication for 1915 of Wake Forest College, and which is dedicated to Mr. Bickett as follows: "To Thomas Walter Bickett, Class 1890. On every level of a brilliant career, student, teacher, lawyer, attorney general, standing in the midst of a host of friends."

Every successive stage of his career has demonstrated him a man of proficiency, adequate for the duties and responsibilities of the time, and fitting himself for a new and larger life that was to succeed. Therefore when on November 5, 1916, the people of North Carolina were called upon to express their choice of a citizen to fill the office of governor, there was no question of fitness and only a generous outburst of confidence and trust in a man who had proved worthy at every test. Mr. Bickett was elected governor of North Carolina on the democratic ticket by over 48,000 majority. He was inaugurated governor on January 1, 1917.

Mr. Bickett is a member of the Masonic order and of the Episcopal Church. On November 29, 1898, he married Miss Fannie Yarborough, a woman of rare attainments and fine character, and devoted to their home and to his advancement as a public leader. They have one child.

PLATT DICKINSON WALKER. For thirteen years the learning and integrity of Platt Dickinson Walker has been read into the decisions of the North Carolina Supreme Court. He is one of North Carolina's most distinguished lawyers and jurists and a man who has succeeded in translating the high ideals of the profession into practical service for good in his community and state.

He was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, a son of Thomas D. and Mary Vance Dickinson Walker, and has lived in North Carolina practically all his life. He received his early education in George W. Jewett's School at Wilmington and in James H. Horner's School at Oxford, North Carolina. He then entered the University of North Carolina, being a member of the class of 1869, but finished his collegiate course at the University of Virginia, where he had as preceptors in his legal studies the noted Prof. John B. Minor and Professor Southall. Graduating LL. B. in 1869, he was admitted to practice in North Carolina by the Supreme Court at the June term of 1870. In that year he located at Rockingham, and was in practice with the late Walter L. Steele, who afterwards represented a North Carolina District in Congress. While living there he represented Richmond County in the General Assembly in 1874-75.

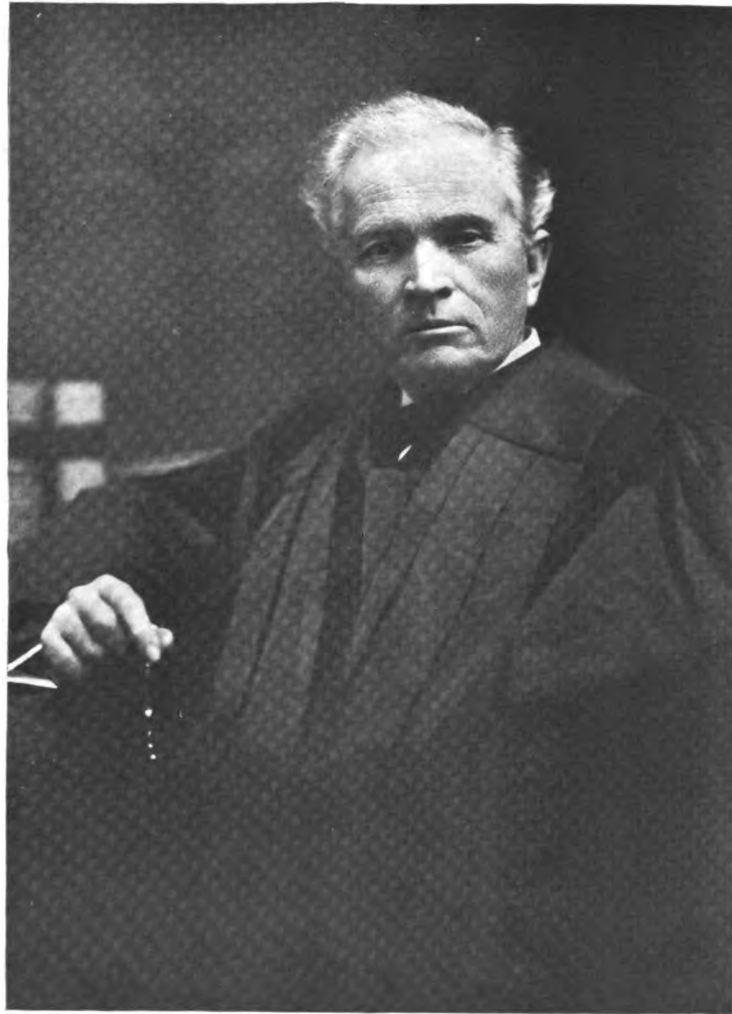
In 1876 Judge Walker moved to Charlotte, and was associated in partnership with Hon. Clement Dowd, who was afterwards a congressman, and in November, 1880, became a partner with Hon. Armistead Burwell, who afterwards was honored with a seat on the Supreme Bench. In 1892 he formed a partnership with E. T. Cansler. From Mecklenburg County Judge Walker was called to Raleigh as associate justice of the Supreme Court, beginning his first term January 1, 1903, and his second term January 1, 1911.

In 1899 Judge Walker served as the first president of the North Carolina Bar Association. He is a trustee of the University of North Carolina, which in 1908 honored him with the degree of LL. D., and he holds a similar degree from Davidson College conferred in 1903. Judge Walker is a member of the Episcopal Church. He has been twice married. June 5, 1878, at Reidsville, North Carolina he married Miss Henrietta Settle Covington. On June 8, 1910, he married Miss Alma Locke Mordecai. Judge Walker still retains his residence at Charlotte. He is a member of the American Bar Association and now holds the office in that association of vice president for this state.

HON. LOCKE CRAIG. Governor of North Carolina from 1913 to 1917, Locke Craig has long ranked as one of the state's foremost orators, a man of commanding influence in public affairs, and until he took the governor's chair had spent twenty years in the practice of law.

Governor Craig was born in Bertie County, North Carolina, August 16, 1860, a son of Andrew Murdock and Clarissa Rebecca (Gillam) Craig. He represents one of the old Colonial families, his paternal ancestor, William Craig, having come from his native Scotland, first to Ireland and then to America in 1749. This ancestor settled in Orange County, North Carolina.

It was the good fortune of Locke Craig to spend his early years on a farm. The leanings



H. G. Connor

of his ambitions and his talents brought him to a professional career. In 1880 he graduated with honor from the University of North Carolina with the degree A. B., and in 1883 he concluded his preliminary work and was admitted to the North Carolina bar. He then located at Asheville, and applied himself industriously to accumulating a practice and reputation as a lawyer.

For years he has been recognized as a forceful leader of the people, and a man of unusual power as a public speaker. In 1892 he was presidential elector for the then Ninth Congressional District, and in 1896 was elector for the state at large. In the latter year he made a brilliant canvass of North Carolina on behalf of William J. Bryan. In 1898 he was nominated for the Legislature from Buncombe County, and in that campaign proved his ability as a successful campaigner by reversing the normal republican majority of 600 and went into office with a clear majority of 700. Observers of political affairs in North Carolina concede that the General Assembly of 1899 was one of the ablest bodies of men ever gathered together as political representatives of the people of the state. In that Legislature Governor Craig was one of the leaders. He was one of the foremost in proposing a state suffrage amendment to the constitution. In 1900 he was returned to the Legislature by an increased majority, and in the Legislature of 1903 was a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, being beaten only after a protracted struggle.

In 1912 Mr. Craig was elected governor of North Carolina and entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1913. The record of his administration is fresh in the minds of the people, and while Governor Craig was noted for the firmness of his decisions and the many constructive measures advocated by him and carried through to the benefit of the state, his popularity was as great when he left office at the close of 1916 as it had been when he was carried by the votes of the people into the governor's chair. Since the expiration of his term as governor Mr. Craig has resumed his residence at Asheville.

November 18, 1891, Governor Craig married Annie Burgin of McDowell County, North Carolina. They are the parents of four sons: Carlyle, a naval officer; George Winston, an officer in the National Army; Arthur, also a naval officer; and Locke, Jr., who was born in the governor's mansion in November, 1914.

Henry Groves Connor, United States district judge of the Eastern District of North Carolina, son of David and Mary C. (Groves) Connor, was born at Wilmington, July 3, 1852. He was reared and educated at Wilson, which is still his home. Judge Connor was in active practice of the law from 1873 to 1885 and from 1893 to 1903. More than half of his active professional career has been spent on the bench. In 1885 he represented his district in the State Senate; and in 1899 and 1901 he served in the House of Representatives, of which he was speaker in 1899. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court in 1885 and served until 1893, when he resigned to resume the practice of the law. In 1902 he was elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. From that office, although a democrat, he was appointed by President William Howard Taft to the United States District Bench for the Eastern District on June 1, 1909. He is a democrat and a member of the Episcopal Church. In 1908 the University of North Carolina conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Judge Connor married Miss Kate Whitfield, of Wilson, North Carolina. They have had twelve children, of whom nine are living.

George Whitfield Connor, eldest son of Henry Groves and Kate Whitfield Connor, was born at Wilson, October 24, 1873, was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1892, and for five years was in educational work as principal of the Goldsboro High School and superintendent of the public schools of Wilson. From 1897 to 1912 he was in business at Wilson as a merchant. From 1905 to 1908 he served as chairman of the Board of Education of Wilson County. In 1912 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of the law. He served as a member of the House of Representatives in 1909, 1911 and 1913, and was speaker of the House during his last term. In 1913 he was chosen a member of the Commission on Constitutional Amendments and in the same year was appointed judge of the Superior Courts of the Second District. He also served as a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1905 to 1909. Judge Connor is a democrat and a member of the Episcopal Church. May 30, 1894, he married Miss Bessie Hadley, daughter of J. C. Hadley of Wilson. They have had four children, of whom two are living.

Frank H. Vogler. Much of the business history of Winston-Salem might be written around the family name Vogler. Voglers have lived in this part of North Carolina from pioneer times. They were prominent in the community of old Salem, long before Winston came into existence or before the Twin City of Winston-Salem was dreamed of. Frank H. Vogler has been a prominent business man of Winston-Salem for over thirty years, and at one time served as mayor of Salem.

He was born in the old Town of Salem. His father, Alexander C. Vogler, was also born at Salem, in 1832. The grandfather was Nathaniel Vogler, likewise a native of Salem. The great-grandfather was the founder of this branch of the family in North Carolina. The family history states that he was one of six brothers, natives of Germany, who, coming to America, located at Waldoboro in the State of Maine. One of the brothers remained in Maine, and his descendants are still to be found there. The other five brothers came south on a sailing vessel. The ship was wrecked off Cape Henry, and the brothers and other passengers were landed on an island. Subsequently they were picked up by another ship, which carried them to Wilmington. From Wilmington the Vogler brothers made their way to the interior and located in that portion of the original Stokes County now Forsyth County, North Carolina. Whether all the five brothers had families is not known, but it is a fact that many descendants of the Vogler stock are still found in this part of North Carolina.

Grandfather Nathaniel Vogler learned the trade of gunsmith. For many years he was engaged in the manufacture of fire arms at Salem. He was not only a master of his trade but also took pride and pains with every piece of work that left his shop. The rifles he made were noted for their serviceableness and accuracy, and they were sold not only over North Carolina but in Virginia.

Though Nathaniel Vogler owned a farm two miles south of Salem, he always kept his home in the town. He died at the age of seventy-two years. He married Mary Fishel. She was born at Friedsburg in Davidson County, North Carolina, where her parents were among the pioneers. She survived her husband and passed away at the age of eighty-nine. There were nine children in their family: Henry, Laura, who married William Beck, Julius, Martha, who married Edward Peterson, Alexander C., Mortimer N., Maria E., who for upwards of thirty years was a teacher in the Salem Academy, Regina A. and William F., both of whom are still living.

Alexander C. Vogler took up another trade than that of his father. He served an apprenticeship at cabinet making, and following his apprenticeship he did journeyman work in Macon, Georgia, and Milton, North Carolina. He finally returned to Salem and set up in business for himself. In earlier years he made many articles of furniture, and his shop was largely a custom shop, but he gradually introduced a general stock of furniture. His first shop was 24 by 70 feet, a frame building, located close to the north line of Salem. At that time the present site of Winston was a wilderness. In 1858 Alexander Vogler made undertaking a branch of his furniture business, and he continued actively in those lines until his death in 1903. Alexander Vogler married Antoinette Hauser. She was born in Salem, a daughter of William and Susanna (Shultz) Hauser. She died in 1906, three years after her husband. There were only two children, Mary A. and Frank H. Mary A., now deceased, was the wife J. F. Crouse.

As his father was a substantial business man and highly respected citizen, Frank H. Vogler grew up in Salem and enjoyed a good home and liberal encouragement and advantages. He attended the Boys' School at Salem, and on leaving school became an apprentice at the cabinetmaker's trade. In 1888 he entered actively into the business with his father, and has thus carried on an establishment which is now one of the oldest if not the oldest under one continuous family ownership in Winston-Salem. Mr. Frank Vogler is a graduate of the Cincinnati School of Embalming and also studied the science under E. B. Myers, of Springfield, Ohio, and under the noted Rewnard. His sons, who are now associated with him in the business, are graduates in embalming, the older having his diploma from the Rewnard School of Embalming of New York City. The firm is now Frank H. Vogler & Sons. The building in which their business was established nearly sixty years ago has since been removed to the back of the lot, and in front a commodious brick structure occupies the old site. There is no firm in North Carolina which has a more complete equipment and facilities for rendering expert and careful service than that of Frank H. Vogler & Sons.

In 1885 Mr. Vogler married Miss Dora Morton. She was born in Alamance County, North Carolina, daughter of Jacob and Nannie Morton. Mr. and Mrs. Vogler are the parents of four children: Francis Eugene, William N., Louise and Ruth A. The two sons, as has already been noted, are actively associated with their father in business thus making the third successive generation to follow this profession at Winston-Salem. Eugene married Edith Witt and has a son Francis Eugene, Jr. William N. married Camille Clingman and has a daughter Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Vogler are active members of the Home Moravian Church. They have reared their family in the same faith. Mr. Vogler has served as a member of its board of elders for several years and has always been active in church affairs. In a public way he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Salem and filled the office of mayor for four years. He is affiliated with Salem Lodge No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a charter member of Salem Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias. He is also widely known in his profession, being a member of and secretary of the State Embalmers Board. He is one of the three charter members still living of the North Carolina State Funeral Directors' Association.

WESLEY BETHEL SPEAS is one of the best known educators in Western North Carolina, and since 1903 continuously has been county superintendent of schools of Forsyth County. Mr. Speas is not only a competent school man from a technical standpoint, but knows, thoroughly the people among whom he works. He represents one of the oldest families of Forsyth County. Five generations of the family have lived in this section of North Carolina. The ancestry begins with John Speas, a native of Germany, who came to America a young man and after a brief residence in Pennsylvania came to North Carolina to join the German Colony here. He located in what is now Old Richmond Township in Forsyth County, and in what has since been called the Reid Settlement. He was one of the early settlers there. His children were named Jonathan, John, Daniel, Solomon, Isaac, Henry, Romulus, Peter, Kate and Elizabeth.

The next generation was represented by Henry Speas, who spent his life as a farmer in Old Richmond Township. By his marriage to Annie Shore he had the following children: Levi, William Henry, Isaac, Samuel, Rebecca, Paulina, Betsy, Malinda, Mary P. and Julia. The last of this family was Mary, who died September 30, 1917. She was the widow of Wade H. Bynum of Winston-Salem.

William Henry Speas, grandfather of Professor Speas, was born in Yadkin County, North Carolina, in 1818. On coming to manhood he bought a farm in Vienna Township of Forsyth County and was employed and interested in its management the rest of his life. Before the war he operated with slave labor. He married Sallie Hauser, a lineal descendant of Martin Hauser, one of the first settlers at Bethania. Both William H. Speas and his wife lived to a good old age. Their children were Wesley, Edwin, William, John Samuel, Junius, Mary, Ellen and Elizabeth. The four older sons were all Confederate soldiers, and Wesley and William were both wounded and died while in the army.

John S. Speas, father of Professor Speas, was born in Old Richmond Township, April 11, 1847, and during the war was a member of the Junior Reserve, his service being in the last year of hostilities. He was educated in rural schools, and on a tract of land given him by his father he has worked out an independent career as a prosperous agriculturist in Vienna Township. His success enabled him to acquire other holdings, and he has built up a fine farm home. John S. Speas married



W. B. Speas.

Mary Frances Doub, who was born in Vienna Township in July, 1847. Her family is also one of the interesting ones in Western North Carolina. She is descended from Rev. John Doub, a native of Germany who in young manhood settled in Western North Carolina and became the founder of Methodism in Forsyth County. By trade he was a tanner, and his tannery in what is now Vienna Township was one of the first institutions of the kind in the state. The first Methodist meetings in the vicinity were held in his log house, and he was a local preacher of that church. His son Henry Doub was born in Forsyth County, and that was also the place of nativity of Elijah Doub, father of Mrs. J. S. Speas. John Doub reared children named Michael, Joseph, Henry, William Peter, Mary and Lethia. Henry Doub was a lifelong farmer in Vienna Township, and married Betsy Ward, their children being Elijah, Cannon, Wesley, William, Nancy, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth. Elijah Doub was also a farmer throughout his active career in Vienna Township. He married Lucy Newsom who was born in Guilford County and survived her husband until more than ninety years of age. Their children were named Henry, William, Elizabeth J., Margaret, Mary Frances, Newton, Martha, Edwin and Wiley. The son Henry was a Confederate soldier and was killed at Petersburg, Virginia.

John S. Speas and wife have reared four children named William Clarence, Louie Cornelia, Walter Henry and Wesley Bethel. The parents are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Wesley Bethel Speas was born on a farm in Vienna Township of Forsyth County, November 20, 1875. He made the best of his opportunities to secure a liberal education. After leaving the rural schools he prepared for college at Oak Hill Institute, and in 1897, he entered the University of North Carolina where he completed the regular academic course in 1901. His first teaching was done in District No. 3 of Vienna Township. The following year he taught in the Clemmons High School. He became known not only as a successful individual teacher but as an able administrator and a leader in educational affairs and those were the qualifications that caused the people of Forsyth County to choose him as county superintendent in 1903, an office he has held by re-election to the present time. He is now president of the Forsyth County Teachers' Association and is a member of the North Carolina County Superintendents' Association.

Mr. Speas was married in 1901 to Miss Louzana Long. She was born in Old Richmond Township, a daughter of Wiliam Henry and Martha Long. Two children have been born to their marriage, Margaret and Martha Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Speas are members of the West End Methodist Episcopal Church at Winston-Salem, and fraternally he is affiliated with Salem Lodge No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN BYNUM, M. D. For nearly two generations the capable services of members of the Bynum family as physicians and surgeons have been given to the community of Winston and Winston-Salem. Dr. John Bynum has practiced there over a quarter of a century and his name is associated with the best attainments in the profession and with the best of citizenship.

Doctor Bynum, member of an old and prominent family of North Carolina and Virginia, was born on a plantation about two miles from Germanton in Stokes County, North Carolina. His great-grandfather, Gray Bynum, was a native of Virginia, where he married Margaret Hampton. She was a daughter of Anthony Hampton and a sister of the famous Revolutionary soldier General Wade Hampton. Doctor Bynum's grandfather was Hampton Bynum, who married Mary Martin. She was a daughter of Col. John Martin, a native of Essex County, Virginia. Col. John Martin was twelve years of age when about 1768 his parents moved to North Carolina and settled in Stokes County. Of Col. John Martin much has been written in the early annals of North Carolina. He was one of the conspicuous leaders of the mountaineers of Western Carolina in the Revolutionary war. Hampton Bynum became an extensive planter in Stokes County, and lived there long and prosperously.

Dr. Hampton Wade Bynum, father of Dr. John Bynum, was born on a plantation about two miles from the birthplace of his son John, in 1823. He was liberally educated and was trained for his profession in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. After graduating from that institution he began practice in Stokes County. When a young man he was given by his father a plantation about two miles from Germanton, and lived in that country district a number of years, acquiring in the meantime an extensive practice throughout Stokes and Forsyth counties. He was a typical pioneer physician and endured innumerable hardships in attending to his practice. He was almost constantly on horseback and rode through all kinds of weather to the homes of the sick. In 1869 he removed to Winston, where he was one of the first physicians to locate and was successfully engaged in practice there until his death in 1880. Dr. Hampton Wade Bynum married Mary Spease. She was born in Yadkin County April 1, 1828. Her grandfather, John Spease was a German and spoke only his native tongue in his own home and family circle. He was a farmer, owning and operating a place near the Yadkin River in what is now Vienna Township, Forsyth County. In that locality he spent his last years. Henry Spease, father of Mary Spease, was born in what is now Forsyth County, and on reaching his majority crossed the Yadkin River into Yadkin County and acquired an extensive plantation in that locality. He was one of the successful men of his time and was able to assist each of his twelve children to acquire a farm. Henry Spease married Anna Shore. This grandmother in the maternal line of Doctor Bynum was born in Vienna Township February 10, 1789, a daughter of Johan and Elizabeth (Beckel) Shore. Doctor Bynum's sister has the baptismal certificate of this grandmother, Anna Shore. Her father was of German ancestry and a farmer in Vienna Township, where he and his wife spent their last years. Dr. John Bynum's mother is still living in Winston-Salem. She reared nine children: Wade, Hampton, Gray, Mary, Annie, John, Benjamin, Pamelia and William.

Dr. John Bynum was educated in the public schools of Winston and for his medical education went to New York, entering the University of New York, where he was graduated in the medical department in 1892. After this preparation he

returned to Winston-Salem and has been continuously engaged in the duties of a large professional practice to the present time.

Doctor Bynum married Miss Eva Hall, who was born at Wentworth in Rockingham County, North Carolina, daughter of James and Martha Hall. Doctor Bynum and wife had two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth. Doctor Bynum is an active member of the Forsyth County Medical Society and also the North Carolina State Society and the American Medical Association. In 1908 he was elected by the State Medical Society as examiner serving six years.

Herman Cummings Caviness had established himself in successful practice at Wilkesboro soon after his twenty-first birthday and in his case youth has proved no bar to rapid advancement and definite achievement in the legal profession. He is now one of the leaders of the Wilkes County bar.

He was born at Ellerbe Springs in Richmond County, North Carolina, January 27, 1887. The family was founded in America by his great-grandfather, who according to the best information was a native of England and came to this country a young man. He located in Virginia. The family tradition is that his name was spelled Cavendish. His son, the grandfather of the Wilkesboro lawyer, changed the name to Caviness because of some disagreement with other members of the family. It was Grandfather Caviness who came to North Carolina when a young man and located in Moore County. He bought land about twelve or fifteen miles north of the present site of Pinehurst, the noted resort, and there ran a plantation with the aid of slaves.

Dr. Isaac W. Caviness, father of Herman C., was born in Moore County, North Carolina, in 1855. For his higher education he attended the Vermont State University at Burlington. After graduating there he taught school and then took up the study of medicine and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. During his brief career he practiced at Keyser in Moore County and was still busy in his work when death stayed his hand in December, 1887, when only thirty-two years of age. He married Mary Emma Cummings, who was born near Pomona in Guilford County, North Carolina, daughter of Enos and Mary (Bollinger) Cummings. Herman C. was their only child. The widowed mother married for her second husband Walter W. Mills of Greensboro and had a son, Walter W., Jr.

Herman C. Caviness was graduated from Guilford College at the early age of seventeen. His work in college was characterized by a keeness of intellect and a resourcefulness that enabled him to keep up with young men much older. When he graduated from college he was ready to undertake the serious responsibilities of life and in June, 1904, a few days after leaving the halls of college he married Miss Gladys E. Benbow. Mrs. Caviness is a daughter of Lewis S. and Lula (Henderson) Benbow, who is lineally descended from Thomas and Mary (Carver) Benbow. Mr. and Mrs. Caviness have had a most happy married life and have a family of four children named Nellie, Lewis R., Merrill and Herman Cummings, Jr. Soon after his marriage Mr. Caviness took up the study of law and was graduated from the law department of the University of North Carolina in 1908. He immediately began practice at Wilkesboro and his success and reputation are now assured. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and he and his wife are active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Fassifern, a home school for girls, which recently closed its tenth successful year, has gained and holds a place as one of the distinctive preparatory schools of the South. It represents a happy development of a plan for giving wholesome mental discipline and practical instruction in an environment of picturesque buildings, grounds and landscape charm calculated to make years spent here abundant in happy associations and productive of the greatest good in real culture and character formation.

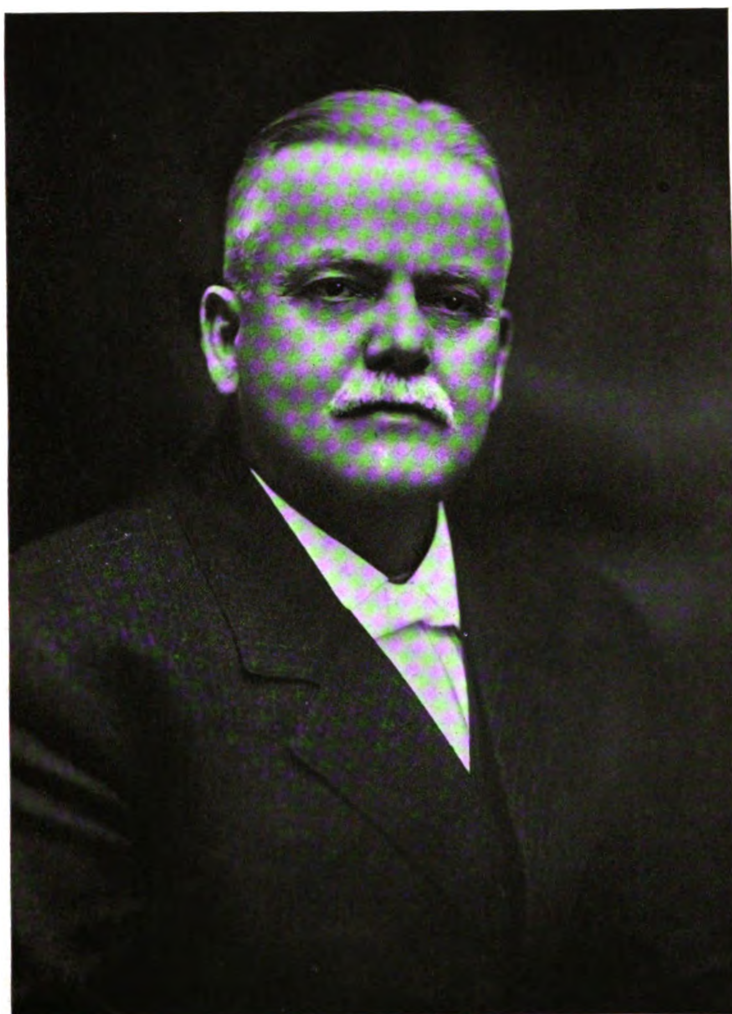
Fassifern was opened in October, 1907, at Lincolnton, North Carolina. In October, 1914, the school was moved to Hendersonville. At Lincolnton the number of boarding pupils was limited to fifteen and the total number had been enrolled within a month from the opening day. During the seven years in Lincolnton the number was increased to forty. When the school moved to Hendersonville it had sixty boarding pupils. The curriculum has been gradually enlarged, and since 1916 the school has maintained a full department in home economics. In the ten years of its existence Fassifern graduated twenty young women in the full course besides various certificate students. The first diploma was awarded in 1913.

Fassifern is distinctly a standard preparatory school, furnishing the facilities of instruction and other training required to meet the requirements and standards of such American women's colleges as Smith and Wellesley. Fassifern is on the accredited list of the Association of Southern Colleges, of the University of North Carolina and of Smith and Wellesley and other similar schools. The departments for instruction include the usual literary and language departments, a business course, and special departments in music, art and home economics. The school makes a specialty of individual work, all classes being small, and the instructors and principals paying special attention to the particular needs of each pupil.

The school home is a stately group of colonial buildings standing on an eminence from which some of the finest topography in that section of North Carolina is surveyed. There is every opportunity and encouragement for wholesome outdoor life and recreation. It is a school where every vital interest is carefully safeguarded, and where the best ideals of home life are upheld and stimulated.

The principals of Fassifern are Miss Kate C. Shipp and Mrs. Anna C. McBee, and assisting them are half a dozen specialists in their particular fields, in languages, music, art and domestic science. Miss Shipp, who has charge of the department of mathematics, is a woman of broad experience as an educator and as a school administrator. She has a teacher's diploma from Cambridge University of England.

David N. Dalton, M. D. The career of the true physician is a life of service, a devotion to the well being of his fellow men such as no other professions require of their practitioners. One of the oldest and best known members of the medical fraternity in Forsyth County is Dr. David N. Dalton, who has practiced continuously at Winston and over the surrounding country for over 35 years.



D. N. Dalton

The Dalton name has many associations with early history in Western North Carolina. As a family they have been soldiers, fighters for the integrity of their country in times of national danger, and effective workers in whatever field or vocation they have undertaken. Doctor Dalton is descended from a branch of the family which was established in this country by three brothers named Samuel, William, and Robert, who were natives of Ireland and came to America in early Colonial days. After a brief halt in New Jersey William and Robert moved to Virginia, while Samuel became the ancestor of the family in North Carolina.

Doctor Dalton's great-grandfather, Capt. David Dalton, was commander of a company in the Revolutionary War and was with the victorious armies under Washington which participated in the surrender of Cornwallis and his British troops at Yorktown. Captain David married Nancy Bostwick, whose father had served as a colonel in the same war. After the war Capt. David Dalton removed to North Carolina and bought land in what is now Stokes County.

Absalom B. Dalton, grandfather of Doctor Dalton, was probably a native of Virginia. He acquired an extensive estate as a planter in Stokes County, North Carolina, had a number of slaves to look after his fields and the other work of his farm, and became one of the first manufacturers of tobacco in Stokes County, which then included Forsyth County. Grandfather Dalton remained in Stokes County until his death when about eighty years of age. He married Nancy Poindexter, whose brother, General Poindexter, was a prominent pioneer lawyer. Absalom Dalton and wife reared eight children: David Nicholas, John F., George, William, Gabriel, Robert F., Christina and Susan.

David Nicholas Dalton was the father of Doctor Dalton. He was born in the locality known as Pine Hole in Stokes County, North Carolina, grew up on a farm, but in his mature manhood acquired many other interests and became one of the most prominent men of Forsyth County. After his marriage he bought a plantation near Walnut Cove in Forsyth County. After two years he removed to the Village of Dalton, where he bought property and became a merchant. He also erected two flour mills, one at Dalton and the other five miles below the town. Dalton was on the stage route extending from Kentucky and Tennessee to South Carolina and Georgia. It was a noted old thoroughfare, and before railroads became common was traversed by an immense volume of traffic, which, because it made slow progress, afforded notable opportunity to inn keepers and others along the route. David N. Dalton kept a stage station on his place at Dalton, and also built up a large system of what would now be called stockyards. He had accommodations for 2,000 or more cattle and also yards for hogs and turkeys. In those days all live stock, including turkeys, were driven over the highways to market. One of his flour mills also had machinery for the manufacture of lumber, while the other had a shingle mill run in connection. Besides these various enterprises he bought large tracts of land, raised crops on a large scale, and was a dealer in live stock, including cattle, horses and mules. Necessarily he had to delegate much of his business to other parties, but he possessed that splendid faculty of being able to oversee and practically supervise personally his entire range of interests. He continued to live in Dalton until his death in 1895.

David N. Dalton married Melissa Rives, who died in 1866. Her father, William Rives, was a planter in Chatham County, North Carolina, where so far as known he spent all his life. Mrs. David N. Dalton reared seven children: William, Robert, Rufus I., David N., Jr., Ernest L., Nancy and Margaret.

Dr. David N. Dalton was born at Dalton, North Carolina, and his father being a man of large estate and prosperous circumstances was able to give him the best of advantages. However, he mingled with his early studies a practical service to his father in the mills and on the farm. After making known his choice for a professional career he entered in 1877 the University of North Carolina, where he carried on his studies two years. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Thomas W. Harris of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Seeking the broader advantages and opportunities of New York City, he became a student in the medical department of New York University where he was graduated in 1881.

For the first two years Doctor Dalton practiced at Walnut Cove, but since then has had his home in Winston-Salem and his services have been in constant demand over since. He began practice before telephones and automobiles came into a physician's life, and in recent years most of his work has been done in consultation in his own office.

Doctor Dalton was married in 1887 to Louisa Wilson Bitting. Mrs. Dalton was born near Huntsville in Yadkin County, North Carolina, daughter of Joseph A. and Louisa (Wilson) Bitting. Her Grandfather Wilson was a prominent physician in his day.

Doctor and Mrs. Dalton have three children: Margaret, Joseph N. and Wilson B. Doctor Dalton has long had active membership in the Forsyth County and North Carolina Medical societies. He is a member of Damon Lodge, No. 41, Knights of Pythias, and is a Presbyterian, while Mrs. Dalton is of the Episcopal faith.

Cornelius M. McKaughan has for a number of years been officially identified with Forsyth County and is now serving as clerk of courts at Winston-Salem. He is one of the most popular men in the courthouse and has many times over justified the confidence of his fellow citizens in reposing in him the duties and responsibilities of public affairs.

Mr. McKaughan was born on a farm in Kernersville Township of Forsyth County November 5, 1873. He is a son of Isaac Harrison and Esther (Robertson) McKaughan, a grandson of Archibald and Mary (Welch) McKaughan, a great-grandson of Hugh and Phebe (Pope) McKaughan, all constituting well known names in the history of this part of the state. Mr. McKaughan's mother was a daughter of William Haley and Mahala (Lonus) Robertson.

Cornelius M. McKaughan grew up at his father's home at Kernersville, attended the public schools there, and from the high school entered the Oak Ridge Institute for a commercial course. His education completed he accepted the position of deputy register of deeds at Winston, and gave faithful and conscientious work in that capacity for six years. His experience made him the logical candidate for chief in the office and he was elected

and served one term. Following that for four years he was clerk in the sheriff's office and in 1915 was appointed clerk of the courts to fill the unexpired term of R. E. Transau, deceased. In 1916 Mr. McKaughan was regularly elected to the office.

He was married October 4, 1906, to Leota Reed. Mrs. McKaughan was born in Old Richmond Township, daughter of Elijah L. and Permelia M. (Spease) Reed. They have one son, Robert Steele.

Mr. McKaughan is affiliated with Fairview Council No. 19, Junior Order United American Mechanics and with Salem Lodge No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are members of the Calvary Moravian Church.

MR. FRED M. PARRISH, born in 1880, Goochland County, Virginia—father Fred M. Parrish, mother Hattie Lacey Parrish. Educated at Fork Union Academy, William Mary College and University of North Carolina. Lawyer in Winston-Salem.

JEFFERSON BOSTWICK COUNCILL, M. D. An active and prominent member of the medical fraternity of Rowan County, Jefferson B. Councill, M. D., of Salisbury, has often been identified with important work in connection with his regular practice, his wisdom and skill in dealing with difficult cases having gained for him the confidence of the entire community, and placed him among the leading physicians of the city. A son of Dr. William B. Councill, he was born in Boone, Watauga County, North Carolina, of English ancestry.

His grandfather, Jordan Councill, was born in England, and came with his parents, and his two brothers, Benjamin and Jesse, to North Carolina, settling in Watauga County in pioneer days. He assisted his father in clearing a homestead, but did not care to continue life as a farmer. Soon after attaining his majority, he embarked in mercantile pursuits, an occupation much to his tastes, and for which he was well fitted. At that early day there were no railways in the Carolinas, and all of his goods had to be transported with teams from Charleston, South Carolina, to Watauga County. Very successful as a merchant, he accumulated considerable wealth, acquiring large tracts of land and many slaves. He married Sally Elizabeth Bowers, who was born in Ashe County, North Carolina, where her parents were pioneers. They reared four children, namely: James W.; William B.; and Elizabeth, who married Col. G. N. Folk, a prominent lawyer, who served as a colonel in the Confederate army; and George R.

Born in Watauga County, North Carolina, February 23, 1829, William B. Councill acquired his elementary education in the schools of Caldwell County, and was subsequently graduated from the Charleston Medical College with the degree of M. D. He began the practice of medicine at Boone, but soon after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private; he won promotion from time to time through bravery and meritorious conduct until being made captain of his company. He was twice wounded, but escaped capture, and served until the close of the conflict. Resuming his practice in Boone, he remained there, an active and beloved physician until his death, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, whose maiden name was Alice M. Bostwick, was born in the Sumter District, South Carolina, December 1, 1832. She is still living, and though upwards of four score years of age enjoys good health, and retains her interest in the topics of the day. She is the mother of six children, as follows: Jefferson Bostwick, of this sketch; William B., Jr., a prominent lawyer and judge in Hickory, North Carolina; Margaret; Emma; Isaac Lenoir, who is engaged in the real estate and mining business at Waynesville, this state; and Virginia.

After his graduation from the Finley High School at Lenoir, Jefferson B. Councill entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated with the class of 1884. Beginning the practice of his profession with his father in Boone, he remained there until 1888, gaining knowledge and experience of great value. Coming from there to Salisbury, Doctor Councill has since built up an extensive and lucrative practice, and has won an assured position among the leading physicians of this section of the state.

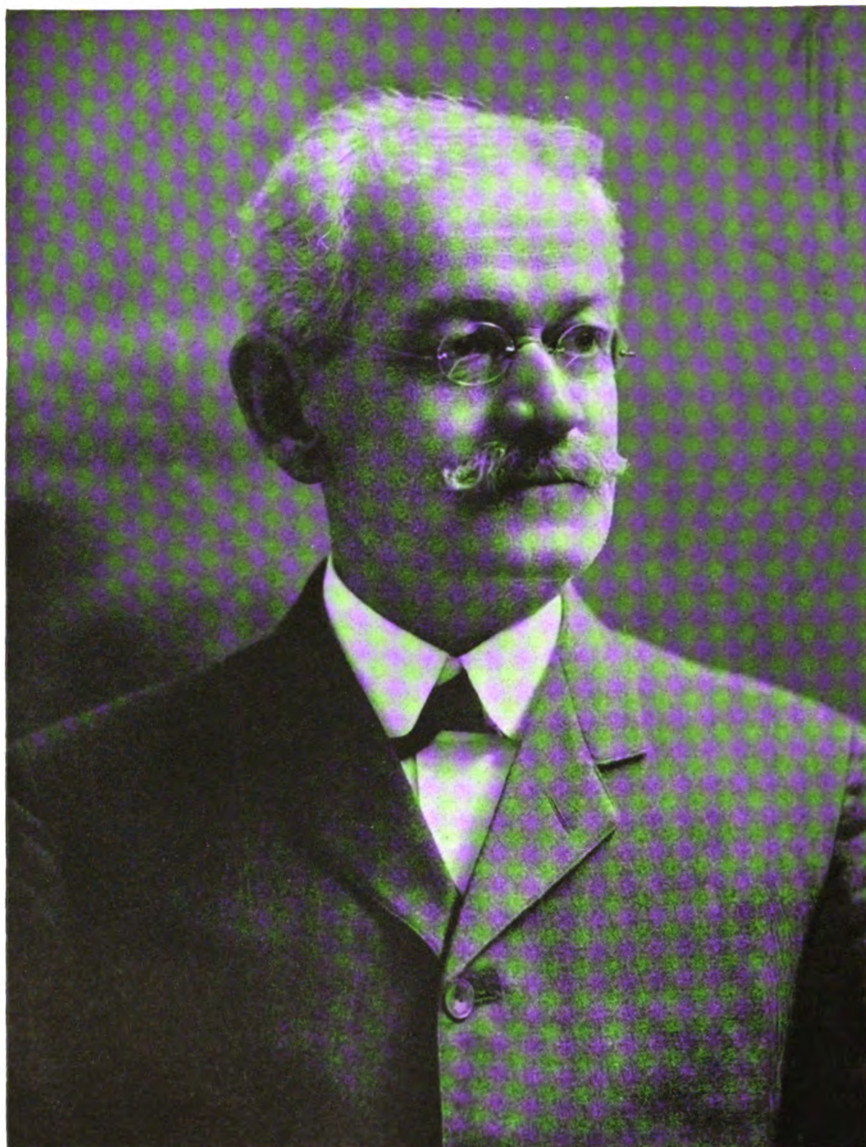
Doctor Councill married, in 1899, Bessie Brandt Krider, a native of Salisbury. Her father, Charles C. Krider, who lost a leg while serving in the Confederate army, was for many years sheriff of Rowan County, holding the position at the time of his death. Doctor and Mrs. Councill are the parents of five children, namely: Margaret Elizabeth, Charles Bower, Jefferson B., Jr., Catherine Stokes, and Alice Virginia.

The doctor is an active member of the Rowan County and the North Carolina State Medical societies, and belongs to American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a member of Fulton Lodge No. 99, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; and of Salisbury Chapter No. 20, Royal Arch Masons.

JAMES WEBB MATTHEWS. In the expansion of important commercial concerns Rocky Mount, North Carolina, holds a foremost place in business development in Eastern North Carolina, and a very creditable fact is that they have been founded and fostered by local capital and home enterprise. A commercial house here of solid standing, that has developed its business along quality lines, is that of Matthews, Weeks & Company, of which James Webb Matthews, one of Rocky Mount's representative citizens, is the junior partner.

James Webb Matthews was born at Rocky Mount, February 15, 1878. His parents were Gideon Taylor and Mary E. Matthews. The father was engaged in a general mercantile business here for many years and was one of the city's honorable and respected business men.

In the public schools and at Oak Ridge Institute James W. Matthews secured his general educational training and learned the principles of business while associated for a time with his father. Later he became connected with the firm of H. E. Brewer & Company, wholesale grocers, and thereby had training and experience which have proved exceedingly helpful since embarking in the same line for himself. In 1899 he found himself in a position to enter the wholesale trade and established the J. W. Matthews Wholesale Grocery and conducted a prosperous business under that caption until 1902, when, on account of the growth of the same, more capital was needed to expand the enterprise advantageously and a partnership was formed, which combination has continued until the present date. This is one of the largest houses in its line in this section and one of the most up-to-date. Its commodities include both staple and fancy groceries,



H. T. Bahnson

pure food laws are observed in the stock, and courtesy and honorable business methods are rules of the house. Mr. Matthews has additional business interests, the Rocky Mount Woodworking Company being one of these, of which he is secretary.

Mr. Matthews was married April 27, 1904, to Miss Estelle Weston, who was born in Mathews County, Virginia and is a daughter of Julius A. Weston who is a substantial farmer in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have two children: Florence Estelle and James Webb the last named born December 12, 1912.

Mr. Matthews is a man of public spirit and much local pride and his main investments are at Rocky Mount. He is one of the directors of the National Bank of Rocky Mount and is also on the directing board of the Rocky Mount Insurance & Realty Company. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias. As a business man he is credited with keen insight and sound judgment, and his everyday life with his fellow citizens proves neighborliness and good will and ensures him their respect and esteem.

HENRY THEODORE BAHNSON, M. D. A life filled with untold services, beyond all human reckoning, and one that should prove a lasting inspiration to the living, was that of the late Dr. Henry Theodore Bahnson of Winston-Salem. North Carolina may well take pride in such a character, and there is reason to recall and remember what he was and what he did even more than the careers of some men who had perhaps a wider newspaper publicity. The story of his career is effectively and beautifully told in a memoir recently read by Bishop Rondthaler, and with only a few changes and omissions the following is substantially Bishop Rondthaler's words.

Dr. Henry Theodore Bahnson was the son of Bishop George Frederick and Anna Gertrude Pauline (Conrad) Bahnson. He was a member of a large family, all of whom have now entered into rest with the exception of one surviving brother, the Rev. George Frederic Bahnson, pastor of the Moravian Church at Coopersburg, Pennsylvania.

Doctor Bahnson was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on March 6, 1845, and was baptised in his infancy. When four years old his father was called to the pastorate of the Moravian congregation at Salem, North Carolina, where in after years he became the bishop of his church, rendering memorable service in maintaining hope and courage among his people during the terrible ordeal of the Civil War. His son was destined to become, like his father, an eminent citizen and servant of this community, which throughout his life he loved as his home.

As a boy he attended the old Salem Boys' School, from which he was transferred in 1858 to the well known Moravian Institution of Nazareth Hall in Pennsylvania, whence he passed for his further education into the Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem. One who remembers him from those early years recalls his alert, beautiful face, giving promise of a career which a long life has now worthily fulfilled.

The year 1862 brought with it for him as for the young manhood of the country a momentous change. Early in the year he returned home and at once volunteered in the Confederate army. Then came the stirring years of service under General Lee in the Army of Virginia. He was at first a private in Company G, Second North Carolina Battalion of Infantry. He was captured at Gettysburg and imprisoned in Baltimore City jail and Point Lookout, Maryland, for a period of six months—a brief time, it is true, but one which sowed the seed of intense suffering in many a subsequent year. In January, 1864, he was exchanged and in the course of the year was transferred into Company B, First North Carolina Battalion of Sharpshooters, in which he became known for his fearless spirit in many a terrible encounter. He was with General Lee to the day of the surrender at Appomattox, bright, active and unshaken to the very last hour before the coming of disaster. It was in this final struggle that he was appointed captain of the sharpshooters, but in the confusion of those days the commission could not be delivered and he laid down his rifle as a private—a fact to which in later years he often referred with pride.

Paroled at Appomattox, he walked the long way home, arriving weary, sick and hungry at his father's door, after being given up for dead, in April, 1865. Active and fearless as he had been on the great scenes of warfare and deeply interested in all his life in the veterans of the conflict and in their memorial occasions, his sympathetic spirit shrank with a peculiar horror from what he had seen and endured, so that for years he could hardly be persuaded to refer to these events, and especially to his own part in them; and when at last the ice was somewhat broken his occasional addresses and papers, written in beautiful and vivid style, breathe out a tone of sympathy for all who suffered whether with him or against him, which make them to be among the choicest pieces of our great war literature.

The war over, he began to prepare himself for the profession which he had chosen. In 1867 he graduated in the medical course of the University of Pennsylvania and received in addition his diploma in practical and surgical anatomy, the line in which he himself became especially eminent and in which he earned the lifelong friendship of the great specialist under whom he had been instructed, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia. Next he went abroad and studied at the Universities of Berlin, Prague and Utrecht, and finally returning home in 1869 entered upon his medical practice in Salem.

His long service is a part of the medical history of his community and of Western North Carolina. The writer was once with him on a distant pleasure journey, when a child was presented to the doctor with a pitiful, distorted, suffering face. We can never forget how, under his sympathetic and skillful touch, the signs of suffering were smoothed away. A quick stitch here and there or slight incision gave the little face a pleasing, human look once more. It was as if a wonder had been wrought before our very eyes.

So he went in and out, for nearly fifty years, among the sick and suffering. What he was for the needy, for the widows, for God's ministering servants, probably no one will ever know or even guess at except perhaps some pastor whose work might lead him into the same homes and on similar occasions for service. Some thirty years ago he became the house physician of the Salem College and Academy. This appointment grew into a wide field for his particular gifts and capa-

bilities. He had a native genius for diagnosis, so perfected by long study and practice that he became a very precious help to those in charge by skillful advice, which either comforted parents at a distance or warned them of unexpected dangers in case of their children. He loved the institution and cherished its students. As a lover of flowers, his own rich stores were at the frequent disposal of the academy on its great occasions and of its pupils in times of illness. His last notable service was in the spring of 1916 when he led the completely successful effort to ward off a threatening epidemic from the college, an effort so wisely planned and carried out as to cause the commendation of federal and state inspectors and to deserve the lasting gratitude of the institution and of the community. Such a career naturally called for wide commendation, both at home and abroad.

He was at the time of his death surgeon of the Southern Railway System and president of its Board of Surgeons and also chief surgeon of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Company. He had been president of the North Carolina Medical Society, president of the State Board of Health, secretary of the State Board of Examiners, member of the Board of Directors of the State Hospital at Morganton, member of the American Public Health Association, of the Tri-State Medical Association, honorary member of the Virginia and other medical societies, and at the time of his departure his nomination lay before the National Board of United States Surgeons.

He was the first commander of Piedmont Commandery No. 6 on its organization, and held the office for a number of years. He was a Thirty-second Degree Mason and was elected to receive the thirty-third degree, but was prevented by circumstances beyond his control from attending the meeting at which he was to receive the degree.

Of the many fine qualities of mind and heart that have already been alluded to the one that stands out as most characteristic is courage, both physical and moral. He was a man of strong convictions, which he dared maintain with force and boldness. He was no trimmer. And his was more than the courage that flares up and shortly dies down—not alone the gallantry of the battle field that with cheerfulness faced death at the cannon's mouth, but also of the finer quality that for years bore with fortitude the suffering incident to a diseased elbow joint and for months the heart-rending agonies of the agina pectoris which caused his death.

He was married November 3, 1870, to Miss Adelaide de Schweinitz, daughter of Bishop de Schweinitz. The young wife was quickly called from his side on August 3, 1871. His second marriage, on April 14, 1874, was to Miss Emma C. Fries. Their union was blessed with six children. Two of them, Henry and Carrie, died in childhood. The four surviving are: Frederic F. and Agnew Bahnson, both mentioned on other pages; Mrs. Holt Haywood, of New York; and Miss Pauline Bahnson. It was a most affectionate family circle and one in which helpers and dependents were most kindly considered. And the end corresponded to the way in which they had journeyed together. Wife, daughters and sons were in constant attendance in and around the sufferer's sick chamber.

Doctor Bahnson had been baptised in his infancy. He was confirmed in the First Church of Philadelphia on July 29, 1866. His religious convictions had been deepened during the war. He had read the Greek New Testament through from cover to cover as he carried it in his knapsack through the weary marches of the long campaigns. These convictions abode with him for a lifetime. The reading of the scriptures and family devotions were steady and unfailing rules of his life, and his character and practice of his profession corresponded with his religious Christian views. He entered freely into religious interests and was one of the most faithful subscribers to the Young Men's Christian Association. He dearly loved the church of his father and mother; served in its various offices; liberally aided in its work; was a member of its college and seminary boards at the time of his departure.

For years he had been a sufferer, to whom occasional journeys and seasons of recreation afforded but partial relief, and to whom outdoor life, almost to the end, proved to be the main and blessed tonic of refreshment. Amid increasing physical burdens he resolutely continued his medical work until on September 8, 1916, the weary frame had to cease from its lifelong toil. Then with fortitude, with faith, and with the promise of the grace given by his Saviour, he entered into rest January 16, 1917, aged seventy-one years, ten months, twelve days.

Frederic Fries Bahnson. A son of the late Dr. H. T. Bahnson, whose life work has been recorded on other pages, Frederic Fries Bahnson during his youth had an ambition to follow in his father's footsteps, but failing eyesight compelled him to give up his studies in medicine and he turned to a more active vocation and has gained successful prominence in the field of electrical and mechanical engineering, particularly in his chosen field of air conditioning.

He was born in Winston-Salem March 6, 1876, son of Dr. Henry T. and Emma Christina (Fries) Bahnson. He prepared for college in the Salem Boys' School and entered the University of North Carolina with the class of 1896. He was graduated Ph. B., cum laude, and for the next few months diligently pursued his studies in medicine. On being obliged to discontinue this work he took up electrical engineering, and for seven years followed that work, most of the time away from his old home. On returning to Winston-Salem he was for five years associated with the F. & H. Fries Woolen Mills, then for two years with the Briggs Shaffner Company, mechanical engineers and machinists. Since then Mr. Bahnson has been head of the engineering department of the Normalair Company of Winston-Salem, devoting his time to problems in air conditioning.

He was married in 1910 to Blecker Estelle Reid. Mrs. Bahnson was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, daughter of Edward S. and Nannie (Alexander) Reid. They have two sons, Frederic Fries Bahnson, Jr., and Edward Reid Bahnson. Mr. and Mrs. Bahnson are members of the Home Moravian Church. He served as secretary of the committee which drew up the present rules of the Moravian "Congregation of Salem and Its Vicinity," has served on boards of the congregation and in 1917, was made an elder in the Home Moravian Church. He has taken an active part in Masonry, being affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is Past High Priest of Winston Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, and

Past Commander of Piedmont Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar. He is a member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and an associate member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

AGNEW HUNTER BAHNSON. One of the leading mill men and manufacturers of the Winston-Salem industrial community is Agnew Hunter Bahnson, who found his real work early in life and has devoted himself to it with a spirit, enthusiasm and energy that sufficiently well accounts for his rapid advancement and his secure position when only a little past his thirtieth birthday.

Mr. Bahnson was born at Salem March 10, 1886, a son of the late Dr. Henry T. and Emma Christina (Fries) Bahnson. Of his father, one of the greatest physicians and kindliest men North Carolina ever had, an appropriate sketch appears on other pages of this publication.

The son was liberally educated and had the best of home training. He attended private school, the Salem Boys' School, and in 1906 graduated from the University of North Carolina. For the following year he traveled abroad, and then with all that a liberal education and a knowledge of the world could give him he entered upon an apprenticeship in the Mayo Mills at Mayodan in Rockingham County. As an apprentice he worked for 65 cents a day. He continued his apprenticeship in the Washington Mills at Fries, Virginia, and had not been there long when he was advanced to the duties of the loom fixer. After a few months he became superintendent of the Pomona Mills at Greensboro, but soon resigned to become agent of the Washington Mills at Fries, Virginia. While there he was not only agent but manager of the mills and store and also the town, a place of 1,800 inhabitants. It was a work that required great executive and administrative ability and he performed his duties with utmost satisfaction for two years.

Resigning, he was engaged in the sale of cotton mill machinery until 1912, when he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Arista Mill Company at Winston-Salem. He has been actively identified with that large local corporation ever since, and in 1915 was elected president and treasurer. In the fall of 1915 he also organized the Normalair Company, and has been president of this business. The company has its factory in Winston-Salem, and though in existence less than two years has developed a flourishing business. Its machinery products are shipped to all the states, to Canada, Mexico and Cuba, and to six other foreign countries. The company maintains offices in New York, St. Louis and Charlotte.

Mr. Bahnson was married November 18, 1914, to Miss Elizabeth Moir Hill, who was born in Winston-Salem, daughter of William P. and Elizabeth (Ogburn) Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Bahnson have one son, Agnew Hunter, Jr. They are active members of the Home Moravian Church, with Mr. Bahnson as president of its board of trustees. He is also president of the Moravian Brotherhood of the Southern Province and a member of the Young Men's Christian Association Board of Directors. He is an officer of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

DOUGLAS ALEXANDER NANCE has been enrolled among the successful members of the Winston-Salem bar since 1911. He is a lawyer of thorough scholarship and mature accomplishments, and has already made a mark in the profession.

What he has attained has been due to the energy of his own nature and a determined ambition. He was born in a log cabin in Western Prong Township of Columbus County, North Carolina, and he gained his education largely through his own efforts. His great-grandfather Daniel Nance was a native of England and on coming to America settled in that part of Bladen County now included in Columbus County, North Carolina. David Nance, grandfather of the Winston-Salem lawyer, was born in Columbus County and was a farmer. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Shipman, died at the age of eighty-one years. Her ancestors were among the pioneers of Bladen County. The grandparents reared four children: Richard, Marshall, Edward and Alexander. Of these Richard was a Confederate soldier, died during the war, and was buried at Wilmington.

Alexander Nance, father of Douglas A., was born in Columbus County, North Carolina, in September, 1854, and has made farming his regular vocation. After his marriage he bought a tract of land in Western Prong Township and started his household and business on a small scale. Industry and good judgment enabled him to meet the critical times of his career successfully, and as a result of long and thorough experience he is now a farmer on an extensive scale. He married Virginia Douglas Bridgers, daughter of Eugene Bridgers, and they have reared ten children: Luther, Sallie, who died at the age of eighteen, Douglas A., Claude, Marshall, Henry, Richard, Alexander, Laura, and Mattie.

Douglas A. Nance was educated in the rural schools, in the High School of Lumberton, and prepared for college at Buiss Creek Academy. He took his law studies in Wake Forest College, and in 1911 was admitted to the bar. Since then Mr. Nance has practiced successfully at Winston and his achievements as a lawyer leave no doubt as to his thorough qualifications for the profession.

In his career, both at home and in his profession, he has been ably assisted by his cultured wife. Mrs. Nance, whose maiden name was Stella Elizabeth Phelps, was born in a log cabin in Oldtown Township of Forsyth County. They were married in 1904. Her father Melvin Phelps was born in McPherson County, North Carolina, January 16, 1845, and when only seventeen years of age he entered the Confederate Army and going to the front participated in many hard fought battles and was twice wounded. After the war he settled down to the peaceful occupation of farming in Oldtown Township and besides cultivating his crops he worked at the carpenter's trade. His death in 1900 was due to an accident on the railroad. Melvin Phelps married Nancy Paulina Grubb, who was born in Oldtown Township in 1857, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Aldridge) Grubb. Her father was a farmer, spent his life in Forsyth County, and her mother died there at the age of eighty-four. Mrs. Nance is one of three children, her two brothers being William Ellsworth and Roscoe Drake.

Mrs. Nance was liberally educated. She attended the Winston graded schools and in 1898 graduated in the commercial course from Salem Academy College and from the literary department in 1900. During the summer of 1916 she attended the law department of the University of North Carolina. She had also studied law in the

office of her husband, and in the summer of 1917 she passed the examination of the Supreme Court. She then took the oath in the Superior Court before Judge W. J. Adams, and was accorded the distinction of being the first woman to be sworn in as an attorney at Winston-Salem. She is now associated with her husband in practice.

Mr. and Mrs. Nance are active members of the First Baptist Church. He is affiliated with Twin City Camp No. 27 Woodmen of the World, Salem Lodge No. 56, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Liberty Council No. 3, Junior Order of United American Mechanics and Winston Lodge No. 449, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are members of Evangeline Rebekah Lodge No. 27.

VESTAL TAYLOR has spent his life in Surry County, is a farmer by occupation, but for many years has been concerned with official duties. He is a former county surveyor and register of deeds, and the people of that community have looked upon him for leadership in many matters of importance.

Mr. Taylor was born in Westfield Township of Surry County October 29, 1870. His grandfather, Thomas Taylor, was a native of Virginia, and on coming to North Carolina located in Westfield Township where he bought a farm and where he spent many years. He finally sold his position and with his wife and son, Newell, and daughter, Mary, moved west to Utah, where he and his wife spent their last years. Two of their sons, Martin and Henry, remained in North Carolina.

Martin Taylor, father of Vestal, was born according to the best information obtainable in Westfield Township of Surry County. For his time he acquired a good education, and was a school teacher. He bought land in Westfield Township and followed general farming for many years. During the war he was exempt from service on account of physical disability. He continued to live on his farm until his death in 1910 at the age of seventy-five. He married Mary Ann Summers, who was born in Westfield Township, a daughter of Jonas and Betsy (Inman) Summers. Her death occurred when she was sixty-nine years of age. Her children were: Tizzie; Martha, who married James McIver; Vestal; Mickey, who married John T. Inman; and Eliza, who married Job McGee.

Vestal Taylor during his childhood attended the district schools and also the Mount Airy High School. At the age of eighteen he taught his first term of school. It was his practice to teach a part of each year and the rest of the time was spent as a farmer. Mr. Taylor located on his present farm in 1910. This is near the Village of White Plains. Besides general farming Mr. Taylor has dealt extensively in horses and other livestock and has attained a substantial business position in the community.

In 1892 he married Nannie Nichols, who was born in Eldora Township of Surry County, a daughter of William A. and Martha (Marshall) Nichols. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor comprise four children, Bertie P., Perry, Alma and Herbert R. The daughter, Bertie, is the wife of Maurice E. Miller, and they have a son, Billy.

Mr. Taylor has for years been one of the leading and influential republicans of Surry County. He cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison. Various official dignities have been conferred upon him. When he was a very young man in 1893 he was elected county surveyor and by re-election was continued in that office for twelve years. He was then elected register of deeds and served four years, and in 1912 was a candidate for sheriff. Throughout his official and private career Mr. Taylor has been a constant advocate of good roads, and at the present time is superintendent of roads in Mount Airy Township. He is also chairman of the Mount Airy Township School Board, and was one of the men chiefly instrumental in establishing the high school at White Plains in 1916, in which year the high school building was erected. Mr. Taylor is now serving as chairman of the executive committee of the republican party of Surry County.

THOMAS MEARES GREEN, M. D. Many well earned distinctions have come to Doctor Green during his active career as a surgeon, and his reputation is by no means confined to his home City of Wilmington but has brought him prominently before the medical fraternity of the state at large.

Doctor Green was born at Wilmington March 28, 1879, a son of William Henry and Frances Iredell (Meares) Green. His father was a druggist and the atmosphere of that business no doubt had some influence over Doctor Green's choice of a permanent profession. He was well educated in the public schools, under private tuition and in the Cape Fear Academy. He spent two years in the medical department of the University of North Carolina taking special work in chemistry at the same time. Later two years were spent in the University of Maryland, where he was graduated in 1900. For three years after taking his degree he was employed as a surgeon in the hospital of the Maryland University and St. Joseph's of Baltimore, Maryland. In 1903 Doctor Green located at Wilmington, and his work has been almost exclusively in the field of surgery. He is a member of the surgical staff of the James Walker Memorial Hospital and is a surgeon of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company.

Doctor Green has membership in the New Hanover County Medical Society, the Third District, the North Carolina and the Tri-State Medical societies, the Southern and the American Medical associations. He is a member of the Cape Fear Country Club, the Carolina Yacht Club, is a Chapter Mason and Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the college fraternity Sigma Alpha Epsilon. November 16, 1905, Doctor Green married Emma West, daughter of Henry P. and Rebecca (Love) West. They have two children, Emma West Green and Mary West Green.

WALTER READE JOHNSON, now a successful member of the Winston-Salem bar, has spent his life in this section of North Carolina, and for a number of years was engaged in commercial lines, chiefly as a traveling salesman. He has succeeded in building up a very fine practice and is a man of the highest standing both in his profession and as a citizen.

He was born in Yadkin Township of Stokes County, North Carolina, October 14, 1884. He comes of old Virginia ancestry. His great-grandfather, William Johnson, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, where he remained during his life, and bought upwards of 1,000 acres of



W. Reade Johnson.

land in Yadkin Township of Stokes County. His extensive plantation he operated with slave labor and lived there until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Temperance Kiser. Both lived to a good old age.

William Wade Johnson, grandfather of Walter R., was born May 23, 1835, and inherited from his father a tract of land and subsequently bought more. He followed farming all his life, and at the time of his death owned about 300 acres. During the war he was a member of the Home Guard, physical disability having exempted from active service in the field. He married Susan Leake, who was born in the north part of Stokes County, daughter of Peter and Betsy Leake, pioneers in that section of the state. William Wade Johnson died at the age of seventy-two, his wife living to the age of eighty-two.

James Thomas Johnson, father of the Winston-Salem lawyer, was born in Yadkin Township of Stokes County November 8, 1857, and has enjoyed a substantial position as a farmer. He bought a farm from his father a half mile from the old homestead, and is still managing it as a general farming proposition. He married Regina Edwards. She was born in Yadkin Township of Stokes County May 23, 1863. Her grandfather, Nathan Edwards, was a native of Stokes County, where he spent his life. Her father, Solomon Edwards, was born in Stokes County in 1840, gave his active lifetime to farming and also served as coroner and sheriff of the county. Solomon Edwards married Amelia Ann Westmoreland, a native of Stokes County. Solomon Edwards died in 1891, while his widow is still living, being eighty-two years old. Mr. and Mrs. James T. Johnson had seven children: Walter Reade, Claudia, Mallie, Nellie, Paul, Effie and Thelma.

The early environment of Walter Reade Johnson was his father's farm. He attended the district schools, and while still a schoolboy gained his first practical knowledge of commercial life. His father having given him the use of a small tract of land, the boy planted a crop of tobacco, and after it had been cut he took it to Winston. Here he had a transaction which showed his judgment. The dealer offered him fifteen dollars and also one-half of all above that figure that the tobacco would bring at auction. The lot sold for fifteen dollars and forty cents, showing that the first price was a fair estimate of the real value. After a few terms in the district school Mr. Johnson attended the Mountain View Institute and later Dalton Academy.

When nineteen years old he taught a term of school at Corinth but soon went on the road as a traveling salesman. He sold goods over his territory until 1906, and while he made a good living at this he was not satisfied to continue it indefinitely. With what he had earned he entered the University of North Carolina, where for a time he devoted himself to special studies, and then took up the regular law course. He was graduated in 1909, and in the same year opened his office in Winston-Salem.

In 1910 Mr. Johnson married Miss Lou Milholland. Mrs. Johnson was born in Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina, daughter of Newton and Ella (Edwards) Milholland. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have three children: Gretchen, Dorothy and Walter Reade, Jr. They are active members of the Brown Memorial Baptist Church of Winston-Salem, while Mr. Johnson is affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Mason, and Winston Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons. In politics he is a democrat.

William H. Marler came to Winston-Salem when a young man, was a mercantile clerk for a number of years, got into business on his own account, and has been steadily building up a business house in proportion to the growing importance of Winston-Salem. He is now one of the leading wholesalers in Western North Carolina.

Mr. Marler was born in Jonesville in Yadkin County, North Carolina. His father, Hon. John G. Marler, was a native of Virginia, was liberally educated, and on coming to North Carolina became principal of the Van Eaton School at Jonesboro. He rapidly gained prominence in public affairs, and in 1870 was elected a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, was re-elected in 1872, and in 1874, was elected a member of the State Senate for the Thirty-third District, including Yadkin and Surrey counties. His public service both in the House and Senate was given in the stirring times of Reconstruction days. When partisanship was at its height, when passion and bitterness were controlling factors, he showed a serene and unruffled spirit and proved of inestimable value to the constructive work of the Legislative body. In 1876 he was re-elected to the Senate, and his sudden death in 1877 occurred while the Senate was still in session.

Senator Marler married Sallie Stimpson. She was born in Virginia in 1844 and died in 1915. They reared five children: William H., Mamie, Blanch, Dr. J. J. and Sallie.

William H. Marler had the advantages of the public schools of Yadkin County, including the Whittington School at Jonesboro taught by Prof. T. H. Whittington. He was eighteen years of age when he came to Winston, and he learned business in a practical fashion as clerk in the retail store of J. F. Gilmer. The six years he spent in that capacity were years of hard work, of faithful attention to his duties and a growing responsibility and capacity. At the end of that time he became a partner, under the name Gilmer & Marler. Five years later Mr. Gilmer's sons were admitted to the firm, which took the new title of Gilmer, Marler & Company. The business became both retail and wholesale. After a few years Mr. R. E. Dalton was admitted to the firm and not long afterward the Gilmer brothers sold their interests, and the house was incorporated, with Mr. Marler as president and treasurer. In July, 1915, Mr. Marler sold his interest in that concern and in January, 1916, established himself in the wholesale business, chiefly as a jobber, selling direct to the trade from the factories. His house now handles the products of several local mills, and his salesmen cover a territory over several southern states.

Mr. Marler was married June 5, 1886, to Miss Ella George. Mrs. Marler was born in Winston-Salem, daughter of Peter and Martha (Bowman) George. They have reared five children, named William G., Grady, Evelyn, Robert and Ralph. Mr. Marler is one of the stewards of the West End Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Kimbro M. Thompson. Noteworthy among the esteemed and respected residents of Jonesville, Yadkin County, is Kimbro M. Thompson, who

for many years was an important factor in promoting the mercantile and business interests of the community in which he now lives. A native of Surry County, he was born, February 1, 1859, on a farm lying four miles southeast of Mount Airy, North Carolina. His father, Columbus Thompson, was born on a farm in Surry County, about ten miles west of Dobson, and his grandfather, Elijah Thompson, was born in the same locality.

Joseph Thompson, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Isabella Henderson, of Albemarle County, Virginia, and with his bride came to North Carolina, settling as a pioneer in Surry County. In 1780 he erected a substantial frame house, the boards used being whip sawed, while all of the nails were hand wrought. With the assistance of slaves he cleared and improved a good farm, on which he and his wife spent the remainder of their years.

Elijah Thompson learned the trade of a tanner when young, and also acquired proficiency as a farmer while living with his parents. Subsequently buying land on Mitchell's River, three miles below the parental homestead, he operated, with slave labor, a tannery, and his farm. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, but otherwise resided on his plantation until his death, at the age of seventy-four years. He married Martha Cleveland Franklin, a daughter of Shadrach and Judith (Talliferio) Franklin, and granddaughter of Bernard and Mary Franklin. Eight children were born of their union, as follows: Benjamin, Columbus, Kimbro, Sally, Shadrach, Mary F., Bettie, and Kittie L.

Columbus Thompson became an expert tanner and farmer under his father's wise training. Soon after attaining his majority, he bought a farm four miles southeast of Mount Airy, and there established a tannery which he operated in connection with general farming, during the progress of the Civil war being detailed to furnish leather and other supplies to the army. He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-nine years, dying on the home farm. The maiden name of his wife was Mary A. Cockerham. She was born in Surry County, Mitchells River, a daughter of Joseph and Polly (Marshall) Cockerham. She died in 1868, leaving three children, Mary Jane, Kimbro M. and Benjamin H. Mary Jane, married Columbus F. McMickel; to this union four children were born: John, Addie, Kittie and Sallie; John married Mallie Cornett of Virginia, Kittie married Peter Beamer of Mount Airy, North Carolina; Sallie married Frank Thompson of Kapps Mills, Surry County. Benjamin H. married America Bryan, daughter of Gen. John Q. A. and Martha Bryan, of near Traphill, Wilkes County, North Carolina. To this union was born two children, B. Harton and Mary Atholene.

Acquiring a practical education in the district school, Kimbro M. Thompson, while assisting his father, became thoroughly familiar with the various branches of agriculture, and also with the tanner's trade. When he had attained the age of twenty-one years, his father gave him land lying on Mitchells River, about two miles from the farm on which his great-grandfather once lived. Mr. Thompson had learned surveying when young, and subsequently for twelve years he served as county surveyor in Surry County. Superintending the work of his farm, he lived upon it until 1900, when he sold that estate, and settled in Yadkin County. Purchasing property in Jonesville, Mr. Thompson embarked in mercantile pursuits, and continued in business as a merchant until 1916, meeting with success in his operations.

On September 4, 1887, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Emma Frances Bryan. She was born in Alleghany County, North Carolina, a daughter of Francis and Bettie (Moore) Bryan, and granddaughter on the paternal side of Thomas and Nancy (Baugus) Bryan, natives of Wilkes County, this state, while on the maternal side she was a granddaughter of Benjamin and Susan (Barber) Moore. The Bryan, Moore and Barber families were among the pioneer settlers of the northwestern part of North Carolina and Southern Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have four children, namely: Alonzo A., Grove L., Mabel A., and Rosa E. Alonzo A. married Lizzie Burgess of Tennessee; Grove L. married Mabel Finney, daughter of Wesley and Mary (Adams) Finney, and they have one child, Dorris Lee. On October 1, 1917, Grover was drafted into the National army. He was sent to Camp Jackson, but after staying there awhile, was selected as an expert machinist to go to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, after remaining there two months he was sent to Camp Merritte, New Jersey, sailing for France on February 20, 1918. Mabel A. married Wonderfer A. Finney, son of Franklin and Laura (Martin) Finney. Rosa E. married Richard C. Minnish, son of William and Annie L. (Brendle) Minnish, to this union three children have been born, Iris Evelyn, Russell Bryan, and Mabel Frances.

Fraternally Mr. Thompson is a non-affiliating member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Addison Guy Ricaud. The position of Addison Guy Ricaud as a member of the Wilmington bar is tersely and well set forth in an endorsement signed by a large majority of the most prominent members of the Wilmington bar urging Mr. Ricaud's appointment to the vacancy on the bench of the Eighth Judicial Circuit in 1915. A paragraph of this endorsement reads as follows: "Mr. Ricaud is a lawyer of wide and varied experience in the practice of his profession; is a man of marked ability; a gentleman of high character; is in the prime of life; and we believe, if appointed, he will discharge the duties of the high office with great ability to himself and to the state."

Another candidate was given the preference in the appointment as judge of the Superior Court, but the opinion entertained by his eminent fellow lawyers of his ability has made him none the less valuable as a citizen of Wilmington and his position as a lawyer has long been assured.

He was born in Washington, North Carolina, December 11, 1858, a son of Thomas Page and Anna M. (King) Ricaud. His father was a prominent minister of the Methodist Church, and for over fifty years, beginning about 1845, was connected with the North Carolina Conference.

Mr. A. G. Ricaud obtained his early education in the Albermarle High School, in Olin College, and pursued the study of law under the late Governor D. L. Russell. Upon his admission to the bar in January, 1879, he formed a partnership with Governor Russell, and they were associated on terms of mutual agreeability and profit for ten years. For a time his partner was Solomon C.



Weill. Mr. Ricaud in 1898 moved to New York City, and during the ten years spent there had a wide and varied metropolitan experience as a lawyer. Since 1908 he has resumed his place in the bar of Wilmington, and handles a large general practice.

He has always been active in the interests of the democratic party, which was the partisan faith of his ancestors, and has rendered valuable service to his home municipality. He served as mayor of Wilmington from 1891 to 1893, and was also an alderman for two years.

On September 11, 1900, he married Mrs. Marion M. (Murrell) Palfrey, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Ellis H. Spainhour, M. D. Winston-Salem has had one of its most capable physicians and surgeons in the person of Doctor Spainhour, who came to this city during the calamitous times of the smallpox epidemic some fifteen or sixteen years ago. He rendered a notable service at the time in effectively controlling the epidemic and has ever since been advantageously situated as a physician and as a public spirited citizen.

Doctor Spainhour represents one of the very old families of Western North Carolina. He is descended from one of two brothers, Avon and Joseph, who were pioneers of Stokes County. The name at different times was spelled in different ways. The first record shows that John Spoenhauer came to North Carolina in 1755. In the first United States census of North Carolina, taken in 1790, the name is spelled Spanehaur.

Doctor Spainhour was born on a farm in old Richmond Township of Forsyth County, North Carolina. His grandfather, Solomon Spainhour, was a native of Stokes County and the father, William Windom Spainhour, was born near Dalton in Stokes County. Grandfather Spainhour kept a stage station near Dalton, also operated a farm, and as was true of many of the early settlers operated a distillery. He married a Miss Conrad, also of pioneer stock. Both lived to a good old age. They reared three sons, Theophilus, William W. and Wesley, and daughters named Harriet and Amelia. Theophilus settled a few miles from the homestead on the Little Yadkin River, while Wesley went out to Iowa.

William W. Spainhour grew up on the old farm in Stokes County, acquired knowledge of agricultural pursuits, and after leaving home bought land about four miles from his father. There he engaged in general farming, but with his brother Theophilus he also owned and operated a custom flour mill. In that locality, with growing honor and prosperity, he lived until his death at the advanced age of seventy-nine. He married Pamelia Grabbs. She was born at Bethania, then located in Stokes County. Her father was John Grabbs and her mother a Miss Shore, both being of early German ancestry. Pamelia Grabbs had a brother Edwin and two sisters, Felicia and Gelina. Pamelia died at the age of seventy-nine. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Spainhour reared nine children: Eben F., Ellen, John S., Edward G., Seaton B., Laura F., William W., Ellis H. and Alice C., the last two being twins.

While his life work has been in towns and connection with professional affairs, Doctor Spainhour grew up in a rural atmosphere. He attended district schools, also the Dalton Institute and the Pinnacle Academy, located a few miles from Dalton, and on seriously beginning the preparation for medicine he entered the Baltimore Medical College, of Baltimore, Maryland. Doctor Spainhour satisfactorily completed his course and was given his degree in 1898. For a year or so he practiced at Oldtown, but in 1900, upon the breaking out of smallpox in Winston, he came to this city and accepted the dangerous and difficult position of city health officer. The duties of that position having been satisfactorily discharged he remained at Winston in general practice.

He is a man of broad interests and generous sympathies. He is affiliated with the Forsyth County Medical Society, the North Carolina State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Sociological Congress. Fraternally he is a member of Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Salem Lodge No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Salem Encampment No 20, of the Odd Fellows, and Evangeline Rebekah Lodge No. 27.

James Orr Cobb is one of the most progressive and energetic of the younger business element at Winston-Salem, where he is officially identified with several of the well-known business organizations.

He was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, October 12, 1892, a son of James S. Cobb, a native of Caswell County and a grandson of Henry W. Cobb. Henry W. Cobb, who was of English ancestry, had a plantation in Caswell County and died there in the prime of life, leaving his son James S. and four other sons to assist the widowed mother in the management of the farm. James S. Cobb spent his early life on the plantation, acquired a good business education, and subsequently removed to Greensboro to engage in the business of buying and selling leaf tobacco. That business he has continued to the present time, and now has charge of the purchasing department of the Liggett Myers Company of St. Louis. James S. Cobb married Nannie Orr, who was born in Caswell County, daughter of Ezekiel and Annie (Forrest) Orr of Scotch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. James S. Cobb. have four children: James Orr, Annie Forrest, Mary Howard and John B.

A liberal education preceded Mr. James O. Cobb's entrance into business affairs. He attended public school at Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Richmond, Virginia, and Durham, North Carolina, and is a graduate with the degree of bachelor of science from Davidson College. Following that he took post-graduate courses in economics at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cobb located at Winston-Salem in the fall of 1913, and at once entered the real estate business. He is now an official member of the following organizations: President of the Leake-Cobb Company, real estate; president of the Service Insurance Company; president of the Standard Improvement Company of Winston-Salem; vice president of the Citizens Building and Loan Association; president of the Corner Building Company; president of the Home Agency Company of Durham; vice president of the Jas. T. Catlin & Son Co. of Danville, Virginia; vice president of Barber & Cobb, Inc., Winston-Salem; and president of the Mecklenburg Spring Company of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Mr. Cobb is also well known in social and club life and is a member of the Twin City Club and the Forsyth Country Club. In 1918 Mr. Cobb expects to enter the army.

HON. JOHN HENRY CLEMENT of Mocksville was born on a farm four miles from that town in Davie County October 1, 1828. While now suffering the infirmities of old age, he deserves a tribute as one who played a prominent part in his active career.

His father, Godfrey Clement, was a native of the same locality and his grandfather, Henry Clement, was born in Germany and was one of three brothers to come to America. Henry Clement bought land a mile south of the present site of Mocksville, and was an extensive planter with the aid of slaves until his death. He reared four sons named John, Henry, Godfrey and Jesse, and two daughters, Polly and Sallie. Godfrey Clement spent his life as a farmer in what is now David County, and died about 1831, when John H. was three years of age. The mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Brown, survived her husband only a few years.

John H. Clement attended the rural schools during his youth and ill health compelled him to forego the privileges of a college education. In May, 1862, he went into the Confederate army as a member of Company F, Forty-second North Carolina troops, and was with that regiment in its many battles in Virginia until the close of the war. Mr. Clement reached home on May 10, 1865, and then lived on the old homestead farm until his marriage to Mary Emily Foster, daughter of Berry and Emily Foster. Mrs. Clement died in November, 1915. She was the mother of six children, Mary, John H., Foster, Abram, Fred and Sarah.

Mr. Clement was for many years prominent in public affairs. He represented his party in the Legislature in 1866-67 and in the Senate in 1876-77. He has also served as a county commissioner. He and his wife long had an active part in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

JOSEPH WALLACE LITTLE. A large fund of sound natural ability plus a very energetic application to his preliminary work brought Joseph Wallace Little to membership in the North Carolina bar before he was twenty-one years of age. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1907, and his twenty-first birthday was April 30 of the same year. His early education was received in the public schools and the North Carolina Military Academy at Red Springs, and also a business college course at Richmond, Virginia. He earned his own living while studying the law privately, being employed as a stenographer, and thus he brought to his practice a thorough training in self reliance. In the past ten years he has come to a very secure position as one of the members of the bar of Wilmington, and has also formed some important business relations.

Mr. Little was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, a son of Junius Warren and Elizabeth S. (McKenzie) Little. His father was a farmer, and the son spent his early years at the old homestead.

Mr. Little is now vice president of the Home Savings Bank of Wilmington, president of the Wilmington Printing Company, president of the Pythian Castle Hall Corporation, secretary and treasurer of the Progressive Building & Loan Association. He is also prominent in politics, having served as chairman of the New Hanover County Democratic Committee and as a member of the State Democratic Committee, and in 1916 was candidate for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District.

He is the New Hanover County chairman of the National War Savings Committee, a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Cape Fear Club, the Cape Fear Country Club, the Carolina Yacht Club, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arcanum. He is a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church.

November 16, 1909, Mr. Little married Miss Grace Creelman Turlington, of Wilmington. She is a daughter of William H. and Grace (Creelman) Turlington. Her father was a Wilmington merchant.

THOMAS MASLIN has been a resident of Winston-Salem since he was twenty-one years of age, and has become an important factor in financial circles, being now president of the Merchants National Bank of that city.

He has a very interesting ancestral line and is himself a native of the City of Baltimore, Maryland. His ancestors originally lived in Belgium, where they spelled the name Malines. They were Protestants, of the Huguenot class, and on account of religious persecution fled from Belgium, went to Dieppe, France, and from there emigrated to England. Stephen Malines was for forty-nine years at the head of the Queen's customs and his son Victor was also in the customs service. The founder of the family in America was Mr. Maslin's great-grandfather, who was probably born in England and came to America in colonial times, locating in Virginia. He was a planter, and spent most of his life at Gerardstown in what is now West Virginia. Hon. Thomas Maslin, grandfather of the Winston-Salem banker, was born at Gerardstown, and subsequently located at Moorefield in what is now West Virginia, becoming a successful breeder of cattle, which he fattened for the foreign markets. He was in that business long before railroads became the favorite method of transportation, and he drove many herds of his fat stock across the mountains and over the highways to market at Philadelphia, from which port they were shipped to Liverpool. He was also a man of prominence in the public eye, and was a member of the Virginia convention which passed the ordinance of secession at the beginning of the war. His death occurred at Moorefield at the age of seventy. His wife was Catherine Seymour, of English ancestry and the descendant of Jane Seymour. She died at the age of sixty years, having reared nine children: William H., James M., Jennie R., Thomas, George C., Julia, Ella, Lelia and Sadie.

William Hanson Maslin, father of Thomas Maslin, was born in Moorefield, West Virginia, November 21, 1842. He was educated in Moorefield Academy, but left at the age of nineteen to enlist in the Confederate army. He was a loyal and hard fighting soldier until the close of the war, and then went to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he had the advantages of higher studies in an academy and while there made his home with Thomas Woodrow. After completing his education he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business as member of the firm of Henry, Maslin & Company of Baltimore, Maryland. His career was successful though brief, and his death occurred at the



Thos. Marling

age of thirty-eight. He married Alice Virginia McConky, who was born at Baltimore, daughter of James M. McConky. She is now living at Winston-Salem, the mother of three children: Thomas, Edna G. and William Hanson, Jr.

Thomas Maslin made the most of his early opportunities to obtain an education, attending the public schools of Baltimore and also the Baltimore City College. He was just twenty-one years of age when he came to Winston-Salem and immediately accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Wachovia Loan and Trust Company. He gained a thorough and fundamental knowledge of banking with that company and was one of its trusted employes until 1910, when he resigned and put his experience and his self confidence to test in the organization of the Merchants National Bank, which is now one of the strongest and best known financial institutions of Forsyth County. From its organization Mr. Maslin has served as vice president and cashier, and is now president.

He was married in September, 1906, to Miss Martha Murfree Maney. Mrs. Maslin was born in Nashville, Tennessee, a daughter of Thomas H. and Ida (Morris) Maney. The four daughters born to their union are named Martha Maney, Anne Rhea, Virginia G. and Cornelia. Mr. and Mrs. Maslin are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES S. LAWRENCE, M. D. During his professional experience in Winston-Salem, which covers a period of seven years, Doctor Lawrence has been best known by his exceptional skill as a surgeon. He brought to his profession a thorough training acquired both in this country and abroad, and he took up the study of medicine after a long and varied service in the United States Regular Army and its medical corps.

Doctor Lawrence is a native of Quaker Gap Township, Stokes County, North Carolina. His grandfather, James Lawrence, was born in Virginia, and on coming to North Carolina located in Quaker Gap Township, where he followed farming until his death. William A. Lawrence, father of Doctor Lawrence, was born on a plantation in Stokes County, grew up on a farm and after reaching manhood bought a place near the old home. He lived there until 1885, when he removed to Eldora Township in Surry County and again bought land and continued its operation as a farmer until his death in 1914, at the age of sixty-four. He married Matilda Christian, who was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, daughter of Charles and Matilda (Page) Christian. Mrs. William Lawrence is still living in Surry County. Her family consisted of five sons and one daughter: Robert, James, Charles S., Willis F., Hartie and Luther.

Doctor Lawrence was educated in the rural schools of Surry County and in Siloam Academy in the same county. His first important experience, and one which gave him a large knowledge of the world, came in 1897 when he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment, United States Artillery. He was with that regiment for three years, and during that time the Spanish-American war occurred and the Philippine insurrection. He spent two years in the Philippines, and also went with the United States Army to China and took part in the Allied expedition to put down the Boxer uprising. After his honorable discharge from the regular service he enlisted in the Medical Department of the army, and that experience opened up to him his permanent vocation.

On leaving the army Doctor Lawrence entered the medical department of the George Washington University of Washington, D. C., where he was graduated M. D. in 1908. Returning to his native state, he practiced two and a half years at Mount Airy and then came to Winston-Salem, where he has specialized in surgery. Several post-graduate courses have enlarged his view and knowledge, and in 1914 he went abroad and visited clinics in the leading hospitals of European cities. He returned to this country at about the outbreak of the European war.

Doctor Lawrence was married in 1909 to Alice George, a native of Stokes County and a daughter of Robert W. and Margaret (Hatcher) George. Doctor Lawrence is a member of the Forsyth County and the North Carolina State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Winston Lodge No 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Winston Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, Piedmont Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, and Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charlotte. In his home city he is a member of the Twin City and the Forsyth Country Club.

At the outbreak of the war between the United States and Germany Doctor Lawrence was commissioned captain in the Medical Reserve Corps and was assigned to duty as captain in the Red Cross Ambulance Company No. 31, a volunteer unit organized by the Red Cross Chapter at Greensboro, North Carolina. Its members are composed of young men in this section of the state. Later the company was assigned to the National Army and the number changed to No. 321.

WAVERLY BLACKWOOD STRACHAN of Salisbury has had a long and successful experience in railroading, real estate and banking affairs. For the past eight years he has been cashier of the First National Bank of Salisbury and is well known among North Carolina bankers.

He was born at Snow Hill in Greene County, North Carolina, and of old and prominent Virginia ancestry on both sides. His father, Dr. Joseph B. Strachan, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, was educated in Lexington Military Institute and took his medical course in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated. He began practice at Snow Hill, North Carolina, afterwards moved to Johnston County, and from there to Princeton, where he practiced for many years and where he died in 1910. Doctor Strachan married Minnie Ruffin, who is still living at Princeton, North Carolina, and she is a member of the distinguished family of Ruffin which was represented by her remote ancestor, William Ruffin, in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, as early as 1666. Robert Ruffin, Sr., a son of this Virginian, was the pioneer founder of the Ruffin name in Surry County, North Carolina. From Robert Ruffin, Sr., to Mrs. Doctor Strachan the line of descent is through the following: Robert and Elizabeth Watkins Ruffin, Col. John and Polly (Hawkins) Ruffin, Thomas and Susan (Harris) Ruffin, and Thomas and Maria (Wilson) Ruffin, the latter being the parents of Mrs. Doctor Strachan. Doctor and Mrs. Strachan had one son and two daughters, Hattie and Minnie. Hattie is the wife of J. H. Herbert of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, and Minnie is the wife of Paul C. Duncan of Clayton, this state.

Waverly B. Strachan besides the early advantages obtained at his father's home was a student under a noted educator, Prof. Alphonso Smith, principal of the high school at Selma, Alabama. As a boy he learned telegraphy and his first regular employment was with the old Richmond and Danville Railway as telegraph operator. He remained with that road when it was taken over by the Southern Railway Company and was continuously faithful and efficient in its service until 1901. During that time he served as station agent at Salisbury and was also traveling auditor and in the law department. He finally resigned his position to take up real estate and insurance and in 1910 was elected to his present responsibilities as cashier of the First National Bank of Salisbury.

Mr. Strachan served four years as a member of the board of aldermen and during that time was chairman of the finance committee. He is affiliated with Andrew Jackson Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Salisbury Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Salisbury Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar. Mrs. Strachan is an active member of the Salisbury Presbyterian Church. Mr. Strachan married in 1901 Miss Henrietta McNeeley, who was born at Salisbury, daughter of Julius and Henrietta (Hall) McNeeley. Mr. and Mrs. Strachan have one daughter, Mildred.

Junius Daniel Grimes. Seemingly designed by nature for the law and in his preparation and early practice enjoying unusual advantages and opportunities, Junius D. Grimes, one of the able members of the Washington bar, has in his professional capacity won a solid reputation.

Mr. Grimes was born at Grimesland, North Carolina, October 31, 1878, a son of Bryan and Charlotte E. (Bryan) Grimes. Mr. Grimes received part of his early training in a private school at Raleigh, and in 1899 graduated A. B. from the University of North Carolina. He took his law course in the law school at Georgetown, District of Columbia, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1902. Admitted to the bar the same year, he began practice at Washington and since 1905 has been member of the well known firm of Ward & Grimes. Mr. Grimes served for several years as city attorney of Washington, and has shown great ability in handling the increasing complexities of an important practice.

He is a member of the school board, a trustee of the State Normal School at Greensboro, a director of the Savings & Trust Company of Washington, trustee of the Washington Tobacco Warehouse Association and a director of the Washington Cotton Storehouse Association. He belongs to the North Carolina Bar Association.

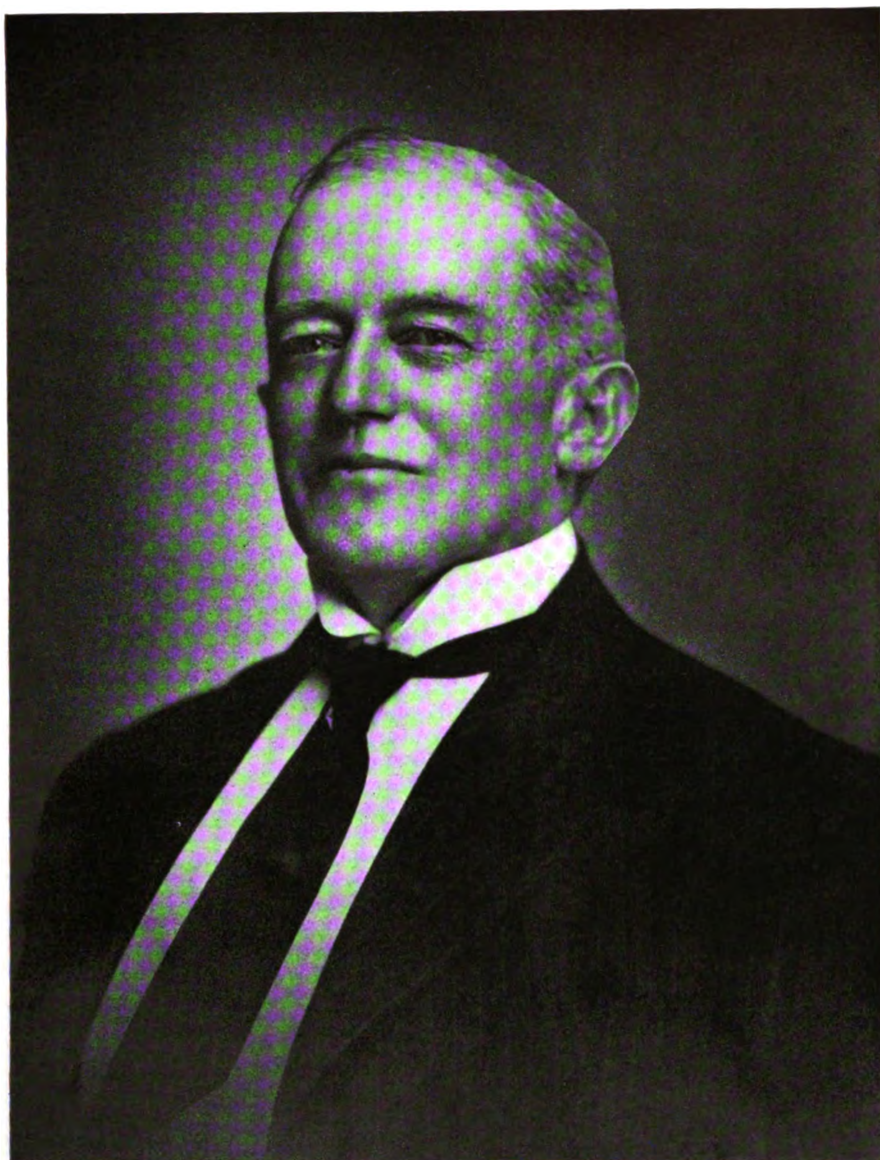
September 27, 1904, Mr. Grimes married Miss Ida K. Wharton, of Clemmons, Forsyth County, North Carolina, daughter of Albert C. and Eliza A. (Hill) Wharton. Her father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes have four children: Bryan, Eliza Hill, Charlotte Emily and Junius Daniel, Jr.

William A. Lemly was for over forty years one of the active figures in banking circles at old Salem and in Winston-Salem. He became a banker almost as soon as the war closed, in which he had played a gallant part as a boy soldier. Mr. Lemly is now enjoying a vigorous old age, and has many interests and associations with his home city.

He represents that sturdy Moravian stock which so largely populated and developed Western North Carolina in early times. Mr. Lemly was born on a farm near Bethania, North Carolina, a son of Henry A. Lemly, who was born at Salisbury, North Carolina, in 1812, a son of Samuel Lemly. Samuel Lemly was for many years a merchant at Salisbury, but subsequently moved to Jackson, Mississippi, where he and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Furr, spent their last years. Henry A. Lemly was reared and educated in Salisbury, and also became a merchant. When a young man he moved to Bethania, married there, and soon located on his father-in-law's farm. This place he operated with the aid of slaves for several years, but eventually removed to Salem in order to give his children the advantages of the fine schools of that town. In Salem he passed his later years and died at the age of seventy-four. He married Amanda Conrad, who was born near Bethania. Her father, Jacob Conrad, a native of Berks County, Pennsylvania, came to North Carolina with three brothers, Isaac, John and Abraham. Jacob and Abraham located near Bethania, while Isaac and John found homes in the Yadkin River Valley in what is now Yadkin County. Besides the farm near Bethania which he developed and owned Jacob Conrad also had a store. He married Elizabeth Lash. Her father, Christian Lash, was born near Bethania and, according to the family record, was a son of Jacob Loesch, whose name figures prominently in the early history of the Moravian colony, of which he was business manager for many years. The Conrads and Lashes were all active Moravians. Mrs. Henry A. Lemly, who died at the age of ninety-four, reared six children: Elizabeth, Laura, Ithiel T., Henry R., William A. and Samuel C. Several of the sons had distinguished careers. Henry was for twenty years in the regular army, finally retiring with the rank of captain and is now a resident of Washington, District of Columbia. Samuel C. was Judge Advocate General of the United States Navy for twelve years, and is now deceased. Ithiel is a farmer near Asheville.

Mr. William A. Lemly was educated in the Boys' School at Salem, but at the age of seventeen gave up his studies to enter the Confederate army as a musician in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, North Carolina troops. Going to the front, he joined the army of Northern Virginia and was with his command through all its service until in the early days of April, 1865, he was captured by the enemy near Petersburg. Taken to Point Lookout, Maryland, he remained a prisoner of war until the following June, when he was released and returned home.

With the organization of the First National Bank at Salem toward the close of the year 1865 this young soldier, then in his nineteenth year, was elected cashier. With fidelity and untiring industry he performed the duties of this position for thirteen years. Upon the death of his uncle, Israel G. Lash, president of the bank, its affairs were wound up. The First National Bank was followed by the immediate organization of the Wachovia Bank, and in this new institution Mr. Lemly again assumed the responsibilities of cashier. With the death of the bank's president Wyatt F. Bowman, Mr. Lemly was elected his successor, and he continued to give his service to the executive management of this institution until ill health finally compelled him to resign. For forty-



W. H. Lemley

two years he had been continuously identified with banking, and as much as any other man he was responsible for the strength and integrity of the great bank of which he was president.

Since he gave up the work which had employed him for so many years and which brought his breakdown in health, Mr. Lemly has completely recovered his strength and vigor, and now employs his time in looking after his private affairs. He has interests in several industrial corporations, and also owns much farming land. He is one of the esteemed members of the Twin City Club and the Forsyth Country Club and he and his wife belong to the Home Moravian Church.

He first married, in 1874, Bertha C. Belo, a native of Salem and a daughter of Edward and Carolina Amanda (Fries) Belo. Mrs. Lemly died in 1883. In 1884 he married Emily Louisa de Schweinitz, also a native of Salem, and daughter of Emil Adolphus and Sophia Amelia (Hermann) de Schweinitz.

Mr. Lemly has two sons, William B. and Frederick H. William B. is now serving with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the United States Marine Corps, and by his marriage to Adelaide von Windegger, of St. Louis, who died in 1916, he has two sons, William C. and Frederick Von Windegger. The second son, Frederick H., gave five years of service in the United States Navy, was promoted to paymaster, but resigned and returned home to assist his father during the latter's ill health. He was an active farmer in the spring of 1917, in Charles County, Maryland. He joined the reserves and is now assistant paymaster on the Von Stuben. Both sons are now in France. The older son, William B., was in the Quartermaster Department in the Philippines and was wounded at Teusems. He was all through the campaign during the Boxer uprising in China. Mr. William A. Lemly's brother, Samuel C., was with Schley during his expedition in the North.

James B. Whittington, M. D., received a long and careful preparation for his chosen profession, and is now successfully identified with his calling at Winston-Salem.

Doctor Whittington was born in the Town of East Bend in Yadkin County, North Carolina, a son of James Madison and Bettie (Benbow) Whittington. Further reference to the family history is made on other pages, but it should be noted that in the maternal line Doctor Whittington is a grandson of Dr. Evan and Bettie Benbow, great-grandson of Thomas and Ann (Mendenhall) Benbow, while Thomas Benbow was a son of Thomas and Anna (Stanley) Benbow and a grandson of Charles and Mary (Colver) Benbow, all constituting one of the notable families of North Carolina.

Doctor Whittington attended school in his home vicinity of East Bend, also in the Salem Boys' School, and took the literary course of Guilford College. He studied pharmacy in the University of North Carolina, and in 1911 finished his course and received the M. D. degree from the North Carolina Medical College. Before taking up active practice he spent two years as an interne in the Sheltering Arms Hospital at Charleston, West Virginia, and then located at Winston-Salem, where he has rapidly attained a reputation among the leading practitioners. He is a member of the Forsyth County and North Carolina State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Whittington married in 1914 Lisa Madison Shepherd. She was born at Orange, Virginia, and is a grandniece of President James Madison. Doctor Whittington is affiliated with Salem Lodge No. 289, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Winston Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, Piedmont Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, and also Salem Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias and the East Bend Lodge of Odd Fellows.

John S. McKee, M. D., took his degree in medicine from the medical department of the University of Maryland in 1907. He spent one year in hospital work there and since his return to his native City of Raleigh has been in active general practice. In 1913 he was appointed city physician and since 1914 has been physician to the Confederate Soldiers' Home and St. Luke's Hospital. He is also visiting physician to the Rex Hospital and physician to the Carolina Power and Light Company.

His early training was of the best, his associations since beginning practice have been with those institutions and organizations that are among the most prominent in the state and city, and on these grounds and in the general esteem of his fellow practitioners he is one of the leaders of his profession today.

He was born July 16, 1878, a son of Dr. James McKee. His early education was acquired in the Raleigh Male Academy, in the Horner Military Academy, in the Fayetteville Military Academy, and in the literary department of the University of North Carolina. After his university course he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland. He is now a member of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine and the North Carolina Medical Society, belongs to the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and the Country Club, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Young Men's Christian Association. Doctor McKee married Miss Elizabeth Dudley Purnell of Raleigh. They have one son, John S., Jr.

William Hyman Ellison is one of the men who have supplied much of the energy and business judgment to the prospering commercial affairs of Washington in recent years. He is the executive manager of a wholesale grocery house, has various other business interests, and has taken a public spirited part in local affairs.

Mr. Ellison was born at Washington, North Carolina, December 24, 1882, a son of Charles Franklin and Emma (Rosenthal) Ellison. His father was a farmer near Washington and when William H. was eleven years of age the family moved to Kinston. The latter attended private schools, later the public schools, and for two years had instruction in business courses under Prof. R. H. Lewis. Some of his preliminary business experience was with a manufacturing concern at Baltimore, Maryland, and on returning to Washington, his birthplace, he was bookkeeper for the Old Dominion Steamship Company, later with a wholesale hardware house, and in 1907 organized the Ellison Brothers Company, wholesale grocers. This is now a leading enterprise of the kind and has business connections all over the eastern half of the state. Mr. Allison is secretary, treasurer and manager of the corporation, and is also secretary and treasurer of the Pamlico Brick and Tile Company. He is chairman of the Township Road

Committee and vice president of the Chamber of Commerce and is past exalted ruler of the local lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On March 30, 1909, Mr. Ellison married Mary M. Blount, daughter of the late Dr. William A. Blount, of Washington. They are the parents of four children: William Blount, John Gray, Hyman and Catherine Masters.

HON. GARLAND E. WEBB has been a business man and resident of Winston-Salem for a long period of years. He has formed many prominent and influential business associations, and in one way or another has done much to promote the betterment and general improvement of his home city.

A native of North Carolina, he was born in Mangum Township in that portion of Orange County that is now Durham County. His grandfather was at one time in the jewelry business in the City of Washington and later at Baltimore, where he died The grandmother's maiden name was Elizabeth Desreaux. She was born on the Island of San Domingo. Her father, a Frenchman, had an extensive plantation there but was driven out as a result of one of the periodical insurrections which have marked and stained the history of that island for centuries. Coming to the United States, he located in Baltimore, where he spent his last years. Mr. Webb's grandmother married for her second husband Mr. Louizo, and she spent her last years in Baltimore.

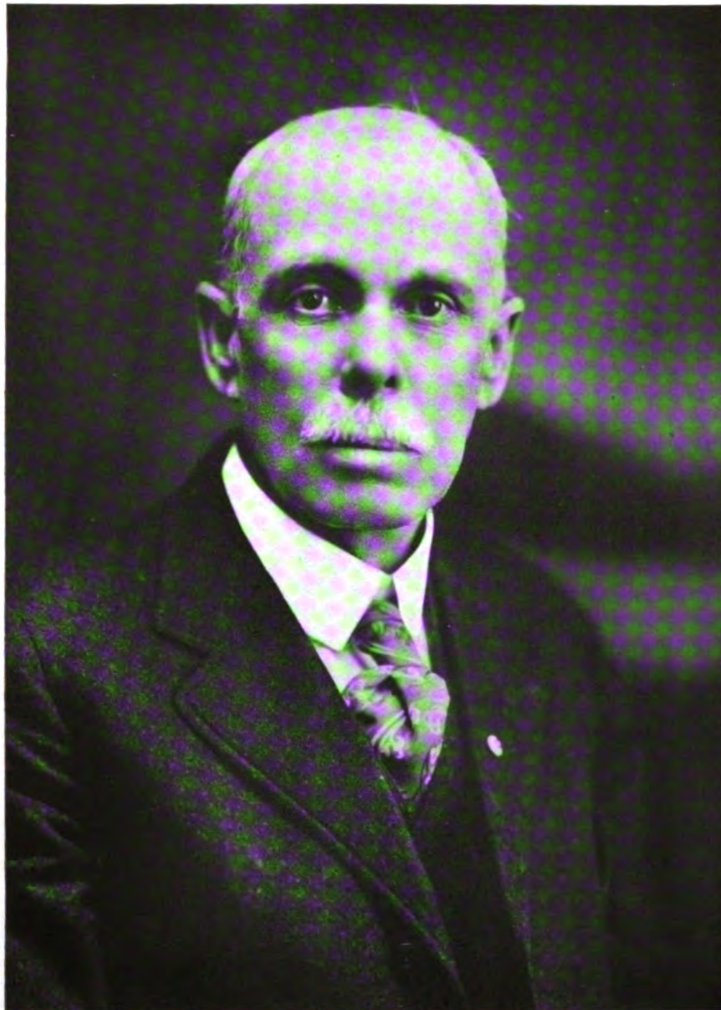
Col. Robert Fulton Webb, father of Mr. Webb, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1826, was liberally educated in the schools of that city and in Baltimore, and when twenty-two years of age he formed the acquaintance in Baltimore of Rev. Mr. McMannen, of Orange County, North Carolina. Rev. Mr. McMannen in addition to his duties as a local preacher was a manufacturer of furniture and also published a religious chart. Colonel Webb became associated in this business and that was what brought him to North Carolina. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he resigned his business connections and enlisted in the First Regiment of North Carolina Troops. He was commissioned lieutenant of his company, went with the regiment to Mexico, and saw an extended service in that country until the close of hostilities. Coming back to North Carolina he again engaged in the manufacture of furniture and was also a farmer at Flat River. After about a dozen years of this quiet vocation the war broke out between the states. He immediately raised a company known as the Flat River Guards. He recruited and organized this company on the site now occupied by the railroad shops at the Town of Burlington in Alamance County. The youngest member of this organization, and by virtue of that service the youngest soldier either on the northern or southern sides in the war was Garland E. Webb. The latter was then seven years old. When his father raised the company the boy enlisted as a drummer and during the rallying of the recruits he urged them to patriotic fervor by the rattling of his drum. He also went to the site of the railroad shops and beat the drum during the roll call while the regiment was being organized. That constituted his military experience, his services not being required after that.

The Flat River Guards were attached to the Sixth Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and designated as Company B. Robert Fulton Webb was commissioned captain of the company on May 16, 1861, and was promoted to major July 11th, of the same year. Subsequently he became lieutenant colonel in the regiment. He was with his command in all its movements back and forth over the Confederacy and was present in some of the most historic battles of the war. In November, 1863, he was captured and was taken north to Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, off Sandusky. He subsequently wrote a very interesting account of the capture and confinement of himself and comrades on the island, and that account appears in a history of North Carolina Regiments and Battalions published by Walter Clark in 1901. Colonel Webb remained a prisoner of war until July, 1865, when he was released and returned home. On resuming the occupations of peace he became a merchant and farmer at Flat River, but in 1877 changed his residence to Durham, where he became a dealer in and exporter of leaf tobacco. Durham was his home until his death.

Colonel Webb married Amanda Mangum. Her father, Ellison G. Mangum, was born in Orange County, North Carolina, and spent his life there, being an extensive planter, a large slave owner and a merchant. An extended account of the Mangum family may be found in Vol. 5 of the Ashe Biographical History of North Carolina. Ellison G. Mangum married Elizabeth Harris, who also spent her life in Orange County. Colonel Webb's wife died in 1872, having reared three children. Catherine married P. T. Conrad and Virginia became the wife of Charles Crabtree.

Garland E. Webb's first important experience in life has already been referred to in connection with the organization of the military company by his father. After that he attended schools and had most of his instruction under private tutors. One of his tutors was Dr. A. W. Mangum, Professor of English at the University of North Carolina. He also had a course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College at Baltimore. During his early youth he had some experience clerking in his father's store, and at the age of twenty he removed to Durham and became bookkeeper and salesman for J. F. Freeland, a general merchant. A year later, in 1876, he went to Philadelphia, during the year of the centennial, spent one year in that city, and then returned to Durham. For ten years he acted as auctioneer at the warehouse of E. J. Parish. As an auctioneer he has few peers in the state, and he has followed the business or profession most of his active life. While at Durham his public services began. He was elected clerk and treasurer of the Town of Durham. Mr. Webb has had an extensive experience in North Carolina journalism. He was proprietor and editor of the Durham Recorder.

In 1886 he removed to the new Town of Winston and spent five years with A. B. Gorrell as auctioneer. Then associated with W. P. Watt, of Reidsville, he leased a warehouse and operated it two years under the firm name of Watt & Webb. In the meantime he was elected a member of the board of aldermen and was mayor pro tem. On the death of Mayor Kerner he was elected mayor. In 1894 Mr. Webb became auctioneer for the firm of M. Norfleet, and has followed that business steadily to the present time. For some years he has also edited and published the Southern Tobacco Journal and is a recognized authority on the tobacco business of the South. Mr. Webb is now a member of the board of aldermen of Winston-



GARLAND E. WEBB

Salem, and again occupies the office of mayor pro tem. He is also a member and vice chairman of the school board of Winston-Salem and for twelve years has been secretary and general manager of the Piedmont Fair Association. For five years he has been secretary and treasurer of the Tobacco Association of the United States.

At Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1883 he married Miss Adeline Emmerson Holman. The officiating clergyman at the marriage was Doctor Bartol. Mr. and Mrs. Webb had four children: Charlotte, Adeline, A. Magnum and Calvin. Mrs. Webb died in September, 1914. She was a devout member of the First Presbyterian Church, with which Mr. Webb is also identified. In June, 1917, Mr. Webb married Miss Annie Laur Forgan, of Ogle, Virginia.

ZACHARIAH TAYLOR BYNUM. A surviving veteran of the war between the states, and for many years identified with the tobacco industry in Western North Carolina, Zachariah Taylor Bynum is still active as a business man and citizen of Winston-Salem.

He represents an old and well known family of North Carolina. His birth occurred on a plantation in Chatham County, April 14, 1847. His grandfather, Mark Bynum, owned and operated a plantation on the Haw River in Chatham County, and gave his best years to the prosecution of its management and to the discharge of his duties as a local citizen.

Turner Bynum, father of Zachariah T., was born on a plantation in Chatham County in 1808. With such advantages as were supplied by the rural schools of his time, he grew to manhood and then bought a plantation on Haw River adjoining the old home place. He owned a number of slaves and was rated one of the very substantial men of that community. His death occurred in 1873. He was a man of affairs and at one time served as representative in the State Assembly, filling that office several terms, and was also chairman of the County Court. He married Julia Ward. She was born in Wake County, North Carolina, and died in 1865. Both were active in the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reared five sons and four daughters, named Joseph M., Alvis Jesse, Zachariah T., Rufus, Turner, Elizabeth, Sarah, Minnie and Pattie. Three of the sons, Joseph, Alvis and Zachariah, were soldiers in the Confederate Army. Joseph went to the war with a Mississippi regiment, while Alvis was with the Chatham Rifles.

Zachariah T. Bynum spent his early youth on the home plantation, and was only fourteen years of age when the war broke out. In April, 1864, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment North Carolina troops, and was with that command through all its remaining service. He participated in the last important battle of the war, Bentonville, and soon afterwards was paroled and returned home. He surrendered with his regiment at Greensboro.

After his military service Mr. Bynum engaged in farming for two years, following which for three years he was in the mercantile business at Raleigh. He then resumed merchandising in the old home community where he was located until 1878. In that year he came to Winston and became a tobacco manufacturer under the firm name of Bynum & Colton. This firm was continued with successful results until 1893. In 1895 Mr. Bynum was appointed supervisor of tobacco sales of the western market, and has filled that position ever since. He is a man of excellent business judgment and familiar with every phase of the tobacco industry from its growing to its manufacture and ultimate market.

Mr. Bynum was married in 1872 to Annie Tenny. She was born at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, daughter of William and Jane Tenny. Mrs. Bynum died in October, 1904. To their marriage were born six children, named Brooks, Taylor J., Turner, Annie, Julia and Grace. The son Brooks is married and has a son named Brooks, Jr. Annie is the wife of Thomas Kapp and has a daughter Elizabeth. Mr. Bynum has for thirty-seven years been treasurer of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church at Winston-Salem and his wife was also a loyal worker in that denomination as long as she lived.

WILLIAM .W. MILLER, for many years an esteemed and respected resident of Mocksville, was a valued member of his community, and those who knew him best reposed implicit confidence in his honesty, integrity and fidelity. He was born January 31, 1856, in Yadkin County, North Carolina, a son of Sanford and Caroline (Woodruff) Miller.

Growing to man's estate in his native county, Mr. Miller received a practical education in the public schools, being fitted for a business career. Locating as a young man in Forsyth County, he was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in Winston for a number of years. Having accumulated considerable money, he bought a farm in Davie County, and to its management devoted much thought and energy, continuing its supervision until his death, December 2, 1900, while yet in the prime of manhood.

Mr. Miller married, October 18, 1882, Maggie Booe. She was born in Davie County, North Carolina, a daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Clement) Booe. Six daughters blessed their marriage, namely: Maude Clement, wife of Herbert Birdsall; Anita, wife of Carl Sherrill; Sarah; Millie; Carolyn, wife of Price Sherrill; and Ruth. Mrs. Miller is a faithful and valued member of the Presbyterian Church, and reared her family in the same religious faith.

JOHN HARE BONNER, an accomplished young lawyer, now serving as deputy collector of United States customs at the Port of Washington, is identified with Beaufort County by many exceptional ties of family association and interest. He is descended from that James Bonner who is given credit in history as the founder of the Town of Washington. The land in this section was originally granted to Christopher Dudley, but about 1729 it passed to the Bonner brothers, James and Thomas. Their grant consisted of 337 acres, extending from back of the Hotel Louise in Washington to Runyon Creek. They also owned an extensive plantation in Southern Beaufort County, comprising thousands of acres. The Bonners in Beaufort County were ardent patriots of the Revolution, and one of them was commander of the Beaufort County militia.

John Hare Bonner was born in Beaufort County July 9, 1887, a son of Macon Herbert and Hannah Selby (Hare) Bonner. Through his mother Mr.

Bonner is of Irish stock. His father was for many years a boatmaster and pilot in the navigation of Eastern North Carolina rivers and other waters.

John H. Bonner was educated in the public schools, in the Trinity School at Chocowinity, North Carolina, and after that had some experience in the cotton business at Washington and Greensboro; and for eighteen months was connected with the Norfolk & Southern Railroad at Norfolk, Virginia. He studied law in law offices for three years, finishing at the law department of the University of North Carolina, and was admitted to practice February 7, 1910. He has handled a general practice at Washington since his admission to the bar. He is also a director of the Washington Building and Loan Association. Mr. Bonner is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in both of which he has held several positions of trust.

VANN M. LONG, M. D., is a specialist enjoying high rank and a fine practice at Winston-Salem, where he has been located for a number of years. He is a product of North Carolina's best educational facilities and resources and thorough training and experience have broadened and accentuated his exceptional talents for his profession.

Doctor Long was born on a plantation in Goose Creek Township of Union County, North Carolina. His people have been in North Carolina for a great many years. His grandfather, John Long, was born in Union County and became a very successful farmer, having a large plantation in Goose Creek Township. He married Margaret Russell, who so far as known was a lifelong resident of Union County.

John Cicero Long, father of Doctor Long, was born January 21, 1842, on the same plantation as his son. He grew up there, and at the outbreak of the war between the states enlisted in a regiment of North Carolina troops. While on duty he was shot by a sharpshooter, and it was supposed that he was mortally wounded. He was taken to a hospital, and as a result of careful nursing he finally recovered and was able to report for duty. From that time until the close of the war he did guard duty at Charlotte. Having inherited a part of his father's estate, he bought the interests of the other heirs, and as sole owner he became one of the most successful farmers in Union County. He personally supervised the farm until 1900, when he moved to Unionville, but after two years returned to his plantation and again superintended its fork for two years. He then retired and removing to Davidson College lived there until his death on October 8, 1912. John C. Long married Nancy Jane Winfree. She was born in Wadesboro, Anson County, North Carolina, in 1846, and died December 23, 1912. Her parents were Henry and Thetus (Teal) Winfree. Her paternal grandparents were natives of England and coming to America settled in Virginia and from that state their numerous family have become widely dispersed. Henry Winfree was a planter in Anson County and before the war operated with slave labor. He died when about sixty years of age and his wife survived him and lived to be ninety. John C. Long and wife reared six children: Minnie, Alonzo, Hattie, Louis, Vann M. and Neal. The daughter Minnie is the wife of J. A. Helms, while Hattie married J. H. Forbes.

Doctor Long, though reared in the country, early set his mind upon a profession and after attending the district schools was a student in Unionville High School and Mint Hill High School. He took up the study of medicine in the North Carolina Medical College at Davidson and Charlotte, and in 1906 graduated with his degree. For four years Doctor Long practiced at Newell Station in Mecklenburg County. His success there justified him in removing to a larger community, and locating at Winston-Salem he soon acquired a large practice. Doctor Long gave his time to the general practice of medicine until 1916, and since that date has been a specialist.

He is an active member of the Forsyth County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He is affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Twin City Camp No. 27, Woodmen of the World.

Dr. Long was married October 11, 1911, to Miss Hannah Bryce McLaughlin. Mrs. Long was born at Newell Station in Mecklenburg County, daughter of James Bryce and Annie (Sturges) McLaughlin. Dr. and Mrs. Long have one son, Vann M., Jr.

WILLIAM T. VOGLER. Among those substantial people, the Moravians, who contributed so much to the early character and industry of several counties of Western North Carolina, including Forsyth, hardly a better known family in name exists than that of Vogler. Many branches of the family are represented in and about Winston-Salem, and one of the individuals is William T. Vogler, the veteran jeweler of Winston-Salem and also prominent in banking and church affairs.

The record of this branch of the family begins with Phillip Vogler, who was born in Gundelsheim in the German Palatinate in 1725. General Waldo, a native of Germany, acquired some large tracts of land in the vicinity of what is now Waldo, Maine. In order to develop the land he promised two hundred acres and support for six months' time to each of his countrymen who would cross the ocean and settle there. Phillip Vogler's parents were among those attracted by this offer and comprised the colony that left Germany in 1745 and came to America. They landed on the coast of Maine late in the fall, and found shelter in the woods sixteen miles from any other white settlement. They were ill prepared for the severe winter that followed, and endured terrible sufferings, several of the colony dying from hunger and exposure. The Indians were also hostile, and Phillip Vogler's father fell a victim to their enmity. Phillip Vogler himself was thrust into the service of the Colonial forces, and did duty in border protection for four years. After the death of General Waldo the title to his lands was disputed, and during the troubles that followed many of the occupants of the separate homesteads either paid again for the right of possession or else surrendered their claim altogether and sought homes elsewhere.

In the meantime Moravian missionaries from Pennsylvania had visited the German colonists about Waldo, and as a means of escaping the persecution and oppression they recommended North Carolina as a place of refuge. Phillip Vogler, with his and other families, accordingly set sail in 1770 for the Southland. The vessel that carried them was wrecked off Virginia Beach. The passengers and crew landed on a near-by island, and some days later a passing vessel



Vann M. Long M.D.

picked them up and carried them to Wilmington. Thence they proceeded to what was known as Cross Creek, now Fayetteville, North Carolina, and from there came to the Moravian settlement in what is now Forsyth County. It should be remembered that this was several years before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. Only a fringe of settlement had extended westward toward the Blue Ridge Mountains, and this section of the Carolinas was still virtually a wilderness. Indians were numerous and were more or less hostile, unwilling to give up their hunting grounds without some struggle against the advancing tide of white settlement. In such condition the little colony from Maine bought land in the southeast corner of Wachovia tract and named it Broad Bay in honor of the name of the locality where they had lived in Maine. In 1771 nine houses were built there. All these settlers had embraced the Moravian faith, and on February 18, 1785, a church edifice was built of spruce and hemlock logs and was consecrated to worship.

Phillip Vogler bought a tract of land, as did the other colonists, and began farming at Broad Bay. Late in life he moved to Bethania and died there. The maiden name of his first wife, and the mother of all his children, was Catherine Seiz. She was stricken with fever while coming to North Carolina, and died at Fayetteville, where her remains were laid to rest. Phillip Vogler married for his second wife Barbara Fishcuss. She died in 1781. For his third wife he married Christina Margaret Sennert. This Phillip Vogler was the great-grandfather of William T. Vogler.

Christopher Vogler, a son of Phillip, the North Carolina pioneer, was born in or near Waldo, Maine, but grew up in Western North Carolina. He learned the trade of gunsmith, and for many years conducted a shop at Salem, where he manufactured many of the firearms used by the hunters and pioneers. He lived at Salem until his death. Christopher Vogler married Anna Johanna Stauber. She reared six children, named Gottlieb, Maria, Nathaniel, Timothy, Paulina and Regina.

Nathaniel Vogler, father of William T., was born at Salem, North Carolina, May 26, 1804. He grew up with little advantages in the way of books or schools, but became a very practical man and completed his apprenticeship in his father's shop. When he was twenty-two years of age he and another young man went north to Pennsylvania. They had one horse, and they used it alternately. One would ride a stipulated distance, then tie the animal and proceed on foot, while the other would come up and ride the horse. Arriving in Pennsylvania Nathaniel Vogler worked at his trade at Nazareth for a time, and then returned to his old home at Salem. In 1827 he bought the house his father had built on Walnut Street, and that was his home until his death. He also succeeded his father in business and kept the old shop going for many years.

Nathaniel Vogler married Anna Maria Fishel. They were married December 20, 1827, and began housekeeping in his father's old home. They reared the following children: Henry S., Laura C., Julius R., Alexander C., Mortimer N., Maria E., Martha V., Regina A. and William T. The last two are still living. The daughter Maria E., who was born March 5, 1835, was educated in the old Salem Academy, and in 1853 became a teacher in that institution and filled that post for twenty-nine years. Hundreds of young women recall with gratitude this splendid old teacher. She finally resigned in 1882, in order to look after her aged mother. It was Maria Vogler who, as the result of much research and investigation, compiled the history of the family, and from those records much has been taken for the sketch of the family as above given. The Vogler family is still represented in Maine, where lineal descendants of a son of Phillip live. However, they have changed the name to Fogler.

The old gunsmith at Salem, Christopher Vogler, had as an apprentice in his shop a nephew named John Vogler. This John was a natural mechanic and had no superior as a workman. While serving his apprenticeship he had occasion to take his watch to pieces, and he thoroughly cleaned it, made some minor repairs and put it together as good as new. In those days Salem boasted no jewelry store, and his feat of watch repairing became known over the neighborhood and others brought their watches and clocks to him. Thus by the time he had completed his apprenticeship as a gunsmith he had a business ready made as a watch repairer, and consequently he opened the first jewelry store in Salem. He continued it through all his active years, and died at the age of ninety-seven. He is the oldest man laid to rest in the Moravian grave yard.

Thus the Vogler name in its association with the jewelry business goes back to pioneer times in Salem. William T. Vogler, who continued the jewelry business, was born at Salem in October, 1843. He attended the Boys School at Salem, and on leaving his studies entered his father's shop. In 1862 he entered the Confederate service and remained until the close of the war. On returning to Salem he began an apprenticeship in Linebech's jewelry store, but after a year went to the E. A. Vogler store, where he remained five years. In 1871 he engaged in business for himself at Salem, and remained in that town until 1879, when he removed to the growing city of Winston, where he has conducted one of the chief establishments of his line for upwards of forty years. For a long time he has also been interested in banking. He was a director of the First National Bank of Winston, and since the consolidation of this bank with the Trust Company he has been a member of the board of directors of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company.

Mr. Vogler was married August 13, 1867, to Johanna C. Mack, and August 13, 1917, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Vogler was born at Friedburg in Davidson County, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Spaugh) Mack. Mr. and Mrs. Vogler have reared three children: Henry E., William N. and Emma. William N. died when sixteen years of age and Emma at the age of thirty-three. Henry E. is now associated with his father in business. By his marriage to Biddie V. Goslin he has four children, named Helen, Gertrude, Blanche Mary and Harold.

William T. Vogler was reared in the Moravian Church and has always held to that faith. He is a member of the Central Board of Trustees of the Home Church and a member of the Finance Board of the province.

J. Wesley Slate, M. D. While a graduate of medicine and for a number of years a successful practitioner at Walnut Cove, Doctor Slate now

gives most of his time and attention to his duties as cashier of the Farmers Union Bank at Winston-Salem. He is a member of one of the old and influential families of Western North Carolina, and his people have been identified with Stokes County since pioneer times.

Doctor Slate was born on a farm in Yadkin Township of Stokes County, a son of William Slate and a grandson of Samuel Slate. The early records of the family have not been completely preserved. However, it is believed that Doctor Slate's great-grandfather was the founder of the family here. He was a native of England and was one of four brothers who came to America and settled in Virginia. Doctor Slate's grandfather, Samuel Slate, was born in Halifax County, Virginia, and subsequently bought land in Yadkin Township of Stokes County, where he became a successful general farmer. In contrast with the customs and practices of the times he was opposed to the institution of slavery and chose to operate his lands with free labor. He married Lena Hall, the Halls being early settlers in North Carolina. Lena Hall's mother was of the old Virginia family of Dewberry. Samuel Slate and wife both lived to old age.

William Slate, who was born in Yadkin Township of Stokes County in 1842, learned the trade of millwright and machinist. He also acquired land in Yadkin Township, and while following his trade he superintended the operation of his farm and with marked success. He married Lurena Wall, who was born in Halifax County, Virginia, a daughter of Robert Wall. She died in January, 1915, having reared seven children: Lena, Nannie, Pinckney, Agnes, William, Alice and J. Wesley.

Doctor Slate was well educated and spent his early life on his father's farm in Yadkin Township. He attended the district schools, the Mount View Institute, and for one term was a teacher in Quaker Gap Township. He attended his first medical lectures in the North Carolina Medical College at Davidson, and afterward entered the University of Medicine at Richmond, Virginia, where he was graduated M. D. in 1900. Doctor Slate at once began practice in Yadkin Township and soon had a large practice throughout that community. He gave his time and best energies to his profession until 1912, when he engaged in banking at Winston-Salem as cashier of the Farmers Union Bank. He has been very influential in making that institution a bank of strength and of extended service over this part of the state.

Doctor Slate was married December, 1900, to Martha Meadows, who was born in Meadows Township of Stokes County, a daughter of William and Jane (Boles) Meadows. Doctor and Mrs. Slate have six children: Ralph, Frank, Marion, Wilbur, Esmond and Myron. Doctor and Mrs. Slate are active members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he is a member of the board of deacons, and he is fraternally affiliated with Walnut Cove Lodge No. 629, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Royal Arch Chapter, with Smith River Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and with Walnut Cove Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

William Samuel Clayton has been well known in the Federal customs service both in South and North Carolina, and in July, 1914, was appointed special deputy collector of United States customs at the Port of Wilmington.

He comes of an old South Carolina family, and was born at Ehrhardt, South Carolina, September 10, 1877. His parents were Charles Rivers and Sallie (Pulaski) Clayton. His father was a soldier in the war between the states and spent his life as an active farmer. William S. Clayton gained his early training in public schools and in 1900 graduated A. B. from the South Carolina Military College. After leaving college he spent two years as a teacher in high school, and from 1902 until 1906 was a clerk in the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. He then entered the United States customs service, and his ability secured him promotion until he was appointed to his present office, with headquarters at Wilmington.

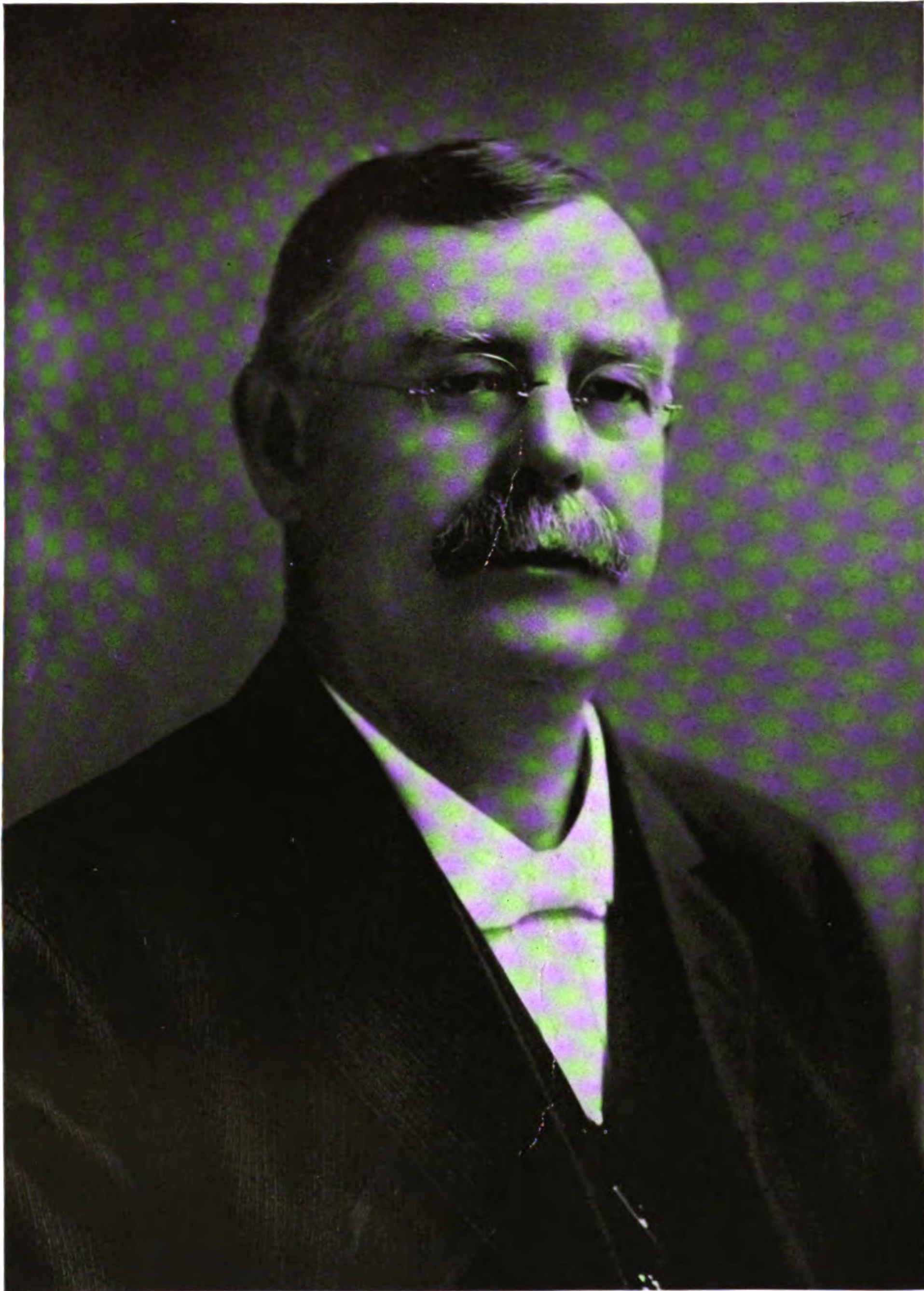
Mr. Clayton is a member of the Masonic Order, is a deacon in the Lutheran Church, and is adjutant of the George Davis Camp No. 389 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

On May 26, 1902, he married Miss Minnie Smith Wescott, of Wilmington. They have two children, Minnie Wescott and Emmett Louise.

D. Rich is one of the successful men of North Carolina today. Success in his case has involved a long and steady struggle and rise, and his position as treasurer of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, means complicated business responsibilities which only a man of bigness and breadth in mind and character could handle.

Mr. Rich's early home and his birthplace was Mocksville in Davie County, North Carolina. His father, Calvin Updegrove Rich, was born on a farm in Davie County, May 27, 1827. He, too, had the spirit in him to climb over handicaps and difficulties, and first acquired such education as was possible in the local schools, and then came to Salem, North Carolina, where he became clerk in Edward Belo's store, then the leading mercantile establishment in this part of the state. By careful and studious attention to his work he learned the details of merchandising and after a few years opened a general store of his own in Mocksville. He made a success of his business, but at the close of the Civil war in 1865 he, with his neighbors and friends, sustained a severe financial loss, due to the pressure of those strenuous times. However, he rallied and continued his mercantile business in a small way for a number of years, and his last days were spent in honored retirement. He died at the age of sixty-one. C. U. Rich married Betty Tennessee Williams. She was born on a farm in Yadkin County, North Carolina. Her father, Thomas Williams, was a well known early citizen of Yadkin County, a farmer, distiller and slave owner. He also held the office of justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Rich reared five children: Louie, who married Judge James A. Williamson, of Tacoma, Washington; Thomas W., who married Emily G. Hanes and lives in Pennsylvania; Bessie, wife of H. T. Brenegar, of Mocksville; Dee, which is Mr. Rich's first name as completely spelled out, and Lena M., wife of C. N. Christian, of Halifax, North Carolina.

As a boy in his native Town of Mocksville, D. Rich had instruction in the primary grades of the public schools and also attended the high school taught by Prof. A. M. Sterling. He was eighteen years of age when he came to Winston



P. Rich.



Mrs. Carrie H. Rich

and entered the employ of Bynum, Cotten & Jones, tobacco manufacturers. He was with them for four years, and next transferred his services to the greatest tobacco manufacturer of them all, R. J. Reynolds. The more positive details in the career of Mr. Rich are interestingly described in a sketch written by one who has known him and which was published in the "Open Door." From that article the following paragraphs are abstracted.

"At thirteen years of age young Rich was stemming tobacco in a factory in Mocksville, North Carolina, at ten cents a day. His first pay envelope contained the not very munificent sum of forty cents for four full days of strenuous physical labor. He later became associated with Mr. R. J. Reynolds on November 15, 1884, as manager of the rolling and casing department. At that time Mr. Henry Roan was bookkeeper. Mr. Roan subsequently resigned to engage in business for himself and was succeeded by Mr. W. D. Moore. During the incumbency of both Mr. Roan and Mr. Moore it was Mr. Rich's habit to voluntarily offer his assistance in the evening. He wanted to land in the bookkeeping department, so availed himself of every opportunity to acquaint himself with all of the intricate details involved in the clerical end of the business.

"In 1893 Mr. Moore died and the company began casting about for some one to succeed him. Mr. Rich applied for the position but was informed that he 'could not keep books.' However, he surprised Mr. Reynolds by telling him he was fully competent to hold down the job. He also stated how he had been fitting himself to be ready to seize just such an opportunity when it developed. He was given a trial and gave entire satisfaction. At that time he did practically all the bookkeeping for the company. Today it requires over five hundred men to take care of the immense volume of details connected with the clerical end of the company's affairs. From bookkeeping Mr. Rich was promoted to cashier, and in due course of time was made treasurer and director of the company, both of which offices he holds today.

"Mr. Rich believes first, last and always in holding out hope to the aspiring young man. He takes a special delight in constantly keeping the door of opportunity wide open for them, never once forgetting the struggle that was required of him to climb up the ladder round by round. His attitude toward the men under him is far more paternal than dictatorial; he reasons with them—guides, counsels and encourages them at all times. If he has a single hobby it is the desire to help young men help themselves by becoming more efficient. Whenever asked by some young man what are the chances for promotion he invariably replies, 'You can have my position when you have proved that you are competent to fill it satisfactorily to the company.'

"Mr. Rich numbers his staunch friends simply by the number of people he knows, and he knows thousands. Genial, optimistic and most democratic in manner, not to mention his efficiency, he fills his niche with the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company with every degree of satisfaction."

Mr. Rich is an active member of the First Baptist Church of Winston-Salem, is affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Winston Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, and Piedmont Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar. He is also on the Board of Trade, and a member of the Twin City Club and the Forsyth Country Club. Politically he is a democrat.

On January 8, 1889, he married Miss Carrie Watkins. She was born on a farm in Forsyth County, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Hauser) Watkins. The long and close companionship of Mr. and Mrs. Rich, beginning when he was a struggling young man in the business world and growing even closer and more affectionate as prosperity became assured to him, was terminated in the death of Mrs. Rich on January 17, 1916. The province of this work is to make known not only the representative men of North Carolina but also its sterling and true hearted women. For that reason there is singular appropriateness in quoting a tribute paid to Mrs. Rich by her intimate friend Mrs. Polly Kerr Spencer.

"Early Monday morning, January 17, 1916, there passed from earth's twilight into the noonday glory of God's summerland the spirit of Carrie Watkins Rich. She was the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Watkins and was born near Clemmons, North Carolina, but spent practically all her life in Winston-Salem, indeed and in truth growing up with the town. Educated in Salem College, she passed her happy girlhood as a flower that cometh up. She was married January 8, 1889, in the First Baptist Church of this city, to Mr. D. Rich, and for twenty-seven years she has been to that consecrated Christian gentleman truly a helpmeet and power of strength, through every change of time and fortune, and though she has preceded him to that 'ain countree' yet will her gentle spirit hover over her best beloved and guide and comfort him in a tenderer and more subtle manner than has ever before been possible. There are also left three sisters, Mrs. E. F. Coble, Mrs. J. F. Jeffreys, and that other self—Mrs. W. J. Conrad—all of Winston-Salem, and one brother, Mr. P. C. Watkins, of Clemmons, North Carolina, to all of whom she was very dear.

"A wonderfully comprehensive mind enabled her to reach out and grasp every avenue of good, throughout the community, and her name stood first on the list in the promotion of every good cause. By right of innate goodness and continual consecration she was the accepted leader in her church work, and always the strong right hand of her beloved pastor under all circumstances. She was the vice president of the Woman's Missionary Union, of the State Baptist Convention, president of the Young Woman's Christian Association, and leader of the Young Woman's Auxiliary of the First Baptist Church, teacher of the Fidelis Class in the Sunday school, and leader of the Fannie Heck Circle of the Missionary Society. Always with her hands full of work, yet ever ready to answer another call, she knew the poor and needy of the community as no other person did, and to know them was to help them and uplift them and to give to them, besides material comforts, the bread of life, that was to her the very essence of living.

"Realizing how full of purity and goodness, of self-sacrifice, and of personal service was her life, when the quiet shadows gather we sit and think of her as the very spirit of gentleness, meekness and of Christ-likeness, lent to us by a kind Father to show us the way home. Methinks that tonight we see her gentle spirit, as it, listening, heard the call, rise from its earthly tenement of clay and step forth with outstretched hands, unafraid, to

enter in with the hosts of light, for truly she had walked with God. We see the same old-time sweet smile linger on her face as her eyes rest on that one whom she had loved through the years, and who was enshrined in her heart of hearts—her beloved husband; and again we seem to see it linger for a moment on the grief stricken forms of all her loved ones and pass on in tender pity to the myriad of friends to whom she was so dear; and with that self-same sweet smile, so much a part of her—our last memory of her beautiful life—resting like a benediction on us all, we see the gates of Heaven open to receive her and 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' is her welcome home.

"We cannot believe that thou art gone, dear heart, we would only remember that thou hast passed into God's other room, into that beautiful country where existence is eternal, and thanks be to God thou hast left for us the gates ajar, so that when we, like you, have finished our work and the sands of life have run out, remembering Him whom thou hast loved and in whose footsteps we would follow, may we, too, close our tired eyes and step into Heaven, where thou hast gone to await us:

" 'We cannot feel that thou art far,
Since near at hand the angels are,
And when the sunset gates unbar,
We shall surely see thee waiting stand
And, white against the evening star,
The welcoming beckoning of thy hand.'

"We shall miss thee, dear heart, miss thee more than tongue can tell, and the way will be lonely without thy guiding hand, but we know that thou hast grasped that knowledge of the broader vision for which we have so often heard thee pray, and that thou art satisfied. Thou hast gloriously solved the problem of life and death and though the pathway seem dark to the loved ones left behind without thee, we know that always we are in God's hands and we doubt not that:

" 'If we could push ajar the gates of life
And stand within, and all God's workings see,
We, too, could interpret all our doubts and fears,
And for each mystery we would find a key.'

"Thou art not dead, beloved one, thou can'st not die so long as the memory of thy beautiful life and thy wonderful influence shall live in the lives of thy friends; so long shalt thou live upon the earth though thy spirit rests with God.

"So we say not to thee farewell, but au revoir, for we know that somehow, somewhere, sometime, on a fairer shore, shorn of all earth's infirmities and clad in garments not made with hands, we shall meet thee again and sit with thee, around that throne eternal in the heavens. Once again we hear thee say in the words of the Master, 'Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you, I go away and come again unto you. If ye loved me ye would rejoice, because I go unto my Father,' then beloved—

" 'Only good-night, not farewell,
Until we meet again before His throne,
Until we know even as we are known,
Good-night, beloved, good-night.
Sleep on and take thy rest,
Only good-night, beloved; just good-night.' "

MAJOR ALEXANDER HENDERSON GALLOWAY, who won his title as a gallant officer of the North Carolina troops during the war between the states, has spent many years of his life at Reidsville in Rockingham County and has been variously identified with business and civic affairs in this part of North Carolina for over half a century. Much of the history of Rockingham County revolves around the name Galloway. The family is Scotch in origin. The thrifty virtues of Scotland have predominated in the Galloways of North Carolina and as a family they have proved themselves competent in business, upright citizens and workers for the general welfare in every direction.

The founder of this branch of the family in North Carolina was Robert Galloway. He was a native of Scotland, and immigrated to America about 1784, two years after the close of the Revolutionary war. He was the only member of his immediate family to come to this country. He chose as a home what was then the western frontier of North Carolina, Rockingham County. He brought with him a thorough training in business affairs, and became a merchant at Wentworth and established branch stores in several other localities. The surplus of his success he invested in extensive tracts of land, and his holdings at one time amounted to twenty-two thousand acres, all in Rockingham County, besides some other large tracts in Tennessee. He had a large number of slaves, and worked them on the plantation raising tobacco. Robert Galloway died at Valley Field in Rockingham County at the age of eighty-two years. He reared a family of four sons and two daughters: Robert, Charles, Thomas, Rawley, Eliza and Mary.

Hon. Rawley Galloway, the father of Major Galloway, was born in Rockingham County March 8, 1811. Besides the school advantages given him on his father's plantation he also attended Chapel Hill College, and studied law under the eminent Judge Ruffin, and was admitted to the bar. The law as a career was not to his liking, and he chose instead the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. The lands he had inherited he operated profitably with slave labor, and kept his home throughout his life at Valley Field. His death occurred there in April, 1872.

Rawley Galloway married Sarah Henderson. Her family was also of Scotland and was established in North Carolina even earlier than the Galloways. She was born at Milton in Caswell County, North Carolina, a daughter of Alexander Henderson, who was born at Granville, North Carolina, about 1780, a granddaughter of Thomas Henderson, also a native of Granville, and a great-granddaughter of Samuel Henderson. Samuel Henderson was born in Scotland, came to America in Colonial times, and was one of the pioneers at Granville, where he kept his home until his death. His son Thomas Henderson moved to Danbury in Guilford County, and upon the organization of that county became the first clerk of courts, an office he filled several years. Thomas Henderson married Jane Martin, of Snow Creek, and a sister of Governor Alexander Martin. Alexander Henderson, father of Mrs. Rawley Galloway, as a young man entered the United States Federal service on a revenue cutter commanded by Captain Wallace, whose daughter he afterwards married. On leaving the Federal service he served for a time as teller in a bank at Newbern, then removed to Milton, establishing a branch of the bank at Newbern, and



R. J. Galloway



C. J. Cottingham

from there came to Mount Pleasant in Rockingham County, where he put in several years as a farmer. Alexander Henderson finally determined to engage in the foreign trade from the port of Mobile, and became an extensive buyer and shipper of cotton to Liverpool. He was in business there about eighteen months when he returned to Mount Pleasant for his three daughters. His wife had died in the meantime, and he and his daughters started on the overland journey for Mobile. At Eskridge on the National Road in Tennessee he was stricken with fever and died. His wife's maiden name was Mary Wallace. One of their three daughters was Mrs. Rawley Galloway, who died March 5, 1887.

Rawley Galloway was a man of prominence in his generation. Politically he was a whig and was an elector from North Carolina on the whig ticket in 1848, casting his vote for General Taylor. He also represented Rockingham County in the Legislature one term. He and his wife were active members of the Episcopal Church.

Alexander Henderson Galloway, the only child of his parents, spent his early life on his father's plantation in Rockingham County. He had the advantages of the rural schools and also prepared for college under private tutors. He became a student in the University of North Carolina, but on account of his father's ill health left before graduating. He then took charge of the home farm, and was thus employed when the war broke out. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Company F of the Forty-fifth Regiment, North Carolina Troops. His first commission was as first lieutenant. He was promoted to captain of his company, and led it in many important battles until he resigned to accept the office of quartermaster of Scales Brigade. He remained with the command until the surrender at Appomattox, and then having given the best of his strength and service to the Southern cause he accepted the decision of arms and returned home.

For two years after the war he traveled over the South as a tobacco salesman, and then resumed farming on the old homestead. In 1882 Major Galloway removed to Reidsville, operated a tobacco warehouse for a year and a half, and after that his time was largely taken up with public and official affairs. He was elected sheriff of Rockingham County, and office he held by re-election for six years. This was followed by three terms as mayor of Reidsville, and he was then appointed postmaster. After four years as postmaster he retired and has since looked after his private affairs.

On October 26, 1858, Major Galloway married Miss Sally Scales. She was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Bethell) Scales, and a sister of General Scales, the old commander under whom Major Galloway served during the war. Mrs. Galloway died in 1901. Both she and her husband were very active members of the Episcopal Church at Reidsville, and reared their family in the same faith. They had eight children: Mary Wallace, Robert Scales, Jane Bethell, Alexander Henderson, Jr., Rawley, Emma Scales, Annie Irving and Alfred Scales.

ROBERT SCALES GALLOWAY, a son of Maj. Alexander H. Galloway, of Reidsville, whose career is found identified through the greater part of his business career with Winston-Salem, where he is now serving as postmaster of the Twin City.

He was born at Valley Field in Rockingham County, and grew up in that county, partly on the plantation of his father and partly in the Town of Reidsville. His first instructor was his aunt, Miss Emma Scales, who afterward founded the Reidsville Female Academy. Later he was a student in the Boys' School at Reidsville, and there he was under the instruction of Rev. Mr. Currie, a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

His first work after leaving school was a clerkship at Reidsville. With considerable business experience to his credit he came to Winston as bookkeeper for Watt & Webb, proprietors of the Orinoco Warehouse. He remained with that firm as long as they were in business and toward the close of Mr. Cleveland's second administration accepted an appointment as deputy revenue collector. From the Federal service he entered the employ of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company as bookkeeper and remained with that great industrial organization for eight years. He resigned to go into business for himself, organizing the Standard Building and Loan Association, of which he became director, secretary and treasurer. He was one of the officials most actively identified with that organization until 1913. In that year Mr. Galloway was appointed postmaster, and was the first official to occupy the handsome new Postoffice Building at Winston-Salem.

On December 7, 1905, he married Miss Ida Miller. Mrs. Galloway was born in Indian Territory, now the State of Oklahoma, a daughter of Frank and Ida (Wharton) Miller, both of whom were from Forsyth County, North Carolina. Frank Miller for some years engaged in business in Indian Territory but finally returned to Forsyth County, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Galloway have two children: Ida Clifton and Louisa Scales.

The family are active members of the Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Galloway is a vestryman. He is a member of the Twin City Club, the Rotary Club, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His first presidential ballot was given to Grover Cleveland, and he has been a steadfast and loyal democrat ever since.

CONNER J. COTTINGHAM. To be financially interested in the prominently identified with both railroad and lumber interests in a prosperous community indicates a large measure of business stability, and such is a fact in regard to Conner J. Cottingham, a leading citizen of Alma, North Carolina, who is secretary and treasurer of the Alma Lumber Company, and secretary and general manager of the Maxton, Alma & Southbound Railroad. While Mr. Cottingham is not a native of Robeson County, almost his entire life has been spent here.

Conner J. Cottingham was born in Marion County, South Carolina, December 24, 1872. His parents were A. J. and Annie (Jackson) Cottingham, the latter of whom is deceased. In 1875 A. J. Cottingham moved with his family from Marion County, South Carolina, to Maxton, Robeson County, North Carolina, and established himself there in the mercantile business, becoming in time, one of the leading merchants in the county, doing an extensive business with farmers over a wide territory. Since retiring from merchandising he has devoted himself to farm pursuits and to large lumber interests.

The Maxton public schools provided Conner J. Cottingham with his educational training. As a boy he began to learn the first principles of business in assisting his father in his store, and continued to be associated with him until two years after he was married. For about four years afterward he was employed by his brother, L. T. Cottingham. In the meanwhile he had become otherwise interested, finding a promising business opportunity in the great lumber industry, and in 1906 became an official of the Alma Lumber Company of Alma, two miles from Maxton. This company since then has been developed into one of the largest manufacturing agencies in this section of the state. The president of the company is Maj. A. J. McMinnon, and its secretary and treasurer is Conner J. Cottingham. The Lumber Veneer Company was incorporated May 1, 1918, and three fourths of the stock is owned by the Alma Lumber Company, Major McKinnon being its president, J. H. Taylor its secretary and manager, and Conner J. Cottingham its treasurer.

Mr. Cottingham has been associated for some years also with Major McKinnon, a capitalist and most enterprising and progressive business man, in a railroad enterprise, the building and operating of the Maxton, Alma & Southbound Railroad, of which Major McKinnon is president and Mr. Cottingham is secretary and general manager. This road was built under Mr. Cottingham's management and direction and began operation on November 4, 1912. It is a local enterprise of which the citizens of this section are justly proud. It has a mileage of fifteen miles and extends from Alma, where it connects with the Seaboard Airline to Rowland, on the Atlantic Coast Line Road. It has proved a successful venture as it traverses a rich and prosperous agricultural and lumber manufacturing section, and does a general freight and passenger business. Its affairs have always been well and honestly managed and much credit is due Mr. Cottingham.

Mr. Cottingham married Miss Mamie McCallum, who is a member of one of the old and prominent Scotch families of the county, and they have six children: Annie Montgomery, Henry M., Conner J., Angus F., Margaret and Graham Kirkpatrick.

Alexander Stephens Holden, who was long favorably known as a salesman at Wilmington, has since 1905 been in the insurance business as district agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey, with headquarters at Wilmington.

Mr. Holden, who has been a factor in the civic and social life of his home city, was born at Wilmington November 2, 1861, a son of Samuel William and Mary Ann (Barlow) Holden. His father was for many years a machinist with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company. After an education in the public schools at Wilmington, Alexander S. Holden found his first opportunity as clerk in a dry goods store. Later for twenty-five years he was in the shoe business, and part of that time was a traveling salesman with territory in all the southern states. He finally gave up mercantile lines to accept the district agency of the Mutual Benefit Life.

He has long been prominent in Masonry, is now serving as secretary of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, at Wilmington, and is secretary of the Sepia Grotto No. 79, M. O. V. P. E. R. He is also chairman of the Credential Committee of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. In 1914 the county commissioners of New Hanover County unanimously chose him county coroner, and he has filled that office with credit ever since. In 1916 he was elected by popular vote to the office. That was almost a unanimous declaration in favor of his official conduct and an evidence of his high standing in the community. Mr. Holden is an active member of the First Baptist Church of Wilmington, is chorister of the Sunday school, and has sung in the choirs of the leading churches of the city for the past twenty-five years.

January 17, 1884, he married Miss Josephine Taylor, daughter of Joseph W. and Flora Ann (Perry) Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Holden have three children. Ethel Clarice married M. E. Graham, bookkeeper for a lumber plant at Green Cove Springs, Florida, and they have two children, Marion E. and Josephine. Bessie Morrison is the wife of Alva H. Standland, bookkeeper for a lumber plant at Newbern, North Carolina, and their three children are Alva H., Jr., Josephine and Bettie Patterson. Arnold Willey, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Holden, is now attending private school.

Edwin Llewellyn Travis. One of the most important positions in the State Government is held by Edwin Llewellyn Travis as chairman of the Corporation Commission, an office he has held for the past six years. Mr. Travis is a lawyer by profession, and a man of wide experience in state politics. For a number of terms he was in the State Senate, and took a very prominent part in securing the adoption of the suffrage amendment to the constitution, a few years ago.

A native of Virginia, born in Brunswick County June 6, 1866, he has lived in North Carolina since he was thirteen years of age and has made his own way in the world. His parents were Edward W. and Mary Harrison (Clark) Travis. His father was a farmer and also a surveyor.

Mr. Travis after leaving the public schools had to use his wits and industry to contrive means of self support and it was the self reliance developed by overcoming obstacles that proved an invaluable resource to him in his later professional career. For a number of years he lived at Halifax, North Carolina, where he took up the study of law in the office of Robert O. Burton. Admitted to the bar in 1890, the next three years he was in practice with his former preceptor as a member of the firm of Burton & Travis. After that he practiced alone in Halifax.

Mr. Travis was elected and served in the State Senate from Halifax during the sessions of 1899, 1901, 1903 and 1909. It was in 1909 that he was chairman of the Senate Committee which prepared the suffrage amendment to the constitution, and afterwards he was unanimously selected to make the speech for the measure representing the majority party. Later the Senate presented him with the pen which had been used to ratify the measure, and that is a token of appreciation and service which he greatly cherishes. Mr. Travis is a keen debater, and that fact has been made apparent through all phases of his legal and political career. He has proved a forceful campaigner, and in 1898 and again in 1900 was chairman of the Democratic Committee and has been a factor in other campaigns in the state.

Governor W. W. Kitchen first appointed Mr.



Yours truly
E. L. Travis

Travis a member of the Corporation Commission of North Carolina, and in 1914 he was elected to that office for the regular term of six years. He has been chairman of the board since 1913. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Country and Capital clubs at Raleigh.

In August, 1894, Commissioner Travis married Miss Jennie Outlaw Grady, daughter of Rev. Louis G. and Mary (Ruffin) Grady. Her father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Travis have two sons: Edward L. and Louis G., both of whom are now students in the University of North Carolina.

William Thomas Pfohl, deceased, was long and prominently known in business affairs at Winston-Salem. He is kindly and affectionately remembered by his surviving comrades of the war between the states, and especially in Norfleet Camp of the United Confederate Veterans, in which he was an active member for many years. He did a soldier's duty, and in civil life and in those relations which brought him into contact with his fellowmen he proved equally loyal, just, upright and honorable. The original name Pfohl was spelled "Phole."

The Pfohl family has many associations with the old Town of Salem and also of the City of Winston-Salem. His grandfather, Rev. Christian Thomas Pfohl, was born in Germany in 1759. He was reared in the old country and liberally educated. When a young man he came to America for the purpose of taking charge of the Boys' School at Salem, North Carolina. For several years he remained as an instructor in that institution, and then, having been ordained for the ministry, became pastor of the Moravian Church at Bethania, which he served upwards of twenty years. His death occurred in 1838, when nearly eighty years old.

Gottlieb Pfohl, father of the late William T. Pfohl, was born in what is now Forsyth County and as a young man learned the jeweler's trade. He was in the jewelry business and also in music merchandise at different places. For a time he was located at Columbus, Ohio, and afterward at New Orleans, where he spent his last years. He married Anna Janette Grenshaw, of the prominent Virginia family of that name. She also died in New Orleans. Her three sons were Theodore, Henry and William Thomas, and her three daughters, Retta, Susan and Sally.

The late William Thomas Pfohl was born September 17, 1840. At the time of his birth his mother was on the steamer Annie Calhoun, of which his uncle was captain, off the coast of Florida. When he was a boy of tender years he was sent to Salem to be educated, and while there attended the Salem Boys' School. He had hardly attained his years of majority when the war broke out between the states, and he enlisted as a drummer in Companies D and L of the Twenty-first Regiment North Carolina Troops. He went with that regiment through all its numerous campaigns. He bore himself bravely in the face of the enemy's bullets and never faltered in any emergency or danger. He was twice wounded. A minie ball struck the end of his finger and penetrated his arm, and at another time he was wounded in the ankle. His name appears in the official list of those paroled at Appomattox.

After the war he returned to Winston and was collector of taxes for the town ten years. For six years he was in the grocery business. Much of his time was spent in some official duties, and he served as city detective until the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, and was assigned to similar duty on the grounds of the exposition in that city. On returning to North Carolina he was given a place on the state detective force of South Carolina, but after a while returned to Winston-Salem. For several years he was a collector of rents, and then engaged in the general advertising and bill posting business, which he developed to successful proportions. He was still active in this business at the time of his death, which occurred November 6, 1913.

He was survived by his widow and one daughter. Mrs. Pfohl still lives in Winston-Salem and she continues the business as manager of the Dixie Poster Advertising Company with home office in Richmond, Virginia. She is one of a few lady managers of that kind of business. Before her marriage she was Roxana Lutitia Farabee. They were married July 19, 1882. Mrs. Pfohl is a native of Winston. Her father, Samuel Wesley Farabee, was born on a farm in Davidson County, and his parents were natives of England and of English lineage, being early settlers in Davidson County. Mrs. Pfohl's father was reared on a farm, but at the age of twenty-one moved to Salem. He arrived in that town dressed in homespun and had had practically no experience except that of a farmer boy. He had neither friends nor money, but soon acquired both, and he became one of the steadiest and most reliable workmen in the Phillip Nissen wagon factory at Waughtown. After learning the trade he bought some property on Liberty, Sixth and Trade streets in Winston and built up a business of his own as a wagon manufacturer. His output was calculated to win increased favor with passing years, and in time he found himself at the head of a highly profitable business. He remained a resident of Winston until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Riggs, who was born in Surrey County, North Carolina. Her first husband was Thomas Highland of Utica, New York, who died leaving three daughters, named Julia, Maggie and Adelia. Mrs. Pfohl was her father's only daughter and inherited his estate, including the fine old homestead at the corner of Liberty and Sixth Street. That was her own home until 1917, when she sold part of the property and bought the home on South Main Street where she now resides. Mrs. Pfohl is an active and helpful member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. She is the mother of one daughter, Robah Janette, now the wife of Beimon Ora Jones, Winston-Salem.

Thomas Perrin Harrison, an educator of twenty-five years' experience and now dean of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering Arts at West Raleigh, was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, October 11, 1864, son of Francis Eugene and Mary Eunice (Perrin) Harrison. His youth was spent on his father's plantation at Andersonville in Anderson County, South Carolina. At the age of eighteen he entered the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston, from which after the regular four years' college course he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1886.

After graduation he was appointed to an instructorship of English in his alma mater, and at once began his duties. After two years he re-

signed in order to take advanced courses at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. While there the university honored him with a scholarship and a fellowship, and in 1891 conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Philosophy.

Doctor Harrison has occupied the following positions: At the South Carolina Military Academy, instructor in English, 1886-1888; at Clemson College, South Carolina, assistant professor and subsequently associate professor of English, 1891-96; at Davidson College, professor of English, 1896-1909; at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, professor of English, 1909, and dean of the college since 1910.

In 1894 he married Adelia Lake, daughter of Rev. Dr. James Turner Leftwich of Baltimore. They have three sons and a daughter.

Doctor Harrison is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, of the State Farmers' Union and the Teachers' Assembly, the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and of the International Association of Teachers of English. He and his family reside at 1603 Hillsboro Street in Raleigh.

THORNWELL GIBSON FURR. Possessing to a marked degree the abilities which have made him a thorough and exact scholar in many branches of the law, Thornwell G. Furr, of Salisbury, justly occupies a place of note in the legal circles of Rowan County. He was born on a farm in Atwell Township, Rowan County, of German ancestry, his line of descent being as follows:—Henry, Henry, John, Samuel Monroe, and Thornwell Gibson.

Henry Furr was born, reared and married in Germany. Immigrating to America in colonial days, he landed in Charleston, South Carolina, after a tedious ocean voyage of several weeks. Soon after, with his wife and infant son, whose birth had occurred during the voyage across the ocean, he made his way by wagon to what is now Cabarrus County, North Carolina, becoming one of its earliest pioneers. Securing a tract of wild land on Cold Water Creek, six miles southeast of the present site of Concord, he began the improvement of a homestead, and there spent the remainder of his life.

Henry Furr, born on board ship while his parents were en route to America, grew up on the home farm in Cabarrus County, and when but sixteen years of age enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought bravely with the colonists in their struggle for liberty. An ardent patriot, and a fluent speaker, he was afterwards called upon to deliver the oration at a Fourth of July celebration. He was a man of physical and mental vigor, and lived to the venerable age of ninety-six years. He married, and reared a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters.

John Furr spent his entire life of three score years in Township No. 2, Cabarrus County, throughout his active life having carried on general farming with slave help. He married, April 28, 1808, Sarah Boger. She was a daughter of Daniel Boger, who owned and operated Boger's Mill, which is now known as Boss Mill. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of them being sons, as follows: Allison, Henry, Daniel, John Simpson, Tobis, William A., James Burton, and Samuel Monroe.

Samuel Monroe Furr was born February 3, 1828, in Township No. 2, Cabarrus County, and was there reared to agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-two years, he bought a tract of land on Coddle Creek, Atwell Township, Rowan County, erected a comfortable house, and with the assistance of his slaves began to cultivate the land. During the Civil war, he served as captain of the Home Guard. He was quite successful as an agriculturist, and having purchased a farm adjoining his own, he lived upon it until 1902. He then removed to Mocksville, Iredell County, where he is now living, retired from active pursuits. On November 3, 1853, he was united in marriage with Lucilla McNeeley, a native of Iredell County, being a daughter of Joel McNeeley, a well-known farmer. Her mother was a great-granddaughter of Capt. William Gilbert Falls, who was killed in the Battle of Ramsouers Hill, June 20, 1780. Mrs. Samuel M. Furr is still living, being eighty-seven years of age. To her and her husband eight children were born, namely: Alice Elizabeth, Chalmers Victor, Sarah Isabelle, Junius Monroe, James Edgar, deceased; Walter Espey, Thornwell Gibson, and Clarence L.

Thornwell Gibson obtained the rudiments of his education in the district schools, and after completing a course of study in the high school earned enough money by teaching school to enable him to enter the law department of the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1907, having in the meantime paid his college expenses by spending his vacations as a teacher in the public schools. Being licensed by the Superior Court to practice law, Mr. Furr located in Salisbury, where his legal talent and skill are recognized and appreciated.

HON. HUGH G. CHATHAM. Possessing in a large measure the energy, force of character and progressive spirit necessary for the successful conduct of business affairs of importance and magnitude, Hon. Hugh G. Chatham, of Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, has contributed appreciably toward the development and advancement of the manufacturing, railway and financial interests of Western North Carolina, his influence being felt in public affairs and in private enterprises. A native of Surry County, he was born on a plantation on the present site of Elkin, a son of Hon. Alexander Chatham and grandson of Martin Chatham, a pioneer of Wilkes County, North Carolina. He comes of English ancestry, his great-grandfather on the paternal side having emigrated from England to America when young, settling in Virginia, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Martin Chatham was born in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1803, and there learned the trade of a blacksmith and machinist. In 1828, in company with Major Finley, General Patterson and others, he came to Wilkesboro, North Carolina, and having purchased a tract of land established a blacksmith's shop, which he operated until his death, at the age of three score and ten years. The maiden name of his wife, grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was Elizabeth Cass. She was a daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Jones) Cass. She reared thirteen children, and five of her sons enlisted in the Confederate army, two of them being killed while in service.

Hon. Alexander Chatham was born January 14, 1834, in Wilkesboro, North Carolina, and as a lad of ten years began working in his father's smithy.



H. G. Chatham

Being a natural mechanic, he soon became an expert in the use of tools and very proficient as a workman. Removing to Elkin, Surry County, when about twenty-five years old, he entered the employ of the Elkin Manufacturing Company, which was then operating with about thirty hands, and continued with that concern until after his marriage, when he embarked in mercantile and agricultural pursuits. In 1878, in company with his brother-in-law, Thomas Gwyn, he built a small woolen mill on Elkin Creek, and, under the firm name of Gwyn & Chatham, operated it successfully for twelve years, in spite of the fact that the nearest railroad was forty miles away. About that time his sons, Hugh G., Richard and Paul, and Capt. G. T. Roth purchased Mr. Gwyn's interest in the firm and incorporated it under the name of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Alexander Chatham as president. Three years later he resigned the presidency and organized the Elkin National Bank, to the affairs of which as president, he has devoted his time and energies.

Hon. Alexander Chatham has been twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Mary Elizabeth Gwyn. She was born in Elkin, Surry County, in 1840, a daughter of Richard Gwyn. Her grandfather, James Gwyn, a native of Virginia, came to North Carolina at an early day, settling in Wilkes County. Buying an estate near Ronda, he erected a fine mansion, which he occupied many years, and which is still standing, being one of the landmarks of the county. He was an extensive planter, operating with slave labor. James Gwyn married Martha Lenoir, whose father, Thomas Lenoir, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and being captured by the British was confined as a prisoner in Camden, South Carolina. His daughter Martha, then a brave little girl of twelve summers, visited him in prison, carrying him clothes and food, making the journey on horseback, and being accompanied by a negro servant. She met Lord Cornwallis, who, after hearing of her perilous trip, released her father, who returned home with her. Mr. Lenoir was a large landowner, his estate comprising upwards of two thousand acres of land.

Richard Gwyn, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at the Gwyn homestead, "Green Hill," near Ronda, Wilkes County. Inheriting a part of the parental estate, he managed it with the help of slaves, and from time to time added to his landed possessions, by purchase, until he, too, was owner of more than two thousand acres. He lived to the advanced age of four score and four years. An active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he served as class leader and as steward. He was prominent in public affairs, and represented Wilkes County in the State Legislature. He married Elizabeth Hunt, a daughter of Daniel Hunt, of Jonesville, Yadkin County. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Gwyn) Chatham died at the early age of thirty-five years, leaving three sons, namely, Hugh G., the special subject of this sketch; Richard M.; and Paul. After the death of his first wife, the Hon. Mr. Chatham married Miss Alice Hickerson, a daughter of Lytle Hickerson, who served as a major in the Mexican war. Of this union four children have been born, namely, Alexander, Jr., Raymond, Daniel and Myrtle.

Hugh Chatham acquired his elementary education in the Elkin public school, and after his graduation from the Jonesville High School took an advanced course of study at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, remaining as a student in that institution two years. Beginning work then in his father's woolen mill, which had just been completed, he operated the first loom in the mill. He learned the entire process of making cloth from the raw material to the finished product, and when perfect in the details of manufacturing turned his attention to the business part of that industry, mastering that also. Upon the organization of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, Mr. Chatham was made president of the concern, and has continued in that responsible position to the present time, the business under his judicious management being in a flourishing condition. Soon after he assumed the presidency the mill was transferred from Elkin Creek to a site on the railroad, and a small brick building was erected. The business grew with remarkable rapidity, requiring large additions to the original mill, and in 1906 the company, owing to its increased business, established a factory in Winston-Salem, where Mr. Chatham is now residing, being not only one of the more active and successful business men of the city, but prominent in its social life.

Mr. Chatham married, in 1894, Miss Martha Lenoir Thurmond. She was born in Ripley, Mississippi, a daughter of Richard Jackson and Margaret (Miller) Thurmond. Two children have blessed their union, Richard Thurmond Chatham and De Witt Chatham.

Officially connected with various organizations, Mr. Chatham is a director of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. In 1901 he was appointed president of the North Carolina Railroad Company by Governor Aycock, and was reappointed to the same responsible position by Governor Glen, his executive ability and business acumen eminently fitting him for the office. He was also one of the promotors of the Elkin and Alleghany Railroad Company, which he is now serving as vice president. Mr. Chatham has always taken a deep interest in public matters, and in 1913 had the honor of being elected to the State Senate. While there he served as chairman of the Finance Committee and as a member of several committees of minor importance.

Fraternally Mr. Chatham is a member of Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Elkin Lodge of the Knights of Pythias; and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He also belongs to the Twin City Club and to the Forsyth Country Club.

HON. JOHN FEWEL REYNOLDS of Winston-Salem has long been prominent both in the business and official life of that city, and for many years held the position of deputy internal revenue collector at Winston. He also served in the State Legislature and as a republican has done much to build up the strength of that party in Western North Carolina.

Mr. Reynolds was born September 14, 1858, at Leaksville in Rockingham County, North Carolina. While the exact facts concerning the earlier generations are not ascertainable, it is believed that his great-grandfather, George Reynolds, was a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he became a pioneer in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Mr. Reynolds' grandfather, Pryor Reynolds, was probably born in Pittsylvania County, but after reaching manhood he moved across the state line

into North Carolina and bought the land in the locality known as The Meadows in Rockingham County, near the present site of Draper. There he was a substantial farmer for many years. He married Prudence Morehead, sister of Governor Morehead.

Thomas Reynolds, father of John F., was born at The Meadows in Rockingham County, North Carolina or Eastern Tennessee, April 19, 1819. He was well educated, subsequently took up the study of medicine, at first with a physician at Greensboro and then in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated with his degree. He began practice at Madison, North Carolina, but in 1850 removed to Leaksville, where he commanded a large clientage until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah J. Fewel, her death occurring at the early age of thirty-nine. She was a native of Madison, Rockingham County, and daughter of William and Mrs. (Wall) Fewel. The children of Thomas and Sarah Reynolds were: Charles A., former lieutenant governor of North Carolina; Lelia, who died when quite young; Elizabeth D., Thomas E. and John F.

John F. Reynolds after his early education in the district schools and Mount Airy Academy entered the noted law school conducted by Judges Dick and Dillard at Greensboro, and completed his law course in 1883. Though well qualified for the law Mr. Reynolds has never practiced. Removing to Winston, he became a tobacco manufacturer in company with his brothers, and was in that business until the panic of 1894. In 1897 he was appointed deputy internal revenue collector at the branch office in Winston, and filled the office continuously for sixteen years and four months. During that time forty-three milion dollars worth of revenue stamps were sold through his office and without the loss of a single cent to the Government. Mr. Reynolds is a thoroughly competent and efficient business man, and has proved capable and just in every relationship of life.

He cast his first presidential vote in 1880 for James A. Garfield. He has always been a consistent supporter of the principles of the republican party and on its ticket was elected a representative in the State Legislature in 1898 and was elected to the State Senate in 1901.

Mr. Reynolds was married May 7, 1890, to Maude Wall. Mrs. Reynolds is of a prominent North Carolina family, though she was born in Henry County, Missouri. Her grandfather, Mason Wall, owned and occupied a plantation in Rockingham County, North Carolina, but in 1844 he sold his land and moved to Missouri. For the purpose of finding homes in what was then the far West, a colony of Rockingham County people was made up, consisting of members of the Wall, Fewel, Garrett and Allen families. They went West with teams and wagons. They took along their slaves and drove a large number of livestock. It was a journey of much hardship but on the whole was also one of many pleasant incidents. They had ample provisions in their wagons, and they camped out by the roadside. At that date Missouri did not have a single mile of railroad, and much of the land was still owned by the Government and could be bought at $1.25 per acre. The woods and prairies were filled with wild game, consisting of buffalo, deer, wolves and panthers. In Henry County, where the colony located, Mason Wall secured a large tract of Government land, the greater part of which was prairie and situated in the north part of the county. For a time the nearest convenient market was at Boonville, a 100 miles distant. The various families lived the simple frontier life, cooking their meals by the open fire, while the slaves did the carding, spinning and weaving, and homespun cloth provided all the clothing. The first home of the Wall family was a log house. Mason Wall was a very thrifty and successful business man and farmer, and in time he assisted each of his children in securing homes of their own. He lived in Henry County until his death. His wife's maiden name was Walker.

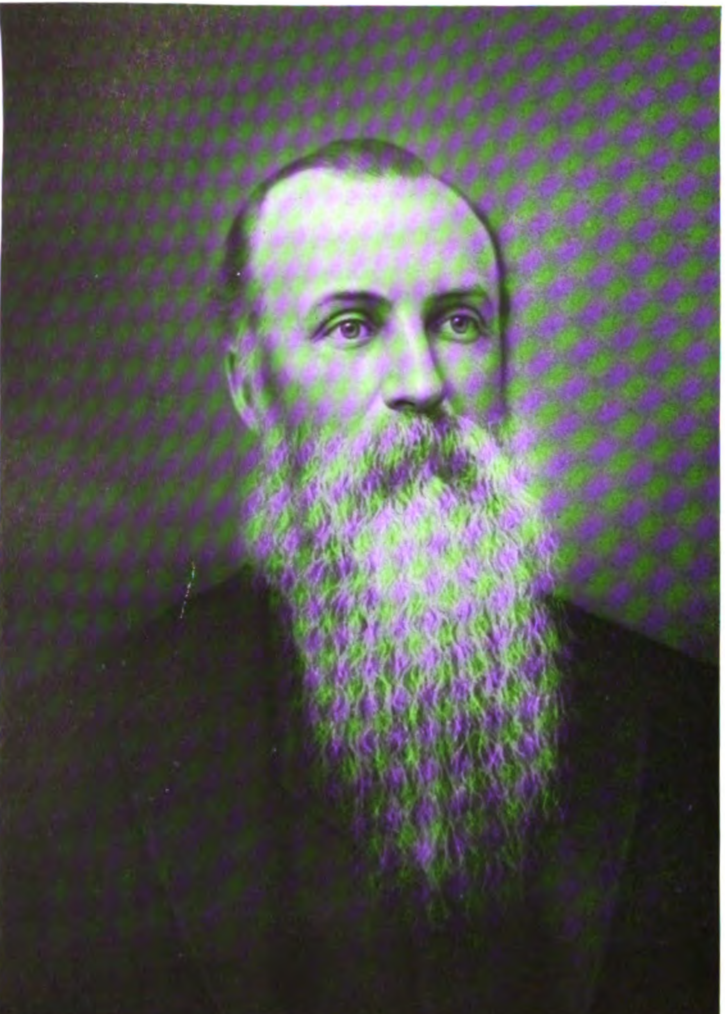
Mrs. Reynolds' father was Dr. James Walker Wall, who was born on a plantation in Rockingham County November 20, 1816. On completing his literary education he took up the study of medicine going to Philadelphia and graduating from the Jefferson Medical College. In 1844, then a young physician, he joined the colony bound for Henry County, Missouri, and arriving in that section he bought land in the northern part of the county near his father's home. His residence was about three miles from Leeton, across the line in Johnson County. His services as a physician were in great demand in that pioneer community, and he built up a large and extensive practice and continued it until his death on May 10, 1875. While he was in active practice several young men studied medicine under him and also made their mark in the profession. Doctor Wall married Mary Frances Fewel, who was born in Madison, Rockingham County, North Carolina, March 28, 1829. Her father, William Fewel, was probably a native of Greensboro, but in 1844 was living in Rockingham County, at which time he joined the Missouri Colony and in Henry County improved a farm with the aid of his slaves. William Fewel married a Miss Wall, and both lived to a good old age. Mrs. Reynolds was one of six children: James W., Mary Elizabeth, Corinna Alice, Sarah Lelia, Maude Ella and Robert Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have one daughter, Maude Edwin. She is a graduate of the Salem Academy and College and for two years was a student in St. Mary's College at Raleigh. She is a very gifted woman, especially in music, and has a large private class in piano, violin and vocal.

Alexander Boyd Andrews is a son of Col. A. B. Andrews (1841-1915) one of North Carolina's prominent men, whose biography is found on other pages.

Born at Henderson, North Carolina, February 2, 1873, Alexander Boyd Andrews attended the Raleigh Male Academy and the University of North Carolina, where he took the full four years course and was graduated in 1893. He continued his studies in the university in the Law Department during 1893-94, and was admitted to the bar in September of the latter year. Since then for over twenty years he has been in general practice at Raleigh. He is a member of the North Carolina and American Bar associations. From 1900 to 1904 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Raleigh.

Mr. Andrews is prominent in North Carolina Masonry. During 1916 he served as grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state, and in 1906 was grand commander of the Knights Templar of North Carolina. He is also a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Shrine.



S. A. Ogburn



Mrs. S. A. Ogburn

On November 5, 1908, he married Miss Helen May Sharples of Media, Pennsylvania. Her father was the late Walter M. Sharples.

TUDOR FRITH WINSLOW. An honored old Carolinia name comes forward in respectfully calling attention to one of Perquimans County's best known men, Tudor Frith Winslow, a name that for generations has represented sterling character and good citizenship.

Tudor Frith Winslow was born in Perquimans County, North Carolina, November 28, 1857. His parents were Francis Edward and Mary Talem (Jordan) Winslow. His father was a man with numerous business interests, mainly agricultural, and after completing his education in Randolph-Macon College, Tudor Frith Winslow assisted in conducting operations on the large farms and managing the stores that had to be established to meet the necessities of the hundreds of employes. He thus had considerable business experience prior to his father's death, after which he and his brother, E. D. took over the entire management.

Mr. Winslow had been conducting his own farms for but two years when he was first elected sheriff of Perquimans County, in which he served with the utmost satisfaction for two years and then resumed his personal management of his farm and stock interests. He operates 220 acres which adjoin the City of Hertford, and an additional 250 acres, as a member of the firm of Winslow & White. Mr. Winslow has numerous other interests, his active participation in the developing of local enterprises being a proof of his public spirit, as well as his business judgment and keen foresight. Mr. Winslow is vice president of the Hertford Banking Company; was one of the organizers of the Cotton Oil Company; and is a member of the Fisheries Commission Board of the state, an important body that looks after the interests of one of the most invaluable industries of North Carolina.

Mr. Winslow was married December 27, 1882, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, of Hertford, and they have the following children: Mary Wood, Katherine Leight, Francis Edward and Elizabeth Blount.

Mr. Winslow has always been a sound and loyal democrat and on numerous occasions his party has called upon him to accept offices of responsibility. After serving several terms as mayor of Hertford, in 1900 he was a second time elected sheriff of the county and served four years more in that office, retiring with an unblemished public record. At present he is giving his services to his country as chairman of the local board of exemption in reference to the army draft for the World war. Mr. Winslow and his family are members of the Episcopal Church, in which he has served for years in the office of junior warden. In all things he commands the trust and respect of his fellow citizens.

SIHON A. OGBURN has been a resident of Winston-Salem more than half a century. His presence there has been one of varied usefulness to the community. He has been a successful merchant, and has extended his influence to the betterment and improvement of the city. The Ogburn family is one of the oldest in Western North Carolina. It was established here more than a century ago, and the name is intimately associated with various pioneer undertakings.

The pioneer Ogburn to locate in this part of the state was Edmund Ogburn, a native of Pennsylvania, where he grew up and married. About 1810 he brought his family to North Carolina, coming over the hills and trails from Virginia with wagon and team. He located about seven miles from Salem, in what was then Stokes County. His beginning was made with the purchase of a tract of timbered land. That land and all the surrounding country was then a rugged wilderness. Game of all kinds roamed through the woods and over the hills, and it was possible to gain a living by hunting the deer and bear that were so plentiful, not to mention many other species of the wild game. Edmund Ogburn had the mental and physical equipment for enduring the vicissitudes of pioneer existence. He was skillful with the ax, was an unerring marksman, and after he had cleared a portion of his land and put it into cultivated crops he was able to sustain his family with all the necessary comforts. He and his wife lived on the old homestead until they passed away at a good old age. Their remains were laid to rest on the home farm.

Sihon A. Ogburn is a native of the same county to which his grandparents came more than a century ago. He was born in the log house that stood five miles north of Salem, in what was then Stokes but is now Forsyth County. His birth occurred there March 17, 1840. His father, James E. Ogburn, was born in Brunswick, Virginia, in 1809, and was only a few months old when the family came to North Carolina. Naturally enough he had very meager advantages in the way of schools. He grew up in close touch with nature in its virgin state, learned all the arts and crafts of the frontier, and became sturdy and capable, and by experience rather than from books acquired the culture of the true gentleman. At the time of his marriage he bought some land near his father's place and erected the log house in which his son S. A. Ogburn first saw the light of day. This couple began housekeeping with no floor but the bare earth, while overhead the roof was covered with rough boards and the chimney was built of hewn timbers and rived boards lined from the inside with a thick coating of clay. The mother of Mr. Ogburn had grown up proficient and wise in all the housewifely arts of her time. She knew how to spin and weave, and for years she dressed her children in homespun garments cut and fashioned with her own hands. Nearly all the cooking was done by the open fire.

The fact that Winston-Salem is now one of the greatest tobacco centers in the South gives special interest to the pioneer enterprise of James E. Ogburn as a tobacconist. In the early days he raised a crop of tobacco, though only on a small scale. Forsyth County was then isolated from railroads and only a few rough highways led down into the more populous districts of the state. Thus there was little market for the leaf, and there was not a factory in the county. With the assistance of his sons, James E. Ogburn stemmed the tobacco and twisted it up into some of the pigtail twists which were such a familiar form of tobacco manufacture to an older generation. After thus putting his crop into a merchantable form he carried it to Salem, where his limited crop found a ready sale for home consumption. Thus was established the first tobacco factory in Forsyth County. At the beginning the family stemmed the tobacco in the house, but with the growth of the

enterprise a special building was erected for that purpose. James Ogburn also installed a tobacco press, operated with wooden screws. In a few years the Ogburns were manufacturing the entire crop of tobacco leaf raised in Forsyth County. At that time the business was not one of surpassing proportions, since the county produced a very small crop in the aggregate. Manufacturing operations were usually begun in the month of June and were continued until fall. The product was then taken in wagons to the southern counties and sold to the dealers and individuals. James Ogburn and wife lived on the old farm until late in life, when they moved to Winston and had their home with their son Sihon A. at the time of their death. They reared eight children: Eddie, Rufus, Marcellus, Sihon A., Charles J., John W., Martha E. and Edward W. Martha E. is the wife of Charles Masten and lives four miles east of Winston-Salem.

The old farm in the country north of Winston-Salem afforded the environment where Sihon A. Ogburn spent his childhood years. He wisely improved all his opportunities to secure an education. To the limit of his strength and ability he assisted in the varied work of the farm and the tobacco factory. It will not be out of place to recall the earliest commercial transaction in which Mr. Ogburn was a party. This occurred when he was about eight years of age. In the process of stripping the tobacco leaf usually some small fragments were left on the stem. Young Ogburn busied himself for several days with picking off these small pieces, and as a reward of his industry he found himself possessed of a small sack full of tobacco leaf. This sack he carried to Mr. Winkler, who kept the confectionery and cigar store. To the merchant's question as to how much the boy wanted for his tobacco, the answer was given, "I will take it all in ginger cakes." The bargain was closed immediately on those terms and the purchaser was well satisfied and so was the seller. How many ginger cakes he received is not recorded, and nothing is known as to the discomfort he suffered consequent upon the sale and the consumption of the cakes.

The years came and went, and about the time he reached his majority the North and South were involved in the life and death struggle of civil war. In 1862 Mr. Ogburn volunteered his services and enlisted in Company D of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, North Carolina troops. He was soon at the front, and on December 13, 1862, he was a participant in the great battle of Fredericksburg. In the course of that engagement he was three times severely wounded, and he carries the deep scars of his wounds even to the present time. He was then sent to a hospital, where he remained four months, and was then given a furlough home, where he spent nine months convalescing. Having recovered somewhat, he reported for duty and was assigned to work as assistant in the quartermaster's department. Later he was appointed quartermaster of the regiment, and gave service in that way until the close of the war. He surrendered with his command at Appomattox, and on receiving his parole started home on foot, being three weeks in making the journey.

In the fall after the close of the war Mr. Ogburn married, and he and his wife located at Winston. At that time the greater part of the present site of Winston was a wilderness. He and his wife occupied a house on the site now covered by the Kress store in the block across the street east of the courthouse building. Their house was then the only building in that entire block, and it was owned by Mrs. Ogburn's father. At Winston the young soldier engaged in merchandising with his father-in-law, but after four years he left the town and bought a farm five miles north of the city. He was busied with the operation of his farm for two years, and then returning to Winston he bought the block of land upon which the O'Hanlon office building now stands. At the time of his purchase the block had only one building upon it. Here Mr. Ogburn engaged in the grocery trade, continuing it for several years, and then formed a partnership with his brother, C. J. Ogburn and W. P. Hill for the manufacture of tobacco. After two years Mr. Ogburn sold his interest in the tobacco factory and then set up in business for himself, continuing for eighteen years. Since retiring from active commercial pursuits he has given his time to the management of his private affairs.

On October 17, 1865, Mr. Ogburn married Mary Jane Tise. Mr. and Mrs. Ogburn had the very happy experience of celebrating on October 17, 1915, the golden wedding anniversary of their marriage. It was an occasion of much interest to the entire community, and was made happy and joyous by the presence of their children, grandchildren and a great host of friends who at that time took the opportunity to render special honor to this old couple who have lived in the city for more than half a century.

Mrs. Ogburn was born at Winston September 26, 1847. Her father was Jacob Tise, who was born December 13, 1817. The Tise grandparents spent their last years in Winston. Jacob Tise was an early comer to Salem, where he served an apprenticeship at the carriage making and blacksmithing trade. His apprenticeship over, he engaged in business for himself at Winston. His shop occupied the flatiron lot at the junction of Liberty and Main streets, his home being just across the street from his shop. He was a very successful business man, and in time acquired a large amount of town property. Many years ago he erected a dwelling house on the site now occupied by the great Reynolds tobacco factory. After his sons had grown to years of usefulness he engaged in merchandising, and continued a resident of Winston until his death at the age of eighty-six years. Under his eyes Winston had expanded from a mere settlement in the wilderness to a thriving city, and he himself had been a not unimportant factor in that building and progress. Jacob Tise married Margaret Kiser. She was born November 19, 1825, a daughter of Henry and Betty (Ripple) Kiser, and a granddaughter of Tandy Kiser. Tandy Kiser in the early part of the last century operated a very large plantation near Rural Hill in the northern part of Forsyth County, and kept a retinue of about a hundred slaves in the fields and about the house. Henry Kiser, the father of Margaret Kiser, was also a large planter, his farm being about five miles from Germanton in Stokes County. Betty Ripple, who married Henry Kiser, was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, and both she and her husband lived to be upwards of ninety years of age. Mrs. Margaret Tise died in 1915, when eighty-nine years of age. She and her hus-

band reared four children: Mary J.; Martha Ann, who married John Henry Masten; Charles H., deceased; and Jacob Cicero.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ogburn are the parents of ten children, named Robert Lee, Minnie V., Rufus H., Cicero, Ella, Mary, John F., Carrie, Paul and Daisy. Robert Lee has six children, two by his first wife, Emma Mickey, Clyde and Lillian, and by his second marriage, to Ida Fulcher, his four children are Thomas, Gene, Lena and Nina. The daughter Minnie married Francis B. Efird, and their five children are Oscar, Ida, Francis, Mary and Bahson. Rufus H., by his marriage to Dena Newton, has three children, named Henry, Celestie and Ada Gray. Cicero married Emma Kapp, and their four children are Cicero, Cleo, Kapp and Thomas Linn. Ella became the wife of John McCreary and has a daughter named Margaret. Mary married J. M. Peden, and their one daughter is Mary Frances. John F. married Sally Griffith and has a son, John Francis. Carrie is unmarried. Paul died at the age of twenty years. Daisy is the wife of S. C. Clark and lives at High Point. She married on her parents' fifty-second anniversary and was twenty-five years old when she married.

Mr. Ogburn had three brothers, all of whom went through the Civil war and all are living at this writing.

RAYMOND GAY PARKER. A successful member of the Winston-Salem bar, Mr. Parker is a native of North Carolina and is a graduate in law from the University of North Carolina.

His early environment was a farm in Wiccacanee Township in Northampton County, North Carolina. His father was Israel Putnam Parker, who was born in the same township. The grandfather, Jesse Parker, was a farmer and spent his last years in that section of North Carolina. Jesse Parker married Miss Joyner, who lived to be eighty-three years of age. Israel Putnam Parker grew up on a farm and subsequently bought a place near the old homestead and was successfully engaged in general farming there until his death at the age fifty-three. He married Miss Sue Gay. She was born in Jackson Township of Northhampton County, daughter of Jeremiah and Adelia (Stancell) Gay. Jeremiah Gay was a Confederate soldier. Mrs. Sue Parker is now living in the Village of Jackson, and was the mother of three sons, named Walter, Raymond G. and Carl P.

Raymond G. Parker attended the rural schools first and afterwards the Warrenton High School. For two years he was in the academic department of Wake Forest College, and from there entered the law department of the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1910. Mr. Parker has had a thorough experience as a lawyer and was in active practice at Jackson near his old home until 1915. He then moved to Winston-Salem, and since January, 1916, has been associated in the handling of a large legal clientage with John Cameron Buxton.

Mr. Parker was married in 1911 to Miss Julia Railey. Mrs. Parker, who died ten months after her marriage, was born in Northampton County, daughter of R. E. and Alma Railey.

Mr. Parker is an active member of the Brown Memorial Baptist Church, belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association at Winston-Salem, and is a member of the Twin City Club. He has always been fond of athletic sports and while in college played center on the football team of 1907. Fraternally he is affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Winston Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, Piedmont Commandery No. 6, Knights of Pythias, and Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charlotte.

CHARLES ALEXANDER HARTMAN. Occupying a finely improved and well managed farm in Farmington, Charles A. Hartman is actively identified with the promotion of the agricultural prosperity of Davie County, and is held in high regard as a man and a citizen. He was born, September 17, 1854, about one mile south of Farmington, his present home, being a son of George A. Hartman, who was born in the same locality.

Mr. Hartman's grandfather, Charles Hartman, it is supposed, was born in Germany, and was the only member of his father's family to cross the ocean. Coming to North Carolina, he located in Davie County, and having bought a tract of land lying about a quarter of a mile south of Farmington he lived there a number of years. In 1853 he migrated to Illinois, and having purchased village property resided there until his death. He married, and reared a family of sons and daughters, the names of his sons having been George A., Elam, Moses, and James. George A. and two of the daughters remained in North Carolina, while the remainder of the family accompanied him to Illinois.

When ready to settle in life, George A. Hartman bought land situated a mile south of Farmington, Davie County, and began life as a farmer. During the progress of the Civil war, he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served until the close of the conflict. Returning to his home after being paroled, he resumed his agricultural labors, remaining on the home farm during the rest of his life.

The maiden name of the first wife of George A. Hartman was Elizabeth Etchison. She was born 1¾ miles southeast of Farmington, a daughter of Shadrach Etchison. She died in 1856, leaving but one child, Charles Alexander, of this sketch. The second wife of George A. Hartman, whose maiden name was Sally Williams, was born about two miles southeast of Farmington, a daughter of Martin and Julia (Howard) Williams. She bore him two children, Bettie and Hattie.

Spending his early life on the home farm, Charles A. Hartman obtained his education in the district schools, and while assisting his father became well versed in agricultural lore. About 1879, he located in Farmington, where he resided for nine years, having been engaged in the manufacture of tobacco until 1883, and the following five years in the wholesale liquor business. Removing then to Shore, Yadkin County, he continued there two years, and for three years thereafter was a resident of Fremont, Wayne County. Going from there to Onslow County, Mr. Hartman resided in Jacksonville for two years, and then returned to Farmington, locating on the farm he now occupies, and the management of which, in addition to attending to his private affairs, he superintends.

Mr. Hartman was united in marriage, December 18, 1879, with Maggie Maria Brock. She was born near Farmington, December 17, 1859, a daughter of James Nathaniel Brock, and granddaughter of Enoch Brock. Her great-grandfather, Nathaniel Brock, was born in Virginia, coming, it is said, from German ancestry. A local preacher

in the Methodist Episcopal Church, he came to North Carolina during the later years of his life, locating in what is now Farmington Township, Davie County, but was then Rowan County, and on the farm that he purchased he spent the remainder of his life.

Enoch Brock was born and bred in Princess Anne County, Virginia. Becoming a pioneer settler of Davie County, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Farmington for a number of years. Disposing then of his farm, he moved to Weakley County, Tennessee, and there resided until his death. He married Miss Huddleston, and they reared four sons, among them having been the father of Mrs. Hartman. He, James Nathaniel Brock, was born, in 1810, near Norfolk, Virginia, and was a child when he came with his parents to North Carolina. A farmer by occupation, he was for a few years located on land that his wife had inherited from her father, but later assumed possession of land that he had purchased near Farmington, and there carried on general farming until his death, when seventy-six years old. He was twice married. He married first Maria Maxwell, who died in 1848. The maiden name of Mr. Brock's second wife, the mother of Mrs. Hartman, was Margaret Cuthrell. She was born near Norfolk, Virginia, a daughter of Maximilian Cuthrell, a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the War of 1812, who came to Davie County, North Carolina, about 1829, and spent his last years in the vicinity of Farmington.

Five children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hartman, namely: Charles Cecil, who died in the twenty-first year of his age; Guy L.; Marjorie; George; and Mary Nell. George and Guy are both members of the Masonic Fraternity. Guy L. married Sally McGregor, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and generous supporters of the same, contributing their full share toward its maintenance. Fraternally Mr. Hartman is a member of Farmington Lodge No. 265, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons.

WILLIAM STEWART BLANCHARD. One of Hertford's foremost citizens, prominent in political and active in business life for many years, is William Stewart Blanchard, a member of the old Blanchard family stock of Eastern North Carolina of many generations back. Mr. Blanchard was born in Perquimas County, North Carolina, at Blanchard's Bridge, an old landmark, October 23, 1845. His parents were William Rawles and Cassandra (Deans) Blanchard.

The excellent public schools of the present day were not in operation in Perquimans County in Mr. Blanchard's youth, but there were many private schools of superior merit, and after attending for some years he entered Hertford Academy and there completed his academic course. In the meanwhile the war between the states had been precipitated and was in progress, and when Mr. Blanchard had little more than passed his eighteenth birthday he enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirteenth Battalion, North Carolina Light Artillery, Confederate Army, and served from December, 1863, until the close of the war. He returned home practically unharmed and immediately turned his attention to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture.

For two years Mr. Blanchard assisted his father, who was a merchant, by operating the home farm. In 1868 he was married and then engaged in farming for himself and continued his agricultural activities for thirteen years and then came to Hertford. Here, in association with his brother, Thomas Crowder Blanchard, he embarked in a general mercantile business on Eighteenth Street. Subsequently his son, Joseph Carroll Blanchard, bought an interest and Mr. Blanchard continued active in the business until 1913, when he retired. Mr. Blanchard is president of the Hertford Banking Company. His public services have been numerous and important, and his fellow citizens frequently having shown appreciation of his business ability and his high personal character by calling him to offices of great responsibility. He has served the city worthily and beneficially as mayor, and also has represented his district in the State Legislature with signal usefulness.

Mr. Blanchard was married in December, 1868, to Miss Artemesia Towe, and they have the following children: William Martin, Joseph Carroll, Julian, Lawrence E., Margaret Deanes, Annie, who is the wife of Rev. R. H. Willis, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Alice and Eugenia Winnifred. Mr. Blanchard and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is a member of the board of stewards.

Joseph Carroll Blanchard, second son of William Stewart Blanchard, and manager and part proprietor of the mercantile house of Blanchard & Son, Hertford, is one of the progressive young business men of Hertford. He was born in this county, June 8, 1880. After attending Hertford Academy he entered Trinity College at Durham, North Carolina, where he remained until 1901, when he returned to Hertford and entered the mercantile business with his father and uncle. In 1912 he purchased a half interest in the business and became general manager.

Mr. Blanchard was married October 5, 1910, to Miss Lillian Ferguson, of Waynesville, North Carolina, a daughter of Judge G. S. Ferguson, and they have two children, Sarah Ferguson and Lillian Carroll. Mr. Blanchard and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a steward, and they have a wide social acquaintance and maintain a hospitable home. Mr. Blanchard takes a deep interest in his city and is particularly concerned in regard to the public schools. He has never been very active in politics and has cared little for public office, but has willingly consented to accept the chairmanship of the county board of education, a position for which he is admirably qualified.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN VANCE, of Winston-Salem, has played a noteworthy part in business and public life in Forsyth County for many years, still keeps in touch with commercial affairs as a director in the Merchants National Bank of Winston-Salem and is a stockholder in various corporations, but for the most part is content to reside on his farm and look after his duties as state secretary of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, an office he has held for a number of years.

Mr. Vance was born on a plantation in Belews Creek Township of Forsyth County. His ancestry is Scotch. His grandfather, John Vance, was born in 1799 and is thought to have been a native of Forsyth County. He owned and occupied a farm in Belews Creek Township, and died there when about eighty years of age. He married Mary Mar-



Sam F. Vance

shall, who was also born in 1799 and survived her husband about six years. They reared eight children, named Betsy, Lucretia, Martin, John Franklin, Nathaniel D., Jane, Aulena and Mary. They are all now deceased, but it is a noteworthy fact that the sons all lived to be more than eighty years of age.

John Franklin Vance, father of Samuel Franklin, was born in Belews Creek Township March 25, 1825. He was distinguished as a natural mechanic. He had what amounted to a genius in the handling of tools and in the making of things usually the product of skilled trades. While he followed farming as his principal vocation, he could and did work successfully as a carpenter, bricklayer, shoemaker and in other lines. His life was spent in his native township, and he died there when in his ninetieth year. He married Sarah Barham. She was born in the same section of Forsyth County November 1, 1831, and died in her seventy-third year. Thus both sides of the family are remarkable for longevity. Her parents were Balaam and Matilda Barham. John F. Vance and wife reared seven children: Samantha, Walter Burton, Augusta, Samuel Franklin, Arcelia, Virginia and Carrie.

Samuel F. Vance spent his early life in the country districts of Forsyth County. He attended school there. The first school he attended was held in a log cabin with a complete equipment of homemade furniture. The seats were made of slabs with wooden pins for legs, and there was not a tithe of the splendid equipment which school children of the present day enjoy. Limited as was the curriculum, he wisely improved all the advantages offered him, and at the age of seventeen was qualified as a teacher himself. His first term was taught in the Vance schoolhouse, and he taught and attended school alternately for seven years. He finally completed a course in the Kernersville High School. His last three years as a teacher were in Middle Fork Township.

From teaching Mr. Vance turned to commercial employment as a worker for the Spach brothers, and for five years had charge of their lumber department. He then accepted a call to public service, when appointed deputy clerk of the Superior Court, an office he filled six years. He was next appointed assistant postmaster of Winston-Salem, and filled that office for twelve years, until he resigned. Mr. Vance then became vice president and treasurer of the Carolina Coal & Ice Company and the Crystal Ice Company, but after a year gave up these positions requiring a great deal of executive detail and removed to his farm at Guthrie Station, 5½ miles east of the courthouse. He has an attractive country home, and takes much delight in looking after his farm.

Mr. Vance is a member of Fairview Council No. 19, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the largest council of that order in the state. He was elected state secretary of the order in 1899, and has been continued in the office by repeated elections ever since. Through that office his name is known throughout North Carolina. He is also affiliated with Damon Lodge No. 41, Knights of Pythias, and with Twin City Camp No. 27, Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Vance was married December 19, 1901, to Sally E. Fulton. She was born in Belews Creek Township, daughter of John W. and Martha E. Fulton. Mr. and Mrs. Vance have two sons, Samuel Franklin, Jr., and Fred Fulton. The family are members of the Moravian Church.

George W. Coan has long been prominently identified with the business affairs of Winston-Salem and is also prominent in social and civic affairs. Until he retired from business he was officially identified with the great R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

Mr. Coan's success in life has been due less to influential circumstances than the determination and ambition of his own character. He had a high aim as a young man and succeeded in realizing many of the more substantial ambitions of his youth. He was born on a plantation in Henry County, Virginia, but his family were long identified with South Carolina. William Coan, Sr., was a native of Scotland, and on coming to America settled in Spartansburg, South Carolina, where he spent the rest of his life. His son, William Coan, Jr., became a planter in South Carolina, had a number of slaves, and was a man of substantial character and position in Spartansburg County. He died at his old home there while the war between the state was in progress. He married Polly Otts, who was of Scotch-Irish stock. They reared three sons: Andrew, James and John, and a daughter named Ann.

John Coan, father of George W., was born on the plantation in Spartansburg, South Carolina, in 1833. He finished his education in the old Warford College, located near Spartansburg, and having completed his course he moved to Henry County, Virginia, and became a teacher. He was thus engaged when the war broke out, and soon afterward he enlisted and went to the front with a Virginia regiment. He served the cause of the South faithfully and well until the close of the struggle. On returning to Henry County he engaged in farming, a vocation he followed until his death in 1910. He never attained large wealth, but was a man of fine character and exercised an influence for good in his community. He married Mary Jones, a native of Henry County, Virginia, and daughter of George K. and Ann (King) Jones, both of whom were of Colonial ancestry. Mrs. John Coan still occupies the old home farm in Henry County, Virginia. She reared six children: Bettie, wife of Leon Sheffield, Lulie, George W., Posey, wife of J. J. Cox, Birdie, and John O., Jr.

Mr. George W. Coan acquired his early education in the public schools of Henry County, Virginia. At the age of eighteen he engaged in business life as a bookkeeper in his native county. He continued similar duties until he was twenty-four, when he was made cashier of the Farmers Bank at Martinsville, Virginia. He had three years of practical experience as a banker, and resigned to engage in the manufacture of tobacco at Martinsville. His big opportunity came when he accepted the position of private secretary to Mr. R. J. Reynolds at Winston. He remained Mr. Reynolds' secretary two years, and then took a more active part in the great Reynolds tobacco industry. He was elected a director and the secretary and treasurer of the company. He carried many of the heaviest responsibilities of the detailed management of the business for fifteen years, until he resigned April 1, 1915. Since then he has lived retired, merely looking after his private affairs.

In 1890 Mr. Coan married Miss Lula Brown. She was born in Franklin County, Virginia, daughter of William A. and Susan (Finney) Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Coan have two children: George W., Jr., and May.

Mr. Coan is now serving as president of the Twin City Club of Winston-Salem and is a director of the Forsyth Country Club. He is a demitted member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are active in the social life of the city. Mrs. Coan and her daughter are members of the Christian Church, while he remains faithful to the church of his ancestors, the Presbyterian denomination.

WILLIAM H. H. GREGORY. Civilization will hail riches, prowess, honors, popularity, but it will bow humbly to sincerity in its fellows. The exponent of known sincerity, of singleness of honest purpose, has its exemplification in all bodies of men. He is known in every association and to him defer the highest honors. Such an exemplar, whose daily life and whose life work have been dominated as their most conspicuous characteristic by sincerity is Capt. William H. H. Gregory, of Statesville, North Carolina.

Captain Gregory, a farmer and a retired cotton merchant, was born at Drury's Bluff, Virginia, between Richmond and Petersburg, the date of his nativity being 1844. He is a son of Dr. William W. and Elizabeth (Taylor) Gregory, both deceased. The Gregory family is of Scotch origin and the founders of the name in America came hither with the Galts and settled on the James River, in Virginia. The family is of historic ancestry, bearing the blood of a number of the oldest and most renowned families of the Old Dominion commonwealth. Captain Gregory's father was a planter and physician and a man of large affairs. His mother was the daughter of Col. Thomas P. Taylor, of Richmond, and a cousin of President Zachary Taylor. One of her brothers married a daughter of President William Henry Harrison, in whose honor Captain Gregory was named. Robert Pegram, of Virginia, who commanded the famous Confederate gunboat, The Nashville, was a first cousin of Captain Gregory of this review, on the paternal side.

Captain Gregory is an exceptionally well educated and highly cultured gentleman. In his youth he attended the Rappahannock Military School, Georgetown College, Emory & Henry College, and Richmond College, of Richmond. He had not reached his fifteenth year, when, a boy at Richmond, he was a member of Company F, a local military organization in that city. In 1859, at the time of the threatened invasion of Virginia by John Brown, Governor Wise immediately called Company F into service to go to Harper's Ferry to resist that raid. However, John Brown was captured by Captain (afterward General) Robert E. Lee an hour prior to the arrival of Company F at that place. Captain Gregory relates many interesting incidents of this historic affair, of which he is one of the very few survivors.

In 1861 Doctor Gregory and his family located in Charlotte, North Carolina, and there they resided at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Though but seventeen years of age at the time, Captain Gregory volunteered his services, and as a result of his military-school training and actual experience, he was selected for drill master and assigned to duty in Virginia. Subsequently he returned to Charlotte and enlisted as a private in the regular Confederate service, later becoming adjutant of the Forty-second North Carolina Regiment of Infantry and eventually achieving the rank of captain. He was a courageous and high-spirited young soldier and was wounded in battle at Port Walthall Junction.

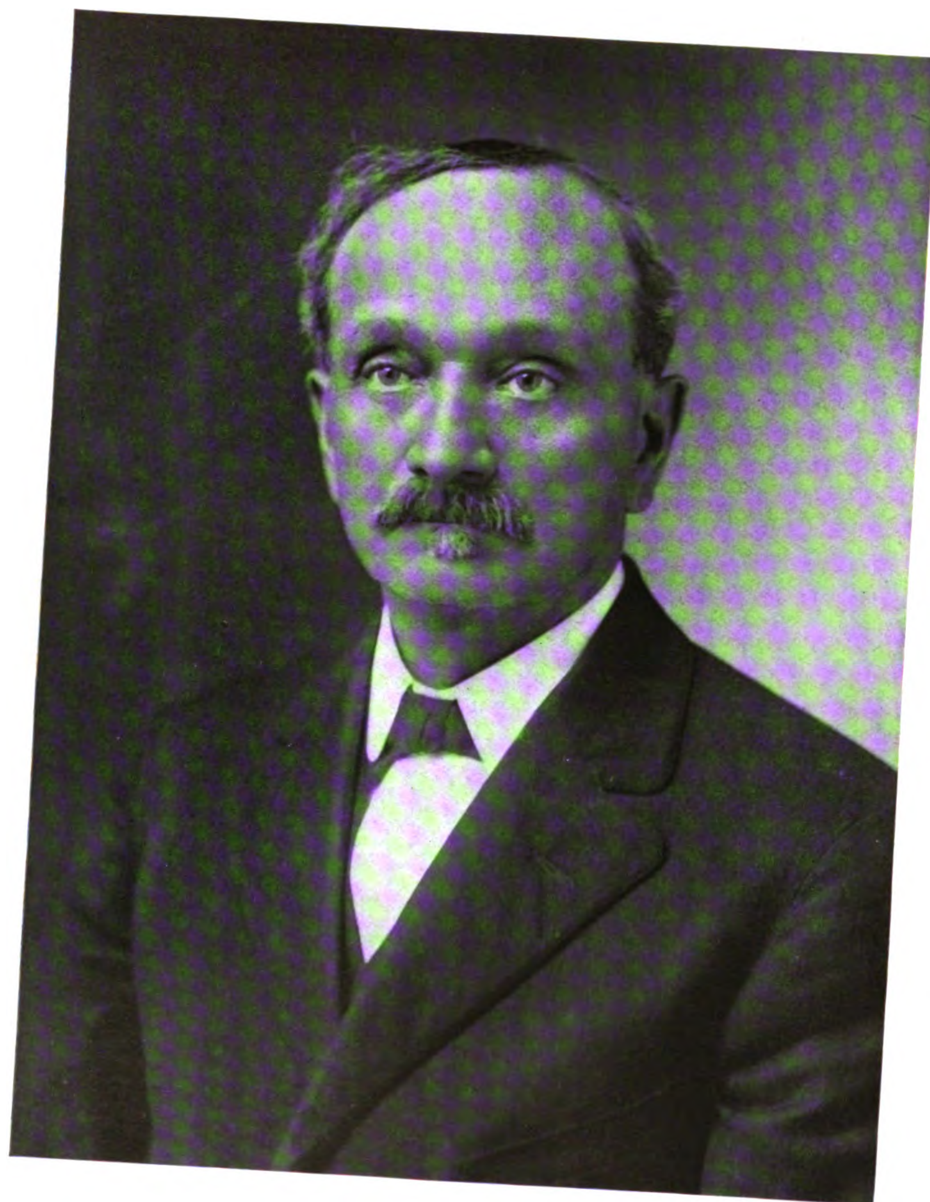
After the close of the war Captain Gregory returned to Charlotte and there engaged in the general mercantile business, later becoming a cotton trader in that city. In 1886 he removed to his present place of abode, Statesville, county seat of Iredell County, and here engaged in the cotton business. Of late years he has been retired from active business life and he is now devoting his time to the management of his attractive farm of about one hundred acres, adjoining Statesville on the Northwest. This beautiful country estate is located on the Wilkesboro Road and as a result of natural advantages is well drained, therefore producing excellent crops. The residence stands on a high elevation, in a grove of giant oak trees, and is attractive and homelike in every respect. It boasts many valuable and interesting relics and mementos of the Confederacy and among other antiquities is a sterling silver egg-boiler that belonged originally to the old Harrison family of Virginia.

Captain Gregory has been twice married. November 14, 1866, he wed Miss Dora Brown, of Wilmington, a daughter of Frank Brown, of the old firm of Brown & DeRossett, of that city. Two children survive this marriage: Miss Mary Armstead Gregory, at home; and Caroline, wife of R. A. Lackey, of Oklahoma. Mrs. Gregory was summoned to the life eternal March 26, 1878, and for his second wife Captain Gregory married on October 12, 1880, Miss Mittie Lou Ramsey, of Columbus, Mississippi, a daughter of the late John Calhoun Ramsey, originally of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and prior to his demise a prominent manufacturer and business man in Mississippi. This union was prolific of four children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Marie Taylor is the wife of Ernest B. Moore, of Atlanta; Rylma Harrison married H. C. Evans and they make their home in Raleigh, North Carolina; Lieut. Harry Gregory is an officer in the United States Army and served at the Mexican border in the summer of 1916; and Richard K. Gregory is a resident of Baltimore, Md.

Under Gen. Julian E. Carr Captain Gregory held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the United States Confederate Veterans, Department of North Carolina, and at the great reunion of that organization at Washington, in June, 1917, he commanded the first brigade of North Carolina veterans. Captain Gregory is a man of high impulses, strong moral fiber, fine judgment and keen foresight. He has helped to build up the community in which he resides and here he is well known and is held in high esteem by everyone.

ADDIE ARCHIE PAUL began business life at a very early age and by hard work and a rather unusual degree of persistency, mixed with experience and native talent, has achieved that degree of success accorded him by his friends and associates at Washington, where he is one of the highly esteemed citizens.

Mr. Paul was born in Craven County, North Carolina, June 24, 1882, a son of Beverly and



W. P. Hill

Martha (Rowe) Paul. His father was a mechanic and farmer. After an education in the public schools of his native county, Mr. Paul began work in a grocery store at the age of fourteen. Later he was with a dry goods establishment at Newbern, North Carolina, and from that got into business for himself as a furniture dealer and undertaker at Wilson, North Carolina. He was in business at Wilson for nine years. Since then most of his work has been in the field of real estate, for a time he operated in Sampson and Bladen counties, but in 1917 opened his main offices in Washington. Mr. Paul is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Harmony, and the Patriotic Sons of America. He and his family attend worship in the Baptist Church.

His first wife was Mary Barber, who died August 1, 1908, leaving no children. On September 1, 1909, he married Lillie Belle Willis, of Washington, North Carolina. They have three children, Beverly, Callie and Arthur Atwood.

William Poindexter Hill has spent the greater part of his active career in Winston-Salem, and for years has been one of the sustaining factors in the commercial affairs of that city. He was a boy soldier of the Confederate army and life has opened up to him a great variety of experience and opportunity.

He is a great-grandson of a gallant officer of the Revolutionary war. This ancestor was Major Robert Hill, who was born in Caroline County, Virginia, a son of William Hill, who probably spent all his life in Virginia. Major Hill was in the War of the Revolution with Virginia troops, and won his title by valiant service in behalf of the cause of freedom. After the war he moved to North Carolina, and bought land near Germanton in Stokes County. With the aid of his slaves he improved a fine plantation, on which he lived until his death.

Joel Hill, grandfather of William P., was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, and after growing to manhood succeeded to the ownership of a portion of the old plantation. He also employed slaves in its operation, and lived a quiet and useful life there until his death in 1856. Joel Hill married Mildred Golding. Her father John Golding came to North Carolina from Virginia, was an early settler in Stokes County and had a plantation near Germanton on which he spent his last years. Mrs. Joel Hill died in 1869. She had a family of eleven children.

John Gideon Hill, father of the Winston-Salem business man, was born near Germanton October 11, 1817. He was a product of rural environment and of rural schools in his youth. He was satisfied to follow the example of his ancestors and cultivated his fields and was an earnest participant in the life of his community. Before his marriage he served a term as Sheriff of Stokes County, which then included Forsyth County. When Forsyth County was organized he was elected sheriff of the new county. He married Susan Frances Poindexter. She was born near Germanton in Stokes County, October 9, 1828. Her father, Colonel William Poindexter, was a native of the same locality. Her grandfather, David Poindexter, came from Virginia, and was a Revolutionary soldier, being in Washington's army and a witness of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. On coming to North Carolina he developed a plantation in Stokes County, not far from Germanton, and that was the scene of his last years. This Revolutionary veteran married Frances Johnson. Her mother was named Poe, and she was also related to the Chisholm and Fox families. Colonel William Poindexter remained a resident of Stokes County all his life and conducted a large plantation there. He derived his title from service in the state militia. Colonel Poindexter married Eliza Nelson, a native of Stokes County, daughter of a prominent planter Isaac Nelson. Mrs. John G. Hill was a member of the Episcopal Church. She died at the age of sixty-one, having reared eight children, William Poindexter, Ann Eliza, Mary Mildred, Joel, Sarah Josephine, David Jasper, Francis Gideon and Alice.

William Poindexter Hill was born on a farm near Germanton in Stokes County October 8, 1847. Owing to the turbulent state of the country during his youth he had rather limited advantages in the way of schooling. He was only fourteen when the war broke out, and he shortly afterward enlisted in the Junior Reserve, serving under Lieutenant Neal. The first work to which he directed his attention after the war was teaching in Henry County, Virginia, and he also taught in Stokes and Forsyth Counties, North Carolina.

Mr. Hill has been a resident of Winston since 1878. While he is now endeavoring to free himself from some of the heavier cares of business he was for many years a vigorous and active participant in the commercial life of the city. He was one of the organizers and vice president of Oakland Manufacturing Company, now the B. F. Huntly Furniture Company. He was also an organizer of the Huntly-Hill-Stockton Company, which has built up a business that makes it one of the largest furniture houses in the entire state. Mr. Hill still retains the vice presidency in this company. For a number of years he was also a member of the firm of Ogburn, Hill & Company, tobacco manufacturers.

He married Elizabeth Ogburn. Mrs. Hill is a native of Winston, daughter of Charles B. and Tabitha (Moir) Ogburn. For the record of her family, long a prominent one in this section of North Carolina, the reader is referred to other pages of this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have reared five children: Charles G., William P., Elizabeth, Eugene D., and Edward Ashton. Charles married Mary Ella Cannon, and has three children Ella Cannon, Charles G., and Susan Frances. Eugene married Minnie Lee Henry. Elizabeth is the wife of Agnew Hunter Bahnson, and has a son Agnew Hunter, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have long been sustaining members of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.

Oscar Rodolph Keiger, M. D. A young physician of thorough ability and wide training and experience, Doctor Keiger has recently located at Winston-Salem and is in the enjoyment of high professional standing and a large practice in that community.

He represents some of the very old and prominent names in this section of North Carolina. He was born on a farm in Yadkin Township of Stokes County, a son of John Wesley Keiger, who was born on the same farm December 12, 1849, and a grandson of John Keiger. The grandfather owned

and occupied a farm in Yadkin Township and spent his last days there. He married Sally Winfrey.

Doctor Keiger's father grew up on a farm and succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead. He spent his active career as a farmer, and his son had the farm as his early environment and playground. John Wesley Keiger married Martha Louise Schaub. She was a native of Yadkin County, and she and her husband reared eight children, named Charles Edwin, Numa Fletcher, James Arthur, Oscar Rodolph, Cyrus Clifton, Georgia Beatrice, Annie Gray and Lelia Blanche.

Doctor Keiger's maternal ancestry deserves some particular mention. His mother's great-grandfather was John Frederick Schaub, a native of Switzerland, where he was born in 1717. On coming to America he lived a while in Pennsylvania, but in 1756 came to North Carolina and was a pioneer in what is now Forsyth County. He died at Oldtown in 1801. His family consisted of four sons and one daughter. His son John Jacob Schaub, grandfather, of Mrs. John W. Keiger, was born in Forsyth County December 29, 1775. He refused to allow the Moravian Church to select a wife for him, but married the lady of his own choice, Miss Maria Salome Nissen. They were married by Squire Stuckberger. For this disobedience to the church mandate they were dropped from the membership, but subsequently were taken back into the fold. John Jacob Schaub was a tailor by trade. William Samuel Schaub, maternal grandfather of Doctor Keiger, was born near Bethania, in what is now Forsyth County, January 17, 1805. Though he learned the trade of tailor he followed it only a short time. Buying a farm near Dalton, he was engaged in its cultivation, and at the same time operated a saw and grist mill. He was an honored and useful citizen in that community, where he died November 5, 1892. William S. Schaub married Eliza Hauser, who was born October 3, 1810, and is supposed to have been a lineal descendant of Martin Hauser, one of the first settlers in what is now Forsyth County. William S. Schaub and wife were reared in the Moravian Church, but in the absence of a convenient church of that denomination they joined the Methodist and were active members of the congregation until they died. He served many years as trustee, steward and class leader. Their oldest son, Winborn Benjamin Schaub, enlisted soon after the commencement of the war in Company F of the Twenty-first Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and was commissioned first lieutenant. When the company's captain resigned he took command, and at the second battle of Manassas, on the 28th of August, 1862, he fell while gallantly leading his company in a charge.

Doctor Keiger secured his early education in the district schools and in the Booneville High School. When eighteen years of age he began teaching. His first term was taught at Donnaha and the second in the Hauser or Rocky Spring district. He left the school room to take up the study of medicine in 1907 in the medical department of the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1909. For further preparation he entered the University College of Medicine at Richmond, where he completed the course and was granted his degree in 1911.

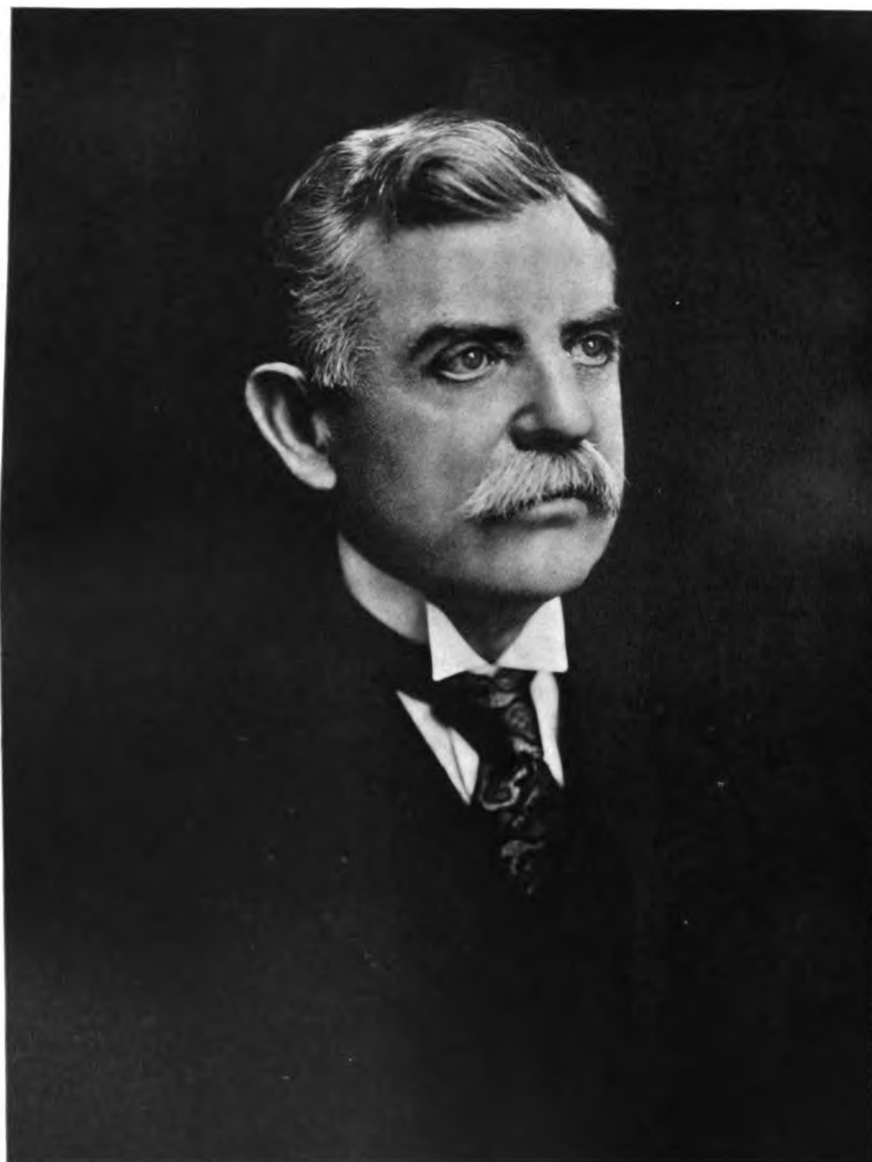
Before beginning active practice Doctor Keiger served four months as an interne in the Danville General Hospital. He was successfully engaged in a general practice at King in Stokes County until 1916. After a post graduate course in the Polyclinic Hospital at New York City he resumed practice at Winston-Salem. He is a member in high standing of the Forsyth County and North Carolina State Medical Societies, and also belongs to the American Medical Association.

Doctor Keiger was married December 30, 1915, to Sally Maude Fulton. She was born at Walnut Cove, North Carolina, daughter of James Fulton and granddaughter of Jacob Fulton. Her father was for several years a commercial traveler but is now engaged in the mercantile business at Greensboro. Doctor Keiger is an active member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while Mrs. Keiger is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with Fairview Council No. 19, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and Lodge No. 58 of the Masonic order.

LAUREN OSBORNE GIBSON, M. D. A talented physician and surgeon, practicing at Statesville, the home of his youth, Doctor Gibson has given to that city one of its most promising institutions, the Gibson Sanitarium, of which he is owner and proprietor. Doctor Gibson was born near Statesville in Iredell County in 1883. His grandfather was the late Rufus Gibson, one of the pioneer settlers of Iredell County. Doctor Gibson is a son of William B. and Octie (Gibbs) Gibson, whose home is now in Statesville. His father was born in Iredell County in 1853, and has been a lifelong farmer. His old home place was at Loray, northwest of Statesville, but for some years he lived below Statesville in the Bethany community, where Doctor Gibson was born. Now for several years his home has been in Statesville. He has long been prominently identified with the Farmers' Union and other farmers movements. He is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Iredell County Farmers' Union, is chairman of the Fertilizer Committee of the state organization of the Farmers' Union, and is vice president and manager of the Farmers' Union Warehouse for Iredell County. A special illustration of his prominence in this part of the state was his appointment in August, 1917, by Governor Bickett as chairman of the Exemption Board for the Western District of North Carolina, to pass upon exemptions under the Selective Draft Act.

Doctor Gibson received his early education in the local schools, and graduated from Davidson College with the class of 1910. He then entered the Medical School of the North Carolina Medical College at Charlotte, and received his M. D. degree in 1913. The following year was spent in the Kensington Hospital at Philadelphia, and in 1914 he returned to Statesville and began practice.

Doctor Gibson established the Gibson Sanitarium in November, 1916. It is a hospital well equipped for handling medical and surgical cases of women and for obstetrics. The hospital was opened under the most favorable auspices, and with Doctor Gibson as director its facilities and service have brought it a justified place among the important institutions of Iredell County. Besides looking after the hospital management Doctor Gibson still attends to his large private practice in Statesville and surrounding territory.



C. D. Ogburn

BEVERLY GILLIM MOSS began his business career at a very early age and though still comparatively a young man has had the experience of a veteran in a number of important enterprises in and around Washington.

Mr. Moss was born in Chesterfield County, Virginia, January 19, 1875, but in 1886 his parents moved to Washington, North Carolina, where he grew up. He is a son of Beverly Turpin and Mary Elizabeth (Morgan) Moss. His father was for many years a leading lumber manufacturer. Mr. B. G. Moss received his early education under private tuition in Virginia, and after 1886 attended the high school at Washington, North Carolina. He had been out of school only a short time when he engaged in business for himself and at the age of twenty established the Moss Planing Mill Company in 1895, and has since been owner of this considerable industry at Washington, including a large and well equipped plant and employing twenty-five skilled operators. In 1904 Mr. Moss organized the Savings & Trust Company at Washington and has since been its president. This company has a capital of $50,000, surplus of $20,000, while its deposits average $275,000.

Many other business affairs claim his ability and time. He is a director of the Beaufort County Iron Works, of the Home Building & Loan Association, and is owner of farm lands aggregating about 2,100 acres.

He became interested in public affairs almost as soon as in business, and from the age of twenty-two to thirty-one he served as an alderman of Washington, a period of nine years, and has ever since been active in matters of civic betterment. He is vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, is a Knight Templar Mason and Knight of Pythias, is deacon of the Presbyterian Church and superintendent of its Sunday school.

July 14, 1909, Mr. Moss married Emma Alline Carter, daughter of Jesse Carter, a druggist in Aberdeen, North Carolina. Mrs. Moss is descended from Sir Thomas Carter, a historic figure in the early days of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs.. Moss have three children: Beverly Gillim, Jr., Jesse Carter and Frank Graham.

CHARLES D. OGBURN is one of a prominent family that has been identified with Forsyth County since pioneer times. His own career has been chiefly identified with tobacco manufacture, though he also has extensive interests in banking and other affairs of Winston-Salem.

He was born in Forsyth County, April 25, 1861. His grandfather, Edward Ogburn, was born in Virginia, came to the State of North Carolina early in the last century, buying a tract of land about seven miles north of the present site of Winston. There he improved a farm and kept his residence there until his death. Charles B. Ogburn, father of Charles D., was born on the old farm about five miles from Winston in Forsyth County and had the training of a country boy in this section of North Carolina in the first half of the nineteenth century. He was in vigorous young manhood when the United States went to war with Mexico in 1846, and he enlisted in Company G of the First Regiment, North Carolina troops. He was soon appointed first sergeant, went to Mexico with his command, and was with his regiment in all its movements and battles. He was promoted to second-lieutenant and at the close of the war returned home. About the close of the Mexican war the news came of the discovery of gold in California. Charles B. Ogburn was one of those who joined the great rush to the Eldorado, and in 1849 traveled across the plains with a large party of men to California. He had considerable experience in the gold fields there but in a year or so returned home. Then after an interval of another year or two he went back to California, making the journey this time by way of the Isthmus. Again there followed the experience and excitement of life in a mining district, and on returning to North Carolina he invested his savings and earnings in a farm in Kernerville Township. He became a general farmer and after the close of the Civil war he was associated with N. D. Sullivan in the manufacture of tobacco near Walkertown. He continued that business until his death in 1875. Charles B. Ogburn married Tabitha Moir. She was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina. Her father, Robert Moir, arrived in America after a journey of many weeks on a sailing vessel from Scotland, which was his native country. In Rockingham County, North Carolina, he bought a tract of land, and became a very extensive planter and also a tobacco manufacturer. He had fifty or more slaves employed in his fields and around his factories and house. Robert Moir continued a resident of Rockingham County until his death. Mrs. Charles B. Ogburn died in 1862, mother of three children: Robert E., Elizabeth, who married William P. Hill, and Charles D.

Charles D. Ogburn has spent his life in and around Winston-Salem, attended the public schools of Winston, and after leaving high school had a course in the Baltimore Business College at Baltimore, Maryland. He then returned to his native precinct and took up the manufacture of tobacco. In 1885 he became associated in a partnership with C. J. Ogburn and W. P. Hill under the firm name Ogburn, Hill & Company. This company did a large business as tobacco manufacturers until 1912. Since then Mr. Charles D. Ogburn has been a member of the firm N. D. Sullivan Co., whose factory is near Walkertown.

Besides his tobacco interests Mr. Ogburn is a director of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company of Winston-Salem, of the Washington Mills at Fries, Virginia, of the Crystal Ice Company and the Home Real Estate Loan Insurance Company, and large land interests in Eastern North Carolina besides other interests in North Carolina. He is a charter member of the Twin City Club of Winston-Salem, director Forsyth Rolling Mills. Mr. Ogburn and his family are members of the Calvary Moravian Church. He was married in 1895 to Carrie Shelton. Mrs. Ogburn was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, daughter of Doctor and E. E. (Belo) Shelton. She died in 1897. Mr. Ogburn has two sons, Carl DeWitt and Ralph Belo. Carl is now in the Aviation Section, United States army, and Ralph is at University of North Carolina.

WILLIAM C. PERRY. In days when much adverse criticism of public officials and general unrest of all kinds prevails, it is particularly gratifying to be able to chronicle, together with his personal history, the universal satisfaction that attends the administration of William C. Perry, as superintendent of the Iredell County Home. Whatever has been possible in the way of making the home

entirely self-supporting, Mr. Perry has done since he came here in 1906, for he is not only a conscientious, reliable man, but a thoroughly experienced farmer.

William C. Perry was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, in 1870. He comes of some of the finest old stock in the state. His paternal grandmother was a Haithcock. His parents were L. C. and Mary A. (Boger) Perry, both of whom are deceased. The father of Mr. Perry was born in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, and accompanied his parents to Iredell County prior to the war between the states. The grandfather settled near Arthur's Mill, about five miles east of Barium Springs, and followed an agricultural life there. L. C. Perry assisted his father on the home place until the war broke out and then entered the Confederate service and remained in the army until the end of the struggle, returning to peaceful pursuits without his good right arm. He survived until 1900. He married Mary A. Boger, who belonged to an old Pennsylvania Dutch family that had settled in Cabarrus County before the Revolutionary war. Her mother was a Steiwalt.

William C. Perry was reared on the home farm and was educated in the public schools. He has always taken a great deal of interest in farm development and judging by the high state of cultivation to which he has brought his own farm of thirty-four acres, lying a half mile west of the county home, his neighbors estimate that he is the best farmer in Iredell, seems a just one. His land lies in the heart of the Piedmont region and is worth at least $100 per acre.

Without doubt, Iredell has the finest county accommodations for its indigents, in North Carolina. Mr. Perry has had charge since 1906 but the plant was not completed until 1913. The farm contains 240 acres and extensive farming operations are carried on by Mr. Perry, who takes pride in the fact that this is one of the few county homes in the state that are self sustaining. Modern brick buildings of beautiful architecture, have been erected at a cost of $40,000, and they have been equipped with electric lights and a water system that includes sanitary sewerage. Good judgment, in which Mr. Perry's voice was heard, prevailed in the erection of the different buildings and their appropriate use. Separate and equally comfortable buildings have been provided for the white and the colored dependents, and there are separate buildings for infectious diseases, for the tubercular and those of unsound mind. The care and management of such an institution, aside from the responsibility of the inmates, would tax the strength and vitality of many men, but in Mr. Perry the county has found an ideal superintendent. In addition to being a well informed and practical farmer, he is a good business man and in addition to this he is gifted with tact, and a genial disposition that enables him to keep up his admirable system of management without any friction.

Mr. Perry has been twice married, first to Miss Fannie Dry, and five children were born to them, namely: Mrs. Alice Jones, and Ada, Clayton, Malla and Irene Perry.

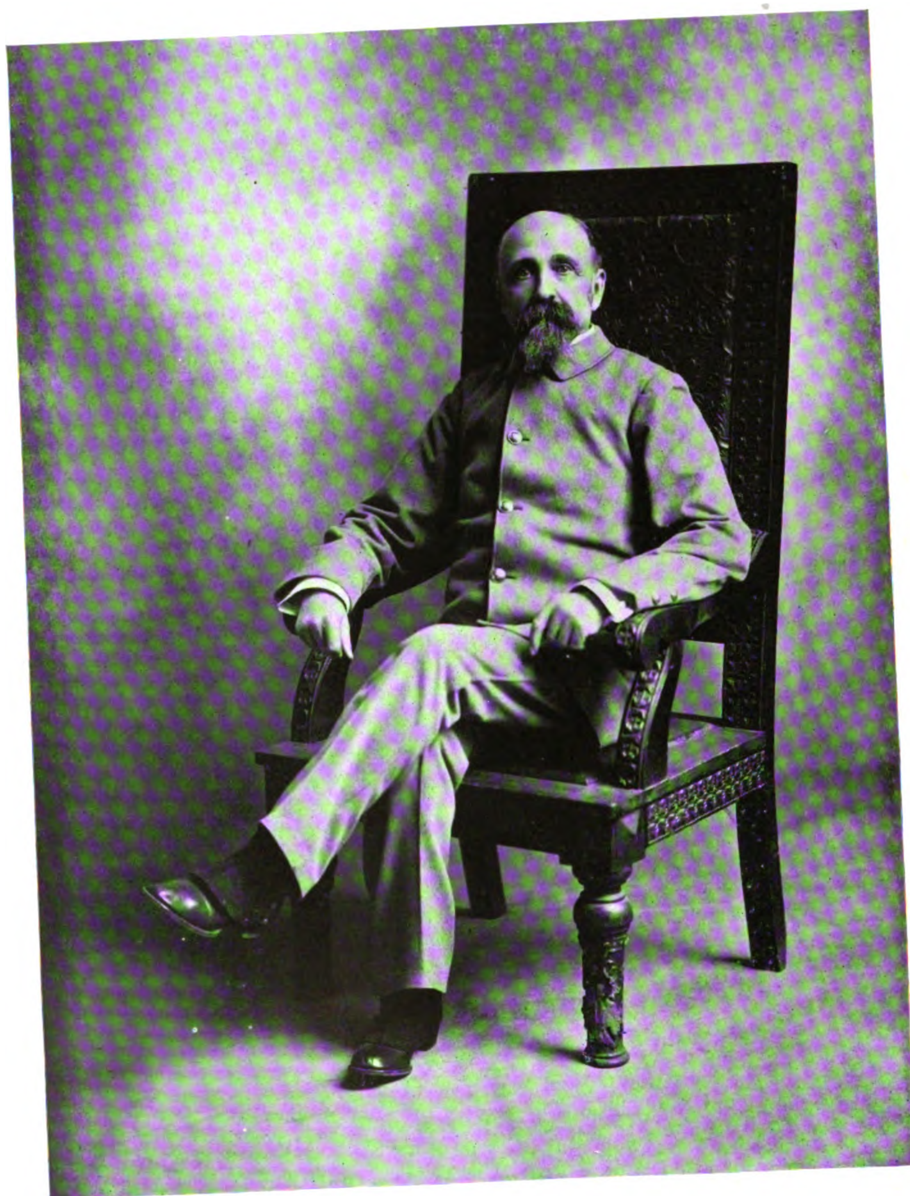
William M. Nissen. The story of one of North Carolina's oldest manufacturing industries might be woven about the name Nissen. It is a name that signifies character. For eighty years or more many thousands of Nissen wagons have been in service, and the buyers of these vehicles have long since taken it for granted that not only the best of material entered into their construction, but also that the highest quality of skill and the other qualities which stand for stability and reliability are represented in their timbers. The present proprietor of the Nissen Wagon Works at Winston-Salem is William M. Nissen, a son of the founder of the business.

The name is also one that belongs to the colonial annals of North Carolina. The founder of the family in this state was Rev. Tyco Nissen, who was born in Holstein, Denmark, March 14, 1732. He was the great-grandfather of William M. Nissen. He came to America when the Atlantic colonies still gave allegiance to Great Britain, in 1770. Some time later he arrived in North Carolina and settled near Salem, where he bought a tract of land and developed it as a farm or plantation. According to the records found in Clewell's "History of North Carolina," the cornerstone of a church was laid in 1772 at Friedland and the house was consecrated February 18, 1775, and Rev. Tyco Nissen was introduced as the first minister. He continued active in the ministry there until 1780. His death occurred in Salem February 20, 1798. His remains now repose in the Moravian graveyard in Salem. He married Salome Meuer, who was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1750, and died at Salem May 4, 1821. Her father, Philip Meuer, was born in Alsace March 25, 1708, and died in Bethlehem April 15, 1759.

Christian Nissen, a son of Rev. Tyco Nissen, was born in Forsyth County, North Carolina, grew up on a farm and followed farming as his active vocation. He remained a resident of his native county until his death. He reared three daughters and two sons, named Betsy, Lucinda, Sally, John Philip and Israel.

John Philip Nissen was the founder of the Nissen wagon industry at Winston-Salem. He was born on a farm in Broad Bay Township of Forsyth County in 1813. A genius for mechanics was apparently an inheritance. Before he had reached his majority, while living on the farm and with only such tools as were usually found about a farm in the early half of the last century, he built a wagon complete from tongue to endgate. It was a wagon that saw many years of hard service. It was his first masterpiece and attracted much admiration and naturally excited a demand for others like it.

In 1834 John P. Nissen bought a lot in Waughtown. Erecting a log building, he made that his pioneer wagon shop. With an equipment of hand tools, and supplying all the labor himself, he began making wagons for sale. There was a customer for every wagon before it was finished. The custom came from the immediate locality, but the fame of the Nissen wagons steadily grew, and every year the output went to markets more and more distant from the place of manufacture. The log building was replaced by a frame structure, and power machinery was installed. This frame factory was converted into a government workshop during the war between the states and the Nissen wagons were made in great numbers for the Confederate army. John Philip Nissen had an almost unerring judgment as to materials, and practically until the close of his life took the greatest of pains and gave his personal supervision to nearly every detail of manufacture. It was on the firm foundation of his individual integrity and character that the fame of the Nissen wagons became



C. J. Ogburn

widespread. He continued actively engaged in the business which he had founded until his death in 1874.

John P. Nissen married Mary Vawter. She was born in Virginia, and came with her father, Bradford Vawter, from that state to a home a few miles south of Salem. Bradford Vawter bought a farm there and lived on it until his death. Mrs. John Philip Nissen died in 1884. She reared a family of ten children, named Jane, George E., John, Betty, Reuben, Frank, Hattie, Alice, William M. and Samuel.

William M. Nissen was born at Waughtown, which is now a rural station of the Winston-Salem postoffice, and has spent his life practically in that one locality. He attended the Boys' School at Salem and than became a youthful apprentice in his father's factory. He studied all the details of wagon manufacturing and knows the business thoroughly from the workshop to the counting room. After he became of age he and his brother George E. succeeded their father in business and conducted the factory along the same lines which had been emphasized by their honored father. In 1909 William Nissen bought the interest of his brother, and has since been sole proprietor. As already noted, the business was begun in a log house, that was succeeded by a frame building, and in recent years a large brick factory has been erected, containing all the modern appliances and machinery for turning out finished wagons, and where his father eighty years ago would spend many days on one wagon, the factory now has an output of many vehicles each day. At times upwards of 200 men have been employed in the plant, and it is not only one of the oldest manufacturing establishments under one continuous family ownership in the state, but also one of the most prosperous and one of the chief assets of the industrial life of Winston-Salem.

In 1898 Mr. Nissen married Ida W. Wray. She was born at Reedsville, North Carolina, a daughter of Richard and Lucy (Burton) Wray. Mr. and Mrs. Nissen have two children, George W. and Richard.

CHARLES J. OGBURN is not only a veteran of the business and commercial life of Winston-Salem. His enterprise and special ability have long been a factor in the growth of that community and a record of those chiefly responsible for the building up of this comparatively new city of Western North Carolina could not properly omit mention of Charles J. Ogburn.

Mr. Ogburn was born on a farm about five miles from Winston-Salem May 6, 1842. His family have long been prominent in this section. His grandfather, William Ogburn, was a native of Mecklenberg, Virginia, and removed to Stokes County, North Carolina, locating a few miles north of Salem, where he bought land and spent the rest of his days farming. James Ogburn, father of Charles J., was born in Mecklenberg, Virginia, and was very young when brought to North Carolina by his parents. Having grown up on a farm, he took up farming as his regular vocation, but was also one of the first in this region of North Carolina to manufacture tobacco. He bought land about two miles from his father's home and lived there until his death.

Charles J. Ogburn had such advantages as were to be found in the rural schools of Forsyth County sixty or seventy years ago. A better preparation for life were the habits of industry and honesty which were early instilled into him. He lived at home assisting his father in farming and tobacco manufacturing until he was twenty years of age.

His military service began in 1862 as a member of Company D Fifty-seventh Regiment North Carolina troops. With that regiment he was a participant in all its movements and battles up to and including the great conflict at Chancellorsville. There on May 4, 1863, he was severely wounded, and two days after the battle his foot was amputated. He spent five weeks in a hospital at Richmond, was then sent home, but as soon as he was able to do so he reported for duty. Being incapacitated for field service he was assigned to the quartermaster's department, and in that capacity gave all the service he could to the Confederacy until the close of the war. After the war he supplemented his somewhat meager education by attending a private school in Grayson County, Virginia, taught by Robert Masten of Winston. After this schooling he returned to North Carolina and entered the employ of his brother, Sihon A. Ogburn and Mr. Tice. He was clerk in their business eight months, and then went on the road as a traveling salesman. Subsequently he became tobacco buyer and salesman for N. D. Sullivan, and remained in his employ seven years. Mr. Ogburn then formed a partnership with W. P. Hill under the firm name of Ogburn & Hill. This was the beginning of a very large and influential enterprise. S. A. Ogburn subsequently became a member of the firm for two years and Robert Ogburn was also a partner. Charles D. Ogburn later purchased an interest and Mr. Hill retired. Through different changes the firm went on as Ogburn, Hill & Company until the plant was burned and the affairs of the corporation were the wound up. Since then Mr. Charles J. Ogburn has lived retired.

He married Annie L. Lindsay. Mrs. Ogburn was born at High Point, North Carolina, daughter of Dr. Robert Lindsay, and she died at Winston-Salem July 9, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Ogburn reared two children. The only son, Lindsay, died when fourteen years of age. The daughter, Anna, now presides over the household of her father. Mr. Ogburn is a member of the Centenary Methodist Church, of which his wife was also a faithful member. He belongs to Norfleet Camp of the United Confederate Veterans.

JAMES M. BUTLER. As cotton manufacturer, merchant, extensive farmer, banker and capitalist, James M. Butler is one of the leading men of Robeson County, and in association with Alexander R. McEachern, has organized and been identified with business enterprises in the past decade that have brought unexampled prosperity to St. Pauls and other sections of the county.

James M. Butler was born in Gray's Creek Township, Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1868. Like many of the representative men of the county, Mr. Butler is of Scotch ancestry, the Butlers having come to North Carolina from Scotland at the time of one of the earliest Scotch colonization movements, possibly in the days of his great-grandfather, and they established themselves in Cumberland County. The paternal grandfather bore the name of Daniel Butler, and his plantation was located in the southern part of Cumberland County. The parents of James M. Butler were

William and Sarah (Melvin) Butler, both of whom are now deceased. William Butler spent his entire life in Southern Cumberland County and served four years in the Confederacy. The mother of James M. Butler was of English ancestry. The early Melvins located at Wilmington and from there moved into Bladen County and became identified with its history.

James M. Butler grew to manhood on the home plantation, attending school as opportunity offered, and has always retained an interest in agriculture, although his other interests have become unusually extensive. He came to Robeson County in 1889 and started, in a small way, in a farming, mercantile and manufacturing business in the community that is known as Tolarsville, in the extreme northern part of Howellsville Township and adjoining St. Pauls Township. Through industry and close attention to business and by the adoption of honorable methods in dealing with his customers Mr. Butler gradually built up a good mercantile business and was ranked as one of the leading and most trustworthy country merchants in this section of the state. He remained in active business in that community until 1912. Having become financially interested in the development of St. Pauls, he came to this place and has resided here ever since. He still retains, however, his extensive farm interests in the Tolarville community, owning several fine properties and being a heavy cotton planter.

After coming to St. Pauls Mr. Butler was associated in a successful mercantile business for some years with Alexander R. McEachern and others, but since their manufacturing enterprises have grown to such large proportions, the partners have been gradually retiring from the purely mercantile field. While they have numerous enterprises under way, Mr. Butler and Mr. McEachern are best known, perhaps, in the cotton mill industry, for it was through their enterprise and capital that mills of importance have been established here and also at Fayetteville, and Red Springs, which give employment to hundreds of workers and thereby give an impetus to other lines of business. Mr. Butler is president of the St. Pauls Cotton Mills Company, of which Mr. McEachern is secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Butler is also secretary-treasurer of the Cape Fear Cotton Mills at Fayetteville. At Fayetteville also there has been completed and put in operation the Advance Manufacturing Company, a modern plant especially designed for the manufacture of olive drab cloth for the Government. This mill is under Mr. Butler's personal management, and is owned by Mr. E. H. Williamson, of Fayetteville, Mr. A. R. McEachern and himself. Mr. Butler is also secretary-treasurer of Red Springs Cotton Mill Company of Red Springs, North Carolina, which has now under construction a very fine and up to date hosiery yarn mill.

Mr. Butler is prominent also in the financial field and in politics. He is a vice president of the Bank of St. Pauls and is mayor of the young city, which within a very few years has been developed from a village into a busy, prosperous and beautiful town. For some time Mr. Butler was a member of the board of county road commissioners of Robeson County, and in that office, as in others, his business capacity and good judgment have been of the greatest value to his fellow citizens.

Mr. Butler married Miss Annie Regan, who was born in Howellsville Township, Robeson County, a daughter of Mr. W. J. Regan and a granddaughter of the late Colonel Regan. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have seven children, namely: Mrs. James T. King, Berta, W. Joseph, Julian, Edward K., Annie Grace and James M., Jr. Mr. Butler and family belong to the Baptist Church.

James Alexander Gray. First vice president of one of the largest banks in North Carolina, the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company of Winston-Salem, James A. Gray represents one of the earliest families established at Winston. He saw active service as a boy soldier in the war between the states and has been prominent in banking and business affairs in Forsyth County for upwards of a half a century.

Mr. Gray has just arrived at that point in life where he can claim the Psalmist's allotted span of years, three score and ten. He was born January 2, 1846. His birthplace was a farm, located about ten miles southwest of Greensboro, but just across the line in Randolph County, North Carolina. His grandfather, Samuel Gray, was a farmer and so far as known spent his entire life in the limits of Randolph County. The father was Robert Gray, and was born in Randolph County December 17, 1814. Thus the Gray family has been located in Western North Carolina for considerably more than a century. Robert Gray, though a farmer, also engaged in merchandising in Randolph County. Soon after Forsyth County was formed, the Village of Winston was platted and Robert Gray attended the first auction of lots. He had the distinction of buying the first lot offered. Its situation was the southwest corner of Third and Main streets, and the ground is now occupied by the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, of which his son is vice president. On that piece of ground Robert Gray erected a small frame building. He introduced one of the first stocks of merchandise in the new town. Having become well situated and with prospects for continuing success, he brought his family to Winston in 1852. His business went on successfully commencing in a frame building and ending in a three-story brick building, when he was compelled to suspend operations for a time during the progress of the war. Later he resumed business. His death occurred January 17, 1881.

Robert Gray married Mary Millis Wiley. She was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Millis) Wiley. Samuel Wiley's mother was a Shannon, whose father (a great-great-grandfather of James A. Gray) was one of four brothers coming to America in Colonial times. One of these brothers located in Pennsylvania, another in South Carolina, another in Ohio and the fourth, the ancestor of the line now under consideration in North Carolina. William Shannon, a descendant of one of the brothers, was governor of Ohio and United States senator. Samuel Wiley was a farmer in Guilford County and spent his last days there. Robert Gray and wife reared nine children: Samuel Wiley, Martha, James A., Robert T., May Belle, Robah F., Eugene E., Emory S. and Will T. The oldest of these, Samuel W., left his studies at the State University to enlist on July 5, 1862, in Company D of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, North Carolina Troops. He was appointed first sergeant and for gallant and meritorious service was promoted to captain in December, 1862. He was with his command in all its campaigns and battles up to and including the three days' struggle at Gettysburg. On



Jas. M. Gray, Jr.



the second day of that great battle he was killed, July 2, 1863.

James A. Gray was six years of age when the family moved to Winston, and some of his earliest recollections are of that city, then a wilderness hamlet. He attended the free school and Winston High School, and also the Boys' School at Salem, and also had the advantages of a course in Trinity College. As a boy he assisted his father in the store, but when he was still young he volunteered his services toward the close of the war, and enlisted in Company C of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, North Carolina Troops. He was in the army eight months. At Fort Fisher he was captured, and spent two months as a prisoner of war at Elmira, New York.

With the close of the war he lent his individual energies to the upbuilding and progress of Winston as a commercial center and became one of the organizers of the Wachovia National Bank. He was assistant cashier of that institution, subsequently cashier and finally president. When the Wachovia National Bank and the Wachovia Loan & Trust Company were consolidated, taking the new name Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, Mr. Gray became its first vice president and has filled that post to the present time. The Wachovia Bank & Trust Company has a capital of $1,250,000 and its deposits and general resources are proportionate to its large capitalization.

Mr. Gray married Miss Aurelia Bowman of High Point, North Carolina. She was born at Oak Ridge in Guilford County, North Carolina. Her father, Wyatt Bowman, was the first president of the Wachovia National Bank of Winston. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the parents of four children: Bowman, Mary, Bessie and James A., Jr. Bowman is now a vice president of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, and by his marriage to Nathalie Lyon has two children named Bowman and Gordon. Mary is the wife of Alexander H. Galloway, and their two children are James Bowman and Alexander H. Bessie married Charles E. Plumly and has three children Elizabeth, Lindsay and Aurelia. James A., Jr., married Pauline L. Bahnson.

Mrs. Gray died in August, 1914. She and Mr. Gray were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is trustee of the Children's Home, the Methodist Orphanage, and was one of the contributors to that splendid institution. He is also a trustee of Trinity College, and he together with Gen. J. S. Carr of Durham, and Col. J. W. Alspaugh of Winston, contributed to the maintenance of the college for three years at Old Trinity in Randolph County before its removal to Durham. Mr. Gray throughout his citizenship in Winston-Salem has been one of the liberal contributors to all worthy objects claiming his attention, and his career has been guided by high ideals and firm principles of right. He is chairman of the board of stewards of the Centenary Methodist Church and a member of the Twin City Club and the Forsyth Country Club.

HON. JAMES ALEXANDER GRAY, JR., youngest son and child of James A. Gray elsewhere referred to, is for a man still in his twenties one of the most prominent citizens of North Carolina in respect to his various associations and interests.

He was born in Winston-Salem, August 21, 1889, was educated in the public schools, graduated from high school, and in 1908 received the A. B. degree from the University of North Carolina. Thus he has had only ten years in which to achieve a position and name for himself. His first employment after leaving the University was in the Wachovia National Bank as manager of the savings department. In 1911 when Wachovia National and the Wachovia Loan and Trust Company were consolidated as the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, Mr. Gray was elected Assistant Treasurer, and in January, 1915, came to his present responsibility as Treasurer of that great institution, the largest banking house in the State. Mr. Gray for three years was Vice President of the North Carolina State Bankers' Association, and in 1918 was elected President. On April 18, 1918, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Pauline Lizette Bahnson, daughter of Mrs. Henry T. Bahnson.

Mr. Gray was elected in the fall of 1916 to the North Carolina State Senate from the Twenty-sixth District, and during the following sessions was chairman of the finance committee of the Senate. During 1915-6 he served as chairman of the Forsythe County Board of Highway Commissioners. Since 1913, by action of the Legislature, he has served as a Trustee of the University of North Carolina.

HON. ERASTUS BEVERLY JONES has been a member of the North Carolina bar for over thirty-five years. Much of his time has been spent in public service. He filled with distinction the office of circuit judge, and for several terms represented Forsyth and adjoining counties in the Legislature. For years his name has been closely associated with the public and professional life of Western North Carolina.

He was born on a plantation near Bethania in Forsyth County. His paternal lineage goes back to Wales. The immigrant ancestor came to America in colonial times and settled on what became known as Jones Creek in the city of Baltimore. While living there he operated a grist mill but subsequently moved to Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Judge Jones' grandfather was Gabriel Jones, who probably spent all his life in Virginia.

Dr. Beverly Jones, father of Judge Jones, was born on a farm in Henry County, Virginia, and acquired his medical education in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. After completing his course there he removed to North Carolina, and for five or six years practiced at Germanton in Stokes County. For his permanent home he settled on a farm near Bethania, and looked after his plantation while attending to his large country practice. His was a notable life, and one of unceasing service to his fellow man. His practice extended for many miles around his plantation, and he was obliged to keep several horses since he was almost constantly riding and driving. During much of his practice he rode horseback, carrying his instruments and medicines in saddle bags after the fashion of the old time practitioner. Though his life was a strenuous one, he lived to the age of ninety-two. Doctor Jones married Julia A. Conrad. She was born at Bethania, North Carolina, and died at the age of eighty-seven. Her parents were Abraham and Phillipina (Lash) Conrad. Abraham Conrad was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and his father became a pioneer settler at Bethania, North Carolina. He was both a farmer and merchant. Abraham Conrad followed farming as his regular vocation, and had a number of slaves to cultivate his plantation. His death occurred at the age of

eighty-four and his wife passed away at sixty-five. Phillipina Lash was born at Bethania, North Carolina. Her father, Christian Lash, was a native of Pennsylvania, and after coming to North Carolina lived for a time at Bethabia and then removed to Bethania, where he followed merchandising and farming. His son, Israel Lash, at one time represented this district in Congress.

Doctor and Mrs. Jones were the parents of ten children: Abraham G., James B., Alexander C., Robert H., Erastus B., Ella M., Virginia E., Julia P., Catherine E. and Lucian G. Abraham G. was a soldier in the Confederate service and is now a practicing physician. James B. was also a Confederate soldier and is now president of the Williams Woods College at Fulton, Missouri. Alexander C. left college to enter the Confederate army and died in service in his eighteenth year. Robert H. is a practising dentist at Winston-Salem.

Erastus Beverly Jones had the good fortune to be reared in a home of high ideals, and the circumstances of his parents were such that they could afford him the advantages of a liberal education. He was graduated from Wake Forest College in 1877, and then took up the study of law with Judge T. J. Wilson and afterwards studied under Dick & Dillard. He was licensed to practice by the Superior Court in 1880. His first work as a lawyer was done at Taylorsville in Alexander County. In 1884 Judge Jones was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1890 he came to Winston, and here formed a partnership with R. B. Kerner under the name Jones & Kerner. His services have always been in much demand in the important litigation tried in the courts of this district and in the state at large.

In 1892 he was elected a member of the State Senate to represent Forsyth, Davidson and Rowan counties. While in the Senate he was chairman of the judiciary committee. A prominent democrat, Judge Jones has been one of the leaders of his party in the western part of the state. In 1896 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and a member of the organization committee. From the first he was a strong advocate of the Nebraska statesman William J. Bryan, and he took an active part in the strategy by which that orator was nominated in Chicago in 1896. Realizing that his favorite's chances for the nomination would be lessened should he be made chairman of the convention. Mr. Jones gave his vote and influence to Senator White of California, as chairman. In 1898 Judge Jones was a candidate for solicitor of the Eleventh District. His defeat was accomplished by only thirty-four votes. In 1902, without being a candidate, he was elected to the bench and gave seven and a half years of competent and dignified service in that capacity. He finally resigned from the bench in order to resume his legal practice.

In 1912 Judge Jones was again elected a member of the Senate from the Twenty-sixth District. During the following session he was chairman of the railroad committee and was a member of the appropriation and finance committees.

Judge Jones was first married in 1886, but his wife died in the following year. In 1889 he married Miss Susie Barber. They have one daughter, Hervey Louise. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Jones is a member of the Disciples Church, and he is affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mrs. Jones comes from a long line of prominent ancestors who played a distinctive part in the early history of Kentucky. Her mother was Emeline (Hauser) Barber. Mrs. Jones was born at Falmouth, Kentucky, and that was also the birthplace of her mother. Her mother was born June 6, 1830. The Hauser family in North Carolina goes back to Martin Hauser, who was born in Alsace in 1696 and afterwards came to America with a colony of Moravians. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1752, when he came to North Carolina, locating at Bethabia, which was then in Surry, later in Stokes and now in Forsyth County. That was his home but a short time until he removed to the present site of Bethania. He died there in 1761. Martin Hauser married Margaretta, who was born November 4, 1702, and died January 12, 1775.

Their son George Hauser was born February 17, 1730, and was past his majority when he came to North Carolina with his parents. He died at Bethania in 1801. His wife was Barbara Elrod.

Their son Lieut. George Hauser was born at Bethania August 28, 1755. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Jones. Lieut. George Hauser made a notable record as a soldier during the Revolutionary war. In August, 1776, he enlisted in Captain Henry's company and was commissioned lieutenant. This company was attached to Col. James Williams Regiment. With the command he was first employed in pursuing the hostile Cherokee Indians, being away from home on that campaign about four months. In March, 1777, he was married at Germanton to Magdalena Shore. He was already member of a company of minute men, and soon after his marriage was called out for service. The troops marched to the Blue Ridge to look for some troublesome Tories. Crossing the mountains, for a time they guarded the lead mines and escorted the wagons carrying that invaluable element in the making of munitions for the patriot armies to Salisbury. Arriving at Salisbury the lead was delivered to General Rutherford. After the battle of King's Mountain Lieutenant Hauser with others was sent to Salem, Virginia, to guard British prisoners. He subsequently was employed in guarding a train transporting ammunition to Salem. When Cornwallis' soldiers were overrunning this section of North Carolina, Lieut. George Hauser was home at Bethania. He and others were compelled to drink to the health of King George. While his glass was poised in the air he spoke what was supposed to be the health of the King but in realty meant "to hell with the king." He escaped condign punishment for this merely because he was not understood, having uttered the words in a mixture of German and English that was somewhat unintelligible to the redcoats. For his services as a soldier the state gave Lieutenant Hauser large tracts of land in Obion County, Tennessee. After the war he continued to be prominent in public affairs, and represented his district in the State Legislature seven times. His death occurred November 3, 1818. His wife survived him and for a number of years drew a pension from the Federal government.

Samuel Thomas Hauser, grandfather of Mrs. Jones, was born at Bethania in 1794. He was liberally educated. When a young man he started



C. M. Townsend

on horseback for the West for the purpose of investigating the lands granted to his father in Tennessee. He also had some business matters requiring his attention in Kentucky. In the course of his journey he visited Falmouth. While there he was induced to teach a term of school, and the locality attracted him so much that he was admitted to the bar and opened an office and began the practice of law. He continued one of the honored members of the Kentucky bar until his death in 1865. He also served as circuit judge. He was married at Falmouth, Kentucky, to Mary Ann Kennett. She was the daughter of William and Euphemia (Hall) Kennett, natives of Maryland, and early settlers in Kentucky. The Kennetts are of colonial ancestry and have taken part in the pioneer life of several states in the West. One of them was actively identified with the founding of the City of St. Louis.

The mother of Mrs. Jones was reared and educated at Falmouth, Kentucky, and spent all her life there. She married Dr. James Henry Barber. Doctor Barber was born at New Richmond, Ohio, February 29, 1824. He was educated at Marietta College, graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and soon afterward located at Falmouth, Kentucky, where he continued the active practice of medicine until his death in September, 1912. Doctor Barber was a son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Ashburn) Barber. The Barber ancestors were early settlers in New York and New Jersey, and in the various generations were prominent in public life and some of them were soldiers in the Revolution.

HON. LEROY CAMPBELL CALDWELL. Prominent among the distinguished citizens of Iredell County is found Hon. Leroy Campbell Caldwell, who for more than thirty years has been a member of the North Carolina bar, among whose members, by his learning, his industry, his ability and his character, he has attained a high place. In no less degree is he valued in his home community of Statesville as a public official who has done much to advance the interests of his city and as a liberal-minded and enterprising citizen.

Mayor Leroy Campbell Caldwell of Statesville was born in the eastern part of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in 1858, his parents being Charles A. and Louise (Cochran) Caldwell. His grandfather was John Caldwell, and he is a descendant of those bearing the name who were the first in settling in Mecklenburg County with the other Scotch-Irish pioneers. Those bearing this name have ever since been prominent in the history and development of North Carolina, particularly in Mecklenburg County and other Western sections of the state. Charles A. Caldwell was a machinist by trade, although the Caldwells of the earlier generations had been, as a rule, planters. He remained in Mecklenburg County with his family until 1862, when he removed to Concord, the county seat of Cabarrus County, and there passed the remaining years of his life. During the war between the South and the North, he worked at his trade for the Confederate government, assisting in that department of mechanics which plays such an important part in warfare, that of machinery making. He was an industrious and hard-working man who held the respect of his fellow-townsmen by his energy, integrity and good citizenship. Mrs. Caldwell's people, the Cochrans, were also among the early Scotch-Irish settlers of this part of the state.

Leroy Campbell Caldwell prepared for college under the late B. F. Rogers, of Concord, a nationally known educator of his day, subsequently spent three years at Erskine College, South Carolina, and took his senior year of college work at Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina. He read law under the tutelage of Judge W. J. Montgomery, of Concord, and in the famous law school of Judges Dillard & Dock, at Greensboro, where he spent a year. He was licensed to practice in 1879, but did not begin to enter seriously upon the duties of his calling until six years later, in 1885, when he established himself in law practice at Statesville, Iredell County, which has since been his home and field of operation. He was for several years a partner of the late Major Bingham. Mr. Caldwell's legal attainments are solid. He is thoroughly grounded in elementary principles and possessed of a fine discrimination in the application of legal precedents. He is a fluent speaker and his style is notable for its purity and accurate use of words. In addition to faithfully caring for the duties of a large and representative law practice in the courts of North Carolina and the federal tribunals, he has been for a number of years a prominent figure in public life. In 1896 he was first elected mayor of Statesville, serving in that office for two years at that time, and in 1910 was again elected mayor, since which time he has served continuously in the office, by virtue of reelections in 1912 and 1914. He is an able and efficient city officer and during his administrations Statesville has grown healthfully in its commercial and industrial life, and many public improvements of importance have been completed as a result of his executive energy and clean and business-like handling of affairs in the civic government. He has proven a most acceptable and efficient official, and is very popular with the people of his adopted city. He has been successful in a material way, and at the present time, in addition to being identified with a number of business interests, he holds much city realty, and is likewise the owner of two farms, one in Iredell County, about two miles east of Statesville, and one in Fairfield County, South Carolina.

Mayor Caldwell has been twice married. His first wife, who is now deceased, was Miss Maggie Youngue before her marriage, a native of South Carolina of Huguenot descent. Six children were born to this union: Kittie Youngue wife of Jno P. Flanigan, deceased, Louise Campbell, wife of E. P. Clampitt, Dallas Brice deceased, Julian Campbell deceased, an infant daughter deceased, and Joe Youngue. The latter is a lawyer practicing in association with his father, and a young man of excellent education and far greater than ordinary talents. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, Bachelor of Arts and a graduate in law of Columbia Law School, New York.

The first wife of Judge Caldwell died in 1903, and he was subsequently united in marriage with Miss Edna Love, of Taylorsville, North Carolina. They have one daughter, Ellen, and two boys, both of whom are dead.

CHARLES M. TOWNSEND, M. D. A physician and surgeon of high attainments and large experience, Doctor Townsend has done little practice in recent years, and has surrendered himself to that calling and vocation which has been strongest in the blood of the Townsend family, agriculture. He has some of the finest land and is one of the leading

crop growers, especially cotton, at Raynham in Robeson County.

It was in this part of Robeson County that Doctor Townsend was born in 1866. The Town of Raynham is on the Conway branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway in Thompson Township of Robeson County. The name was given it by Doctor Townsend from the fact that Raynham, England, was the home of the Townsend family ancestor, Sir Charles Townsend.

The Townsends have been distinguished in many states of America from the early Colonial period. There is a well founded tradition that the first of the name came over in the Mayflower. The southern branch of the family has lived in Robeson County, North Carolina, since about the time of the Revolution. Doctor Townsend's grandfather, Alexander Townsend, owned a large amount of land in Robeson County. His home was on Bear Swamp, where General F. A. Bond's "Hunter's Lodge" is now located. David Townsend, father of Doctor Townsend, was born on Bear Swamp and on reaching manhood he and two of his brothers settled on what was then known as Aaron's Swamp, the present location of Raynham. The Townsends are a race of land owners and agriculturists, and for several generations have been among the leaders in planting and farming enterprises in this part of North Carolina, ranking also as wealthy and substantial citizens. Taking the family as a whole in Robeson County they own estates comprising several thousand acres of land in Back Swamp, Raft Swamp, Pembroke and Thompson townships. Doctor Townsend's mother was a Thompson, and member of the family for whom Thompson Township in Robeson County was named.

Charles M. Townsend was well educated and had all the opportunities and advantages derived from good social position and material prosperity. He attended the local schools and took his literary work in the University of Virginia, where he also began the study of medicine. In 1893 he graduated from the medical department of Tulane University at New Orleans. The next two or three years he spent in building up a promising private practice in his old home community and then interrupted it to go abroad and pursue post-graduate courses in Queen Charlotte Hospital at London.

Since giving up medical practice Doctor Townsend has gained the reputation of being and well deserves to be called one of the best farmers in North Carolina. He is vice president for this state of the National Farmers Congress. For many years he has been identified with farmers organizations in the state, and has put himself in the lead in all movements for the advancement of agriculture, for the improvement of country life, for the securing of better markets and marketing conditions and a more equitable distribution of advantages to all who make their living from the soil. Doctor Townsend is a close student of agricultural science, is perhaps as well read in agricultural literature as any man in his part of the state, and never neglects an opportunity to get into closer touch with improved methods in the field or in stock husbandry, and is constantly seeking to improve his own business and get better methods introduced into the business of his neighbors in the way of putting farming on a businesslike basis.

Doctor Townsend's plantation at Raynham comprises about fourteen hundred acres. He also has under his charge several hundred acres in farms belonging to other members of the Townsend family. On his own place he usually works from twenty to twenty-five plows, and is one of the leading cotton producers in this section. Other financial interests connect him with various business institutions. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Lumberton, the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Rowland, and is a director of the National Cotton Mills at Lumberton. Doctor Townsend married Miss Meta Warnell. She is now deceased, and left no children.

Joseph A. Bitting, now deceased, was for many years prominently identified with business affairs at Winston-Salem, and throughout the relations of a long life was entitled to the splendid respect and esteem paid him.

He was a native of Stokes County, North Carolina, where his ancestors were among the first settlers. His father John Bitting was a farmer and spent his entire career in Stokes County. Joseph A. Bitting grew up on his father's farm, and after reaching manhood bought a plantation of his own in Yadkin County. There he became a successful general farmer and tobacco raiser and while there set up a plant for the manufacture of tobacco. When the war was raging between the states he did his part for the Confederate cause and was detailed to look after the families of soldiers and provide for their comfort. He devoted himself conscientiously and self-sacrificingly to this duty and those at the front felt more security and were better able to carry on their duties as soldiers because they knew their families had as friends and counselor and a help in time of need such a man as Mr. Bitting.

After the war he removed his tobacco plant to Augusta, Georgia, where he became actively engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. He finally transferred his operations to Winston-Salem and was one of the older men in the tobacco industry of that city.

Mr. Bitting died at the age of eighty-one, known and respected all over Western North Carolina. He married Miss Louisa Wilson, who still lives at Winston-Salem and is mentioned in succeeding paragraphs. Mr. Bitting was an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Louisa Wilson Bitting, widow of the late Joseph A. Bitting, has long been prominent in social, religious and philanthropic affairs at Winston-Salem.

She represents an old and honored family name in this section of the state. She was born at Bethania in Stokes County, a daughter of Dr. George Follet and Henrietta (Hauser) Wilson. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, a son of George T. Wilson, who went from Massachusetts to the State of Michiagn as a pioneer and spent his last years there. Doctor Wilson was reared and was given his academic advantages in Massachusetts and subsequently entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated with his degree Doctor of Medicine. His choice of location was in North Carolina, and at Bethania he quickly acquired a splendid reputation as a physician and enjoyed a large practice until the time of his death. He died at the age of fifty-one. Doctor Wilson married Henrietta Hauser. She was born at Bethania, daughter of Henry and Phillipena Christina (Lash) Hauser.



JOSEPH A. BITTING



MRS. LOUISA WILSON BITTING

Her grandfather, George Hauser, Jr., was a Revolutionary soldier, was a son of George Hauser, Sr., and a grandson of Martin Hauser, a prominent character in Western North Carolina, who settled at Bethania in 1753. Mrs. Bitting's mother died at the age of sixty-five, after rearing seven children: Henry, Virgil, Louisa, Reuben, George, Mary and Julia. The son Reuben served as a major in the Twenty-third Regiment, North Carolina Troops during the war between the states. He was twice wounded, the last wound causing the amputation of one of the lower limbs. Mrs. Bitting's mother was an active member of the Moravian Church, and her father, while not a member of any church, was a man of the most moral and uprignt character, and widely known and trusted as a friend as well as a physician.

Mrs. Bitting was reared and educated at Bethania and became the wife of Joseph A. Bitting. Mr. and Mrs. Bitting reared nine children: Anna, Susie, Louisa, Henry, George, Lillie, Sadie, Alexander and Casper, Mrs. Bitting is an active member of the Christian Church. She takes much interest in church affairs, being connected with the Ladies' Aid and the Foreign Missionary Society. She is also a member of the Civic League and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

W. LEDOUX SIEWERS is a prominent manufacturer and business man of Winston-Salem. While his achievements have lain in the commercial field, many members of his family gained eminence in the professions. His father was for many years a leading physician in Western North Carolina, though his enterprise also extended to railway building and industrial development. Many of the family have been officials and ministers of the Moravian Church.

His great-grandfather was Rev. Henry Frederick Siewers, who was born in Lehre, Germany, July 11, 1757. In 1770 he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church, and in 1787 went to Herrnhut, Germany, where he was received into active membership by the Moravian Church. As a missionary for that denomination he was sent to the West Indies and labored among the natives on the Islands of St. Kips, St. Jan and St. Thomas. In 1822 he came to the United States, locating at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, where he died February 4, 1845. He married Dorothea Margaretta Wrang. She was born April 25, 1774, on an island in the Duchy of Schleswig. She united with the Moravian Church. Her death occurred December 6, 1855. They reared eight children.

John Daniel Siewers, grandfather of W. Ledoux, was born on the Island of St. Thomas in the West Indies December 4, 1818. He was educated at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and at the age of fourteen came to Salem, North Carolina. Here he served an apprenticeship and learned the cabinet making trade. He took up the manufacture of furniture and developed a considerable industry, most of his employes being his slaves. He continued that business at Salem until the outbreak of the war, and then suspended business and afterward lived retired until his death August 4, 1890. He was married December 12, 1844, to Rebecca Paulina Shober. She died one year after the marriage, leaving one son, Nathaniel Shober. For his second wife he married Hannah Hanes, who died December 31, 1912, leaving a daughter Gertrude.

Dr. Nathaniel Shober Siewers was born at Winston-Salem in November, 1845. During his youth he attended the Boys' School at Salem and also had the instruction of private tutors. In 1863, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted as a musician in a band organized at Salem and went to the front with the First North Carolina Battalion of Sharp Shooters. He was with this command until the close of the war. On being released he returned home and put into execution a plan and ambition he had formulated while in the army to become a physician. Entering the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania he pursued his course of studies until graduating. He also spent two years in universities in Europe. Doctor Siewers then took up practice at Salem, and by reason of his ability and attainments and his family connections he soon acquired a large practice. He was one of the early physicians in this section to have the advantages of a thorough college education in medicine, and his life thenceforward represented a large and beneficent service to his fellow men. He practiced not only in Salem, but over a wide stretch of surrounding country. He did not give up practice until his death on January 12, 1901. However, other affairs interested and commanded part of his time and attention. He was one of the promoters and builders of the Roanoke & Southern Railroad, the second railroad to enter Winston-Salem. He was also among the organizers of the Wachovia Loan & Trust Company. He was a member of the Provisional Elders Conference of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church and was a trustee of Salem Academy.

Doctor Siewers' widow now occupies the fine old homestead which he built on Church Street in Winston-Salem. It is one of the most beautiful residences of the city, and is appropriately named Cedarhurst. Doctor Siewers married Eleanor Elizabeth de Schweinitz. She was born in Salem December 23, 1853, daughter of Bishop Emil Adolphus and Sophia Amelia (Hermann) de Schweinitz. Her maternal grandparents were Bishop John Gottlieb and Anna Paulina Hermann. Doctor and Mrs. Siewers reared six children: Charles S., Agnes, wife of Henry A. Shaffner, Ralph de S., W. Ledoux, Ruth, who married W. C. Idol, and Grace, who remains at home with her mother.

W. Ledoux Siewers was born at Winston-Salem, attended the Boys' School at Salem and took advanced studies in Columbian University, now the George Washington University, at Washington, District of Columbia. While equipped with a liberal education and well fitted to enter any profession he might have chosen, Mr. Siewers determined to make business his career. Returning home, he entered the Arista cotton mills and as a workman in the operating department learned every detail of cotton manufacture. He continued his upward porgress until in 1905 he was made president and treasurer of the Maline Mills. He has done a great deal and is still doing much to build up and maintain the cotton manufacturing industry of Western North Carolina. Mr. Siewers is president and treasurer of the Carolina Mills and of the Indera Mills.

In 1905 he married Miss Lucy Vance, a native of Salem. Her parents were Joseph A. and Adelaide Fogle Vance. Mr. and Mrs. Siewers have three children: Dorothy Louise, Marjorie Vance and Rose Adelaide. The family are members of the Home Moravian Church, and Mr.

Siewers has served as a member of the board of trustees. He is also a member of the Twin City Club.

HARDY LUCIEN FENNELL. In a city like Wilmington, where wealth, leisure and climate all combine to make the automobile not only a luxurious adjunct of daily life but a business necessity, it is not only desirable but necessary that automobile accommodations and supplies should be readily available. To this public demand Hardy Lucien Fennell responded when he established his modern garage and supply business, providing storage facilities and acting as agent for some of the leading cars manufactured. Mr. Fennell is one of the reliable citizens of Wilmington, one who has had business experience in other lines, and he has a wide and substantial acquaintance throughout this section.

Hardy Lucien Fennell was born at Clinton, in Sampson County, North Carolina, December 6, 1864. His parents were Owen and Charlotte C. (Beaman) Fennell, both of whom were born at Wilmington, North Carolina. The father was in business at Wilmington as a dealer in cotton and naval stores.

In one of the first class private schools of Wilmington, of which there are many, Hardy L. Fennell was prepared for college and later became a student in the University of North Carolina. His first business engagement was in the capacity of bookkeeper in a large commercial house at Wilmington and after one year he became a shipping clerk, but subsequently left that concern to go into business for himself and for fifteen years he carried on a retail business in harness and buggies. Mr. Fennell then turned his attention to life insurance and continued in that field for ten years. In 1912 he established the H. L. Fennell Auto-Storage Garage, one of the largest and best arranged in the city. Mr. Fennell is the agent here for the Overland, the Franklin and the Peerless automobiles and Federal Trucks, probably the most satisfactory machines now on the market, and is enjoying a prosperous line of trade.

Mr. Fennell was marrried to Miss Mamie B. James, who was born March 22, 1871, at Greenville, North Carolina, and is a daughter of Dr. J. G. James. They have three children: Charlotte S., James G. and Mamie James.

While not very active in politics, Mr. Fennell is never unmindful of the demands of good citizenship and is ever alert concerning anything that, in his judgment, will add to the good name and prosperity of his city. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HENRY WESLEY FOLTZ. One of the oldest and most interesting families of Forsyth County is represented by Henry Wesley Foltz, real estate and insurance man at Winston-Salem. The Foltz family came to this section of North Carolina in early colonial days and were pioneers in the establishment of a Moravian community, and its descendants have as a rule remained faithful to the Moravian church.

The orignial center of settlement of the family was Friedberg in Forsyth County, where Henry Wesley Foltz was born July 21, 1853. His great-grandfather was Peter Volz, as the name was spelled during the first generation. Peter Volz was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1726. He immigrated to North Carolina in 1768, locating at Friedberg. He was a member of the Moravian Church. The first Moravian Church was completed at Friedberg in 1769, and Peter Volz was one of the fourteen married men who pledged support to a resident minister. The church was consecrated in March, 1769. Peter Volz acquired a large tract of land at Friedberg, and was extensively engaged in farming there until his death.

Jacob Foltz, son of Peter and grandfather of Henry W., was born at the Friedberg community in North Carolina, was reared on the farm and eventually succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead, where he spent his youthful years. He married a Miss Zimmerman, and they reared a large family of children.

Edward Foltz, father of Henry W., was born in Forsyth County February 13, 1818. His early life was spent on a farm, and he subsequently bought land near the old homestead and operated it until his death at the age of sixty-six. Edward Foltz married Lucinda Sides. She was born in Forsyth County, the daughter of Jacob Sides, a native of the same county, and the granddaughter of John Michael Seiz, as the name was originally spelled. John M. Seiz was born in Wuertemberg, Germany, in 1737, and on coming to America first settled at Broad Bay in Maine, in 1759, but in 1770 came to North Carolina, locating at Friedland in Forsyth County. He lived there until his death at a good old age in 1817. Jacob Sides spent his entire life at Friedland as a farmer. He married Mary Spach, a granddaughter of Adam Spach, who was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1720, came to North Carolina in 1756, and was one of the very first settlers at Friedberg. Mrs. Jacob Sides died at the age of seventy-five.

Mrs. Edward Foltz died when forty-five years of age. She reared four children: Anna, Maria, Mary and Henry Wesley.

Henry Wesley Foltz acquired his early education in the rural schools of Forsyth County. He was well trained in habits of industry and he has always felt that he owes a great deal to his early environment and the example and precepts of his parents. He learned farming as a boy, doing his part on the homestead, and before leaving home he had taught a term of school.

At the age of twenty-two he came to Winston, entering the employ of Pfohl & Stockton, as a clerk in their general store. Here he proved himself a competent and ambitious employe and in time was promoted and had charge of the fruit and produce department. He was connected with that old and substaintial firm for eight years. He resigned to take a position in a tobacco factory. He learned the details of the business in the office of the factory, and then went on the road as a salesman. In 1897 Mr. Foltz left the tobacco business to engage in insurance, a line which he has continued to the present time. He is associated with Mr. H. W. Spaugh under the firm name of Foltz & Spaugh. They deal extensively in city and suburban property as well as insurance.

In 1878 Mr. Foltz married Miss Carrie Johnson, who was born in Forsyth County, daughter of Dr. John L. and Eliza (Gafford) Johnson, and a granddaughter of Charles Johnson, whose original home was in Philadelphia, from which city he moved to Virginia and then to North Carolina. Mrs. Foltz' father practiced his profession as a physician at Union Cross for a number of years.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Foltz were reared in the Moravian Church and still hold to that faith. He is affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient



THE ROCK HOUSE

One of the most interesting relics of pre-Revolutionary days in the Piedmont section of North Carolina is the Rock House, built by Adam Spach in 1774.

Spach settled near the upper line of Davidson County in 1754, and soon made friends with the Moravians who were building the Village of Bethabara ten miles north of his farm. He invited them to preach at his home, which they soon began to do, and this led to the organization of Friedberg Congregation.

During the Indian War of 1759 Spach and his family took refuge in the Bethabara stockade, as did many other settlers from the surrounding country. When he decided later to erect a substantial house on his farm he planned it of a type which could be defended against quite an opposing force. It stands about one mile from Friedberg Church, and is built of uncut stone, laid up without mortar, except for inside plastering. It is 30 by 36 feet, and is of one story, with full basement and a small attic. It was built over a spring of water; and an outside entrance to the basement made it possible to drive in the cattle for protection in case of need. The windows are of the Flemish-Bond type and each room has its loopholes, through which the defenders could fire, and they still remain in the walls. The cut shows the rear of the house, with the loopholes, and the basement entrance.

Adam Spach had five sons and four daughters; the sons all married and raised large families, so there are many descendants in North Carolina. About 1862 some branches of the family began to spell the name Spaugh, while others retained the original form of Spach, but all trace back to Adam Spach of the Rock House.

Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Foltz has a number of interesting relics of the earlier generations of his family. At his home is a sword which was carried by an ancestor in one of the earlier wars of our nation. He also has a canteen which saw service in the Civil war. Another article found in his collection recalls the old days of the feeble illumination furnished by grease and tallow lamps. This is what is known as a grease lamp, and it was made by his grandfather. In consists of an iron receptacle or vessel, holding a small quantity of grease. He also has an old one-burner tin lamp in which either lard or sperm oil was burned. Another object of interest is a pair of the old fashioned candle snuffers. Along with the sword and canteen is another relic of earlier years in the shape of a flintlock revolver, still in good condition.

JOHN H. GRUBBS is a native of Forsyth County and in his mature years has built up a large business as a building contractor at Winston-Salem.

Mr. Grubbs was born on a farm in Middlefort Township of Forsyth County, and his family have been residents of this section of the state for a century or more. The records of the United States census of 1790 mentioned the names of George, Conrad and Elizabeth Grubbs, as heads of families in Rowan County. It is possible that Mr. Grubbs' grandfather was a member of one of these households. Grandfather Grubbs was named Ensley. He became a planter in Middlefort Township of Forsyth County, conducted a plantation there, but spent his last years in Salem Chapel Township. He married Nancy Coffer. The only representative of that name in the 1790 census was Joshua Coffer of Rockingham County.

John Grubbs, father of John H., was born in Middlefort Township in 1847, grew up on a farm, learned those lessons imparted by the local schools of the time, and in the course of years succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead. He made that the scene of his successful efforts as a farmer until 1903, when he removed to Walkertown, where he lived retired until his death in 1916. John Grubbs married Flora Jones. She was born in Kernersville Township of Forsyth County, a daughter of Martin and Billie Jones. She is now living at Walkertown. Mr. and Mrs. John Grubbs reared six children named William F., Thomas F., John H., Elizabeth, wife of William R. Jones, Josie, wife of D. L. Disher, and J. Walter.

John H. Grubbs lived on the home farm until he was twenty years of age. The public schools were his source of education, and he also gained both health and a vigorous constitution by his experience as a farm boy. On leaving the farm he learned the machinist's trade, at which he was employed for ten years. He then set up in business as a building contractor and is one of the most competent and reliable men in that business in Winston-Salem. In 1910 Mr. Grubbs built a large modern home three miles north of the city, and lives there with comforts and surroundings almost ideal.

In 1900 he married Ida M. Cobler. Mrs. Grubbs was born in Surrey County, North Carolina, daughter of A. A. and Ellen (Marshall) Cobler. Mr. and Mrs. Grubbs are members of the Middle Spring Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is one of its stewards. Fraternally he is affiliated with Fairview Council No. 19, Junior Order of United American Mechanics and Twin City Camp No. 27, Woodmen of the World. In politics he is when national interests are considered a republican, but in local affairs he chooses the man for the office according to the dictates of his best judgment.

EDWARD KNOX POWE is an old and experienced cotton mill man, and for fully a quarter of a century has been identified with the great Erwin Cotton Mills Company at West Durham. He assisted in building this extensive plant, was mill superintendent for a number of years, and in 1900 became general manager of The Erwin Cotton Mills Company at West Durham. The president of this company is B. N. Duke, vice president George W. Watts, and secretary and treasurer W. A. Erwin.

Mr. Powe came to this and other large business responsibilities from the ranks of labor and service. He was born at Salisbury, North Carolina, January 19, 1863, a son of William E. and Katie Elvira (Tate) Powe. While his father was a farmer, he was almost constantly in public life, was a magistrate of note, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Burke County for many years, and identified with other places of trust and responsibility. Edward Knox Powe received his early education in private schools. When seventeen years old in 1880 he began work with Holt, Gant & Holt at Altamahaw, North Carolina, in their stores, doing bookkeeping and other clerical work, and for twelve years was a valuable assistant in these mills. Then in January, 1893, he became connected with The Erwin Cotton Mills Company in starting that plant at West Durham.

Besides his work as general manager of this plant he is a director of the Alpine Cotton Mills Company, at Morganton, North Carolina, a director of the Fedelity Bank of Durham, a director of the Bank of Harnett.

He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the West Durham schools, member of the County Board of Health, and for years has been relied upon for leadership and personal effectiveness in all movements to raise the standards of life among mill people and in securing the best of modern privileges in sanitary conditions around the factories and homes. At West Durham in particular he has done much to give concrete reality to many ideals of the city beautiful, and has helped to transform many bare spaces around the factories and homes into grass plots adorned with flowers, and has furnished some of that atmosphere which is such an important and valuable element in producing contentment and happiness in individual lives. Mr. Powe owns considerable real estate and has some farming interests. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and at various times has served as vestryman and junior and senior warden of Saint Philip's Episcopal Church at Durham. He is a member of the North Carolina Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and also of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants.

October 14, 1886, he married Claudia Josephine Erwin, daughter of Col. Joseph J. and Elvira J. (Holt) Erwin. They have two children, Edward Knox, Jr., born October 28, 1888, and Claudia Erwin, born October 23, 1898. The son is now in college at the University of Virginia.

LADDIN L. TILLEY. One of the younger members of the Durham Bar, Laddin L. Tilley in his



J H Grubbs & Family

eight years of practice has demonstrated natural ability for the law and his talents have brought him recognition and a very satisfactory clientage.

He was born in Durham County April 28, 1881, a son of Haywood and Louetta (Vaughan) Tilley. His father was a farmer and also operated a corn mill. The son was educated in the Carey schools, and from 1905 to 1909 was a student both in the law and academic departments of Wake Forest College. On his admission to the bar he began general practice at Durham. Mr. Tilley is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

December 22, 1912, he married Florence Powell of Wake County, North Carolina. They have two sons, Edward Bruce and Norwood Carlton.

Simon Everett Koonce, M. D. During the past fifteen years, Dr. Simon Everett Koonce has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Wilmington, and by his devotion to the duties of his profession, his close study and his pronounced skill, has won a liberal and representative practice. His talents have gained him recognition especially as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, to which field of medical service he has devoted his activities since 1908.

Doctor Koonce was born in Jones County, North Carolina, May 14, 1870, and is a son of Simon E. and Orpah (Brock) Koonce. His father, a well known merchant, was prominent in public affairs of Jones County, serving as sheriff for eight years and as county recorder for two years, in addition to holding numerous minor offices. Simon E. Koonce was given private instruction in his youth, and after this preparation entered Trinity College at Durham, North Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1890. For the following three years he was a teacher in private schools, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He commenced his professional duties at Polloksville, Jones County, where he remained until 1902, in which year, desiring a broader field, he came to Wilmington. In 1908 he began specializing in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and in this branch has won an enviable reputation and a large and representative practice. Doctor Koonce is a member of the New Hanover County Medical Society, the North Carolina State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He holds to the highest of ideals in his professional service and his work is characterized by a conscientious devotion to duty and a display of knowledge that is remarkable. His work has brought him before the people of Wilmington in a way that will not soon be forgotten. As a fraternalist he belongs to the Masons and the Royal Arcanum. Doctor Koonce has been found identified with public-spirited movements, and his charities have been many.

On May 10, 1899, Doctor Koonce was married at Polloksville, North Carolina, to Miss Lila Ward, of that city, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Lila Ward, Edwin E., Donald Brock and Carroll Hunter.

Charles A. Vogler has been in the practice of law at Winston-Salem long enough to prove his ability in the different branches of the profession and to justify his choice of that as a vocation. He represents one of the old and prominent families of North Carolina. He is a branch of that Vogler family that came into Western North Carolina before the Revolutionary war and took a prominent part in the Moravian settlements in Forsyth and adjoining counties. Various references to the Vogler name in the pioneer annals of Western North Carolina will be found on other pages.

Charles A. Vogler was born at Salem January 27, 1886, a son of Charles W. Vogler, a native of Salem, and a grandson of Elias and great-grandson of John Vogler. Elias Vogler obtained a good education and became a surveyor. The plats of Salem which he made are still in use. He was also a merchant at Salem and lived there until his death.

Charles W. Vogler grew up in Salem, attended the Boys' School, and became a merchant there in early life. He married Elizabeth D. Brown, who was born at Davidson in Mecklenberg County, North Carolina, a daughter of William A. and Sarah Brown. She is still living, with her home at Salem. There were two children: Charles A. and Herbert A.

Charles A. Vogler after his early training in the public schools of Winston-Salem entered the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1909. Following that he became an instructor in the University for two years, and in 1912, having in the meantime carried on his law studies, was admitted to practice. In order to have the broadest possible qualifications for his career, he then entered the law department of Columbia University at New York City and was graduated in 1913. Since then he has been in active practice at Winston-Salem.

On November 15, 1915, Mr. Vogler married Martha W. Drake. She was born at Griffin, Georgia, daughter of Roswell H. and Annie W. Drake. Mr. and Mrs. Vogler are members of the Home Moravian Church at Winston-Salem. He is active in the Winston Young Men's Christian Association, the Twin City Club, the Forsyth Country Club, and the Winston-Salem Board of Trade.

As solicitor of the Municipal Court of Winston-Salem Mr. Vogler made an excellent record, and in the fall of 1916 was elected judge of the City Court, succeeding Judge Stephenson, who had resigned.

William Joseph Griswold has been a substantial and responsible business man of Durham for thirty years in the real estate and general insurance business, and his name has also been identified with many movements that reflect the public spirit of the community.

He was born near Goldsboro, North Carolina, August 10, 1858, son of Benjamin J. and Ann (Hatch) Griswold. His early life was spent on his father's farm and he was educated largely in private schools. His first business experience was acquired as clerk in a dry goods store, and in 1887 he came to Durham and since that date has been in the insurance business. In 1905 he established the Griswold Insurance and Real Estate Company, of which he is president and general manager, and is also secretary and treasurer of the New Hope Realty Company, and formerly president and did much of the development work in the West End Land Company.

Much of his time through all these years has been taken up with civic matters. He served two years as alderman and two years as mayor of Durham, and was one of the organizers of the

Chamber of Commerce, which he served as vice president and director. He is president of the local Bankhead Highway Association, which has under its supervision a local portion of the transcontinental highway between Washington and Los Angeles. Mr. Griswold was also one of the organizers of the Country Club of Durham, is a former vestryman of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, and is a Knight Templar Mason, an Elk and a Knight of Pythias.

September 20, 1888, he married Miss Laura Bryan, of Kinston, North Carolina, daughter of Dr. James P. and Mary (Biddle) Bryan. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold have three children: William Shepard, who is a second lieutenant in the National Army; Mary Bryan and James Bryan.

JOHN EDWIN PURCELL is a resident of Red Springs in Robeson County. His is a name spoken with honor and respect in that community, where he has lived a long and useful life of three quarters of a century. Mr. Purcell is a veteran of the great war between the states, and for upwards of half a century has devoted his energies and mind to agriculture on an estate that has been part of the family possessions through several generations.

The old Purcell place where he was born in 1842 is located ten miles northwest of Red Springs in what is now Hoke County. Hoke County was formed in recent years out of portions of Robeson and Cumberland counties.

This branch of the Purcell family is of ancient Norman origin. The remote ancestors identified themselves with England and Scotland for a number of generations, until the early part of the eighteenth century, when they immigrated to America and located in Virginia. Of this American branch some descendants went west and established homes in the Scioto Valley of Ohio.

It was Mr. Purcell's great-grandfather, Malcolm Purcell, who founded the family in North Carolina. He made settlement here prior to the Revolutionary war. His location was on the east side of the Cape Fear River in Cumberland County. A man of strong patriotic sentiments and activities, he incurred the active hostility of the Tories and during the war was killed by a band of men in sympathy with the British government. His son John Purcell was a native of Virginia and was a small child when brought to North Carolina. It was he who subsequently established his home on the land above referred to, ten miles north of Red Springs in what was then Robeson County. John Purcell married Beatrice Torrey.

John E. Purcell is a son of Alexander and Harriet (McIntyre) Purcell. His father was born on the old homestead, which has been in the family now for three generations.

On this farm John E. Purcell spent his early youth. In 1861, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted for service in the Confederate Army. He had been a student for a year and a half in the University of North Carolina and left the quiet halls of that institution to engage in a very interesting and adventurous career on the battlefields of the South. He was a member of the First Battalion of North Carolina Heavy Artillery. Most of his service was in Eastern North Carolina. On account of special fitness he was assigned to many tasks involving bridge construction and engineering. Thus his service was often one of detached and detailed duty, and he rendered many important services to the Confederacy. Mr. Purcell was also engaged in the strenuous defense of Fort Fisher at Wilmington, and was one of the brave and valiant defenders that kept that post in spite of the terrific and long continued fire of an immense Federal fleet. When Fort Fisher fell he was fortunate to escape capture.

After the war he reentered the University of Chapel Hill in 1866 and continued his work there until graduating in 1868. Though liberally educated, Mr. Purcell chose agriculture rather than a profession and soon settled on the old homestead to take up farming. His career as a farmer covers fifty years and has brought him the substantial competence which he now enjoys. He still owns a part of the original plantation where he was born and has developed it as a splendid farm.

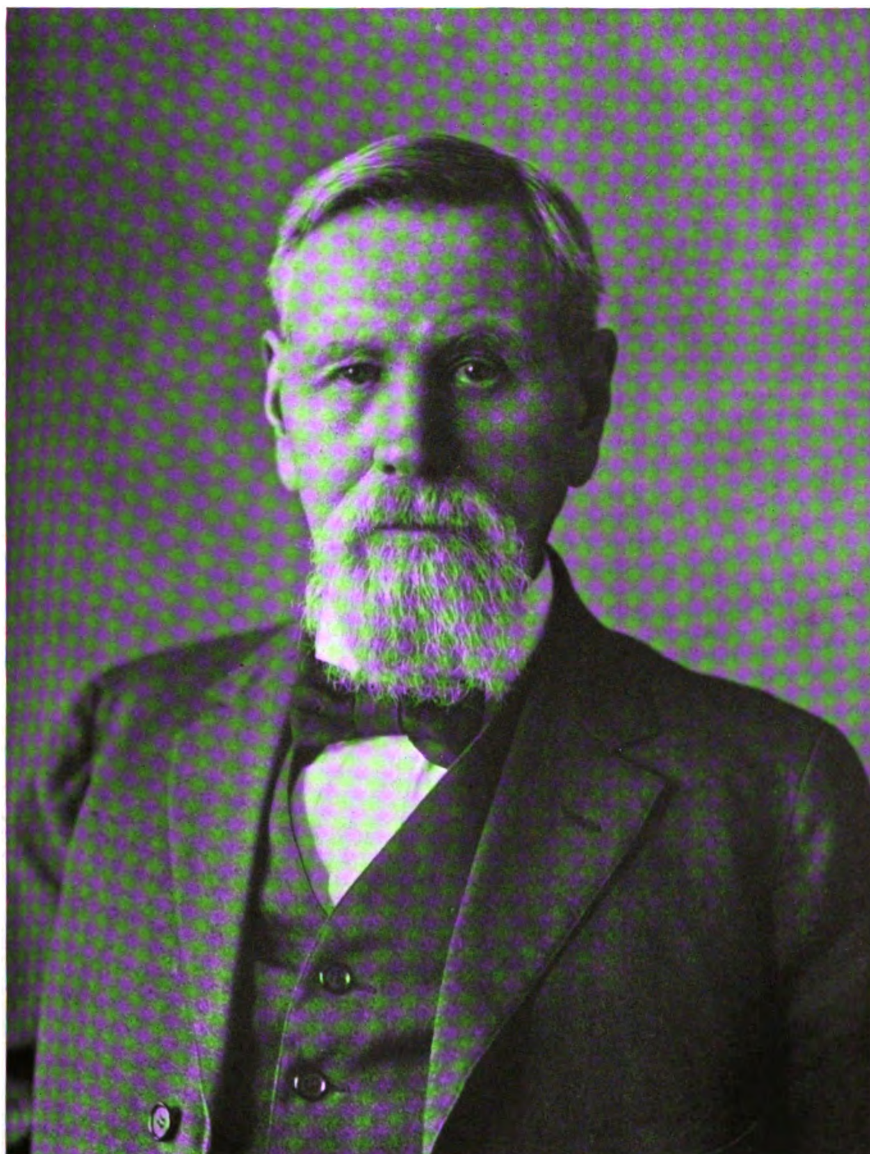
Chiefly to accommodate his children with better educational advantages he moved his residence to Red Springs in 1898. Mr. Purcell was honored by his fellow citizens by election in 1887 to the State Senate as representative of Robeson and Columbus counties.

Mr. Purcell married Miss Margaret Cornelia MacCallum. They have a fine family of five children, four daughters and one son. The daughters are Mrs. Ina Purcell MacEachern, Mrs. Hattie Bethea, Miss Louise Purcell, Mrs. Margaret K. Smith. The son, Rev. John Edwin Purcell, Jr., has distinguished himself as a minister of the Presbyterian Church, though still young in years He was liberally educated, having attended the Quackenbush School at Laurinburg, and is a graduate of Davidson College and of the Union Theological Seminary of Richmond, Virginia.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, M. D. Now living retired at Wilkesboro, Doctor Greene has had a long and notable career both as a physician and as a dentist. He practiced the profession upwards of sixty years. Among other distinctions he is a surviving veteran of the great war between the states and did his duty gallantly and well as an officer in the Confederate army.

He was born on a plantation in Alexander County, North Carolina, December 3, 1842. His grandfather was a Massachusetts Yankee, but came to North Carolina and bought a farm eight miles east of Rutherfordton, where he had his slaves and cultivated his land according to the southern fashion. He lived there until his death. John B. Greene, father of Doctor Greene, was born on a plantation in Rutherford County, North Carolina, grew up on a farm, subsequently returned to Alexander County and was there a merchant in partnership with his brother, Cromwell. He also bought land and engaged in farming. He owned a number of slaves and with them operated three separate farms. When the war closed there were still twenty-two slaves on his plantations. He told them they were free, but they refused to leave him for several years, and some of them hung around the plantation and their beloved master for years. John B. Greene died when nearly eighty years old. His wife, who was named Jane Redman, was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, and died at the age of ninety-one. Her parents were Hosea and Lucretia (Williams) Redman. There were five children: Lucretia Adeline, William C., Martha Jane, Emma and Arthur Judson.

Doctor Greene grew up on the old family plantation and had liberal advantages both at home and in the schools of the state. He attended district school and was a student at Wake Forest Col-



W. C. Greene

lege when in 1861 the war broke out. He raised a company of his friends and neighbors and this was mustered in as Company K of the 7th Regiment, North Carolina Troops. Given a commission as second lieutenant, he went with his command through its long and arduous service and was in the war almost to the end. Several times his clothing was pierced by bullets, but he escaped actual wounds and was never captured nor surrendered. At the time of the final surrender it chanced that he was home on a furlough.

Doctor Greene also had some part in the restoration of law and order during the reconstruction period. Soon after the close of the war a gang of outlaws, most of them natives of the surrounding country, but under the leadership of an ex-federal soldier, undertook to terrorize the inhabitants of Alexander and the adjoining counties. The headquarters was a log house on an eminence in Wilkes County. It bore the appropriate name of Fort Hamby. One time the gang visited the Greene homestead. The family was prepared and gave them a warm reception and the outlaws retreated after one of their number had been wounded. Doctor Greene was thoroughly aroused and got together a number of the old soldiers in the neighborhood, went in pursuit and followed the gang to the very doors of their stronghold. This practically put an end to their depredations.

Doctor Greene's first ambition was to become a lawyer. He attended Judge Pearson's Law School at Rockford, but soon afterward on account of his father's disability returned to take charge of the farm. He then began the study of medicine under Doctor Hackett and subsequently attended medical lectures at Charleston, South Carolina. Doctor Greene began practice at Wilkesboro and attended a large clientage for fifteen years. He subsequently studied dentistry in the Maryland Dental College at Baltimore, and after being qualified he gave his time to the practice of that profession in Wilkesboro and continued it many years until he finally retired.

Doctor Greene was married July, 1865, to Laura Gray. She was born in Davie County, North Carolina, May 21, 1841. Her father, Joseph Gray, was also a native of North Carolina, and losing his father when quite young, he went with his mother and his brothers to Davie County. His mother spent her last years there. After his marriage in Davie County, Mrs. Greene's father moved to Yadkin County, but during the war sold his farm and bought the Governor Stokes farm in Wilkes County. On that plantation he spent the rest of his days, dying at the age of ninety-six. He married Mary Kelley, who was born near Rockford in Surry County, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Coson) Kelley. Mrs. Greene's mother died when about fifty years of age. Her children were five daughters and one son: William, Elizabeth, Juliet, Mary Lou, Laura and Josephine.

Doctor and Mrs. Greene had two children, both now deceased, Herbert and Ida. Herbert attended public schools at Wilkesboro, prepared for college under private tuition, and then took the literary course in the University of North Carolina. He studied law under Colonel Folk in Yadkin Valley Law School and on being admitted to the bar took up active practice at Wilkesboro and was one of the very successful lawyers there. He also served a term in the State Legislature. Herbert Greene married Davie Willbern. At his death he left four children: Gray, Louise, Mary and Ida.

Doctor Greene's daughter, Ida, was educated in the Greensboro College, was especially talented in music and became a teacher of that art. She married Robert Stafford, and at her death left one daughter, Ida. Doctor and Mrs. Greene are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HON. JOHN FRANKLIN GRIFFITH is one of the veteran business men of Winston-Salem. Taking his experience as clerk, partner and individual proprietor he has put in more than forty years as a merchant, and has sold goods to two generations of people in that section of the state. His place in the community is also one of heightened esteem on account of his long and varied participation in public affairs. He has almost continuously been connected officially and as a worker with some of the public organizations and institutions.

The Griffith family has long been identified with North Carolina and there is extant a publication showing the genealogy of this branch of the Griffiths, tracing the North Carolina members of the family to Wales. For a number of years the family lived in Rowan County, North Carolina, and from there the grandfather removed to Davie County, buying a farm in Farmington Township, where he spent his last years. The father of the Winston-Salem merchant was Charles Frank Griffith, a native of Rowan County but reared in Davie County. After reaching manhood he bought a farm in Farmington Township of Davie County, and is still living there, being now at the venerable age of ninety-one years. He married Sarah Taylor, who was born in Davie County and died at the age of fifty-one. She was the mother of two sons: John Franklin and William Wallace.

John Franklin Griffith was born on a farm in Farmington Township of Forsyth County May 23, 1852. With the farm as his early environment he had the instruction afforded by the rural schools and he also attended the school at Winston taught by Col. A. B. Gorrell.

On leaving school he found an opening in the commercial life of Winston as clerk with the old firm of Hodgin & Sullivan. He remained with that organization seven years. Having mastered the details of merchandising and having acquired a modest capital through his thrift, he then engaged in a partnership with Frank Moore, under the firm name Griffith & Moore. They conducted a general store in the building formerly occupied by the veteran merchant S. A. Ogburn, at the northwest corner of West Fourth and Trade streets. After four years there the firm closed out and Mr. Griffith then bought the stock and good will of the Alliance Store, also on Trade Street. In that location he has continued in business ever since and his store and his individual name stand as a guaranty of reliability and efficient service.

Mr. Griffith served several years as president of the Piedmont Savings Bank until that institution was merged with the People's Bank. He has been mayor of Winston, for twenty years has been a member of the County Board of Education and chairman of the board, was county treasurer six years, and is now chairman of the Board of Managers of the Reformatory. He and his wife have long been identified with the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Griffith has been one of the stewards of the church for nearly thirty years and has been superintendent of its Sunday School equally as long. Fraternally he is affiliated with Salem Lodge No. 36, Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, of which he is past grand master, and with Salem Encampment No. 20.

At the age of twenty-two he married Mary Virginia Miller. Mrs. Griffith was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, daughter of John and Eliza Miller. Mr. Griffith takes proper pride in his household of children, seven having grown up under his roof and having benefited by the ample provision he has made for them. Their names are Oscar, Pearl, Sally, William Wallace, Myrtle, John Wesley and Mary. Oscar married Mabel Johnson, their three children being Robert, Frank and Geraldine. Pearl is the wife of J. M. Lentz and has a daughter, Gwendolen. Sally married John F. Ogburn, and has a son John F., Jr. The son, William Wallace, is also married and has a daughter, Mary Virginia. Myrtle is the wife of W. Ray Johnson, their two children being W. Ray, Jr., and John Griffith. Mary is the wife of David S. Reid, Jr.

GROVER CLEVELAND LOVILL. Since colonial times the family of Lovill with their connections, the Franklins and the Taliaferros, have been identified with Surry County and particularly with that section known as Stuarts Creek Township. Grover Cleveland Lovill, a successful young business man of Mount Airy, represents the present generations of these well known names.

His Lovill ancestry goes back to County Kent, England, which was the native place of Edward Lovill. Edward and three brothers came to America in colonial times. Two of them settled in New York, one in Virginia, while Edward was the pioneer of Surry County, North Carolina. He was here before the Revolution and when that war came on commanded a company of colonists in the struggle for independence. He married a Miss Carmichael.

Their son, James Lovill, was born on a farm that bordered the Yadkin in Surry County and subsequently bought land on Grassy Creek in Shoals Township and was busy with its cultivation and management until upwards of eighty years of age when he joined a son living near Centerview, Missouri, and there spent his last days. The maiden name of his wife was Sally Poindexter, who was of the early French Huguenot stock in this part of North Carolina. She spent her last days on a farm in Grassy Creek Township. They reared four children named Thomas, Edward, William and James Alexander.

James Alexander Lovill, grandfather of Grover C., was born on a farm in Surry County, bought land in Grassy Creek, Shoals Township, and cultivated it with the aid of his slaves. When the war came on he entered the Confederate army as a member of Captain Gilmer's Company of the Twenty-first Regiment North Carolina Troops. He went to the front and got up from a sick bed, where he lay ill with the measles, to participate in the battle of Manassas. After that fight he suffered a relapse, and a few days later died at the age of thirty-six.

Francis Jones, maternal grandfather of Grover Lovill, served four years in the Confederate army, being in a Virginia regiment. After the war he settled in Stuarts Creek Township and died at the age of seventy-six.

James Alexander Lovill married Betty Franklin, and with her the other two families mentioned above come into this record. She was born in Stuart's Creek Township of Surry County, a daughter of Wiley and Mary (Taliaferro) Franklin. Mary Taliaferro was a daughter of Charles Taliaferro who married a Burrough. Charles Taliaferro's father, Dr. John Taliaferro, was probably a native of Albemarle County, Virginia, and as a surgeon he administered to the wounded at the battle of Guilford Court House in the Revolution. A short time before the Revolution he had come to Surry County and bought a farm in Stuart's Creek Township where he spent the rest of his days. Wiley Franklin was a son of Shadrach and Judith (Taliaferro) Franklin. Shadrach Franklin was a son of Bernard and Mary (Cleveland) Franklin, and a brother of Governor Jesse Franklin. Mary Cleveland was a sister of Col. Benjamin Cleveland who led a regiment at King's Mountain. Bernard Franklin's father was John Franklin, a native of Virginia. Jesse Franklin served as captain in the Revolution and it is said that at the battle of King's Mountain his colonel became exhausted and he led the regiment in its last charge. He was later governor of North Carolina and was also United States senator for sixteen years, during a part of which time he was president pro tem of the Senate. One of the Franklin family owned and occupied the land where Grover C. Lovill was born. Betty (Franklin) Lovill died about 1868.

Walter Wiley Lovill, father of Grover C., was the only child of his parents to grow up. He was born at the foot of Pilot Mountain in Surry County September 19, 1853. He made his home with his grandfather, Wiley Franklin, until the age of twenty and then spent four years in Tennessee. Returning to North Carolina he bought the interests of the other heirs in his grandfather's estate and has been successfully engaged in general farming there until the present time. At the age of twenty-four he married Martha Elizabeth Jones, who was born in Carroll County, Virginia, daughter of Francis and Mary (Copeland) Jones. Walter W. Lovill and wife have reared eight children: Wiley Franklin, James Walter, William Shadrach, Joseph Poindexter, Grover Cleveland, Robert Jones, Mary Elizabeth and Sally Matilda. Of these Joseph P. is now deceased. Their mother is an active member of the Missionary Baptist church.

Grover Cleveland Lovill was born on the old Franklin farm in Stuart's Creek Township December 2, 1884. He acquired his early education in rural schools and subsequently attended Woodlawn Academy in Virginia. At the age of sixteen he began his business career as clerk in a general store at Mount Airy. Then in 1905, having attained his majority, he took up the brokerage business which was continued until 1910, when he enlarged the scope of his enterprise and became a wholesale grocery, feed and produce dealer. That business he has built up to large and successful proportions.

Mr. Lovill also takes an active part in social and civic affairs at Mount Airy. He is a member of Granite City Lodge, No. 322, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Airy Chapter, No. 68, Royal Arch Masons; Piedmont Commandery, No. 6, Knight Templars, and Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charlotte. As a voter he is a democrat and is now serving as a member of the Board of Town Commissioners and mayor pro tem.

JOHN JOSEPH BRUNER attained the highest rank in the profession of journalism and letters. The editors acknowledge their indebtedness to Beulah



Stewart Moore for the following sketch of his career.

John Joseph Bruner was born in Rowan County on the Yadkin River about seven miles from Salisbury. He was the only son of Henry Bruner, a gunsmith by trade, and the third generation of the name—the first Henrich having immigrated to America in 1731 with John Jacob Bruner, presumably his father, as he was then a mere lad of less than sixteen years of age. Whether or not the trade of gunsmith was handed down from father to son is not positively known, but a few of the Bruner flint lock rifles are still in existence and are evidently the work of Henry, the father of the Henry named above. From wills dated 1769 and 1803 respectively, it is known however, that they were landowners and men of substance.

On September 29, 1814, Henry Bruner married Edith, youngest daughter of Col. West Harris of Montgomery County and his wife, Edith Ledbetter of Anson. Colonel Harris was a native of Virginia, coming to North Carolina with his father, West Harris, Sr., who was first a citizen of Granville County—"serving there as a vestry-man of St. John's Parish in 1746 and in 1756 he is one who long refused to qualify as a justice of the peace." Subsequently he settled with his family in that section now known as Montgomery. The history of this family is of interest, as it covers a period of more than 200 years, going back to the first settlement of the country. The ancestor of the North Carolina branch was one Thomas Harris, the date of whose will, as recorded in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, is October ye 9th, 1688, and that of his son Edward, dated March 25, 1734. Both father and son leave land granted them by patent to their posterity. West Harris, Sr., was the son of Edward and father of Col. West Harris, who "on the breaking out of hostilities with the mother country, enlisted in the North Carolina Line of the Continental Army—Ninth Regiment—as Lieutenant, and notwithstanding his youth, by patriotism, zeal and intrepidity, was advanced before the end of the war, to the rank of Colonel. After the peace he represented his fellow citizens for a number of years in the General Assembly of the State. And such was the confidence of the people in his probity and intelligence, that any office in their gift was at his command. In the private walks of life he was equally esteemed: he was benevolent to the poor, and honorable in all his dealings with the world." (Western Carolinian, August 7, 1826.) He died July 19, 1826, aged sixty-nine years and was laid to rest in the private burial grounds on his estate near the mouth of Beaverdam Creek.

Here for more than a century had rested the bodies of members of the Harris families, but owing to the fact that when the big dam on the Yadkin near Badin, then under construction—1916—was finished and the waters turned on, practically submerging ten thousand acres of land, this among others, would become the bed of a vast body of water. In consequence thereof, steps were at once taken by descendants to exhume the remains.

During his life Mr. Bruner had seen personally to the care of this sacred spot and had made provisions for its upkeep after his demise, hence it was deemed but fitting that the ashes of his beloved dead should lie with his in the old English Cemetery, there to await the Resurrection Morn.

The exhuming of these remains, of which seven in number were brought to Salisbury, goes back into the history of the family in North Carolina nearly two hundred years, the eldest being West Harris, Sr., born August 13, 1715, died May 14, 1795.

To Henry Bruner and Edith, his wife, two childred were born, Salina Williamson, first and only daughter, August 4, 1815, and John Joseph, March 12, 1817. When the latter was a little over two years old, his father died and his mother with her two children returned to her father's residence in Montgomery.

In 1825 John Joseph came to Salisbury, under the care of the Hon. Charles Fisher, father of Col. Charles F. Fisher who fell at the Battle of Bull Run. His first year in Salisbury was spent in attending the school taught by Henry Allemand and was about all the schooling of a regular style he ever received, the remainder of his education being of a practical kind, gleaned at the case and press of a printing office.

When nine years of age, he entered the printing office of the Western Carolina, then under the editorial control of the Hon. Philo White, late of Whitestown, New York. In 1830, the Carolinian passed into the hands of the Hon. Burton Craige, and then into the hands of Maj. John Beard, late of Florida, Mr. Bruner continuing in the office until 1836. In 1839, M. C. Pendleton of Salisbury and Mr. Bruner purchased the Watchman, a whig and anti-nullification paper, established in July, 1832, by Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., to support Gen. Andrew Jackson and combat the nullification movement of that time, started in South Carolina under the inspiration of John C. Calhoun and others of the distinguished statesmen of the Commonwealth. Under the above firm name the paper was continued for three years, at the end of which time the junior partner withdrew for the purpose of collecting a considerable amount due the firm and paying off accummulated debts. This was accomplished in the course of eighteen months, during which time the paper was continued under the management of Mr. Pendleton as editor and proprietor.

In 1843 Mr. Bruner was married to Miss Mary Ann Kincaid, a daughter of Thomas Kincaid, Esq. The mother of Mrs. Bruner was Clarissa Harlowe Brandon, daughter of Col. James Brandon of Revolutionary fame, close kinsman of Matthew Brandon and the Lockes. Colonel Brandon was the son of William Brandon who settled in Thyatira as early as 1752, and whose wife was a Miss Cathey of that region. For nearly a century the name of Brandon was noted all through the Yadkin and Catawba valleys. It has been conspicuous in the fights of Ramsom's Mill, Charlotte, King's Mountain, Cowpens and Cowan's Ford. It is said that in some emergency during the Revolution Col. Francis Locke raised a strong company of minute men, composed mainly of Brandons and Lockes. They came originally from England, settled in Pennsylvania, are found early in Virginia and are among the first immigrants to this section, one date going back to 1730.

Having married, Mr. Bruner prepared for his life work by repurchasing the Watchman in partnership with Samuel W. James in 1844. After six successful years this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Bruner, becoming sole owner and editor, continued to publish it until the spring of 1865, when Stoneman's raiders took possession while here on the 12th and 13th of April, and after printing an army sheet, turned the office upside

down, wrecked the principal press and destroyed all they could. Upon the arrival of the Federal army after the surrender, the commander took possession of it, detailed printers from the army to gather up type enough to print a daily news slip and held possession until about the 4th of July, when they turned over the shattered establishment to the owner.

Three years later, Lewis Hanes, Esq., of Lexington, purchased an interest in the paper and it was called thé Watchman and Old North State. Ill health caused Mr. Bruner to retire from business for a couple of years, but his mission was to conduct a paper, so in 1871 he repurchased it, and thereafter it made its regular appearance weekly until his death. At this date the Watchman was the oldest newspaper and Mr. Bruner the oldest editor in North Carolina. He was one of the few remaining links binding the ante-bellum journalist with those of the present day. The history of Mr. Bruner's editorial life is a history of the progress of the state. He was contemporary with Edward J. Hale, ex-Governor Holden, Wm. J. Yates and others of the older editors. When he began the publication of the Watchman, there was not a daily newspaper or a railroad in the state. In 1840 the Watchman advertised the Great Western Stage Line which left Salisbury at 5 o'clock A. M. one day and arrived at Asheville at 8 P. M. on the following day. The advertisement under the cut of an old-fashioned stage coach read, "For speed could not be surpassed." At the time of his death no one living in Salisbury and few elsewhere in the state had such an extensive personal acquaintance and knowledge of men and events in the early years of the last century. He sat under the preaching of every pastor of the Presbyterian Church since its organization—Doctor Freeman, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Espy, Doctor Sparrow, Mr. Frontis (by whom he was married), Mr. Baker, and Rev. Dr. Rumple, who was his pastor and friend for more than thirty years. He was a scholar in the Sunday school under its first superintendent and was afterwards a teacher and superintendent himself. The Hon. Philo White, his early guardian, was a high-toned gentleman of the Presbyterian faith and so impressed himself upon his youthful ward that he chose him as his model, emulated his example and held his memory in cherished veneration to the end of his life. At seventeen years of age, Mr. Bruner joined the Presbyterian Church of Salisbury, and in 1846 he was ordained a ruling elder and continued to serve in that capacity through the remainder of his life. Ever active and useful in its ecclesiastical courts his opinions were often sought and always received with deference and respect. The family altar was established in his household and he reared his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. His marriage was abundantly blessed by a faithful, diligent and affectionate wife, who bore him twelve children, seven of whom preceded him to rest.

Mr. Bruner died after a lingering illness, March 23, 1890. His end was peace. As he gently passed away—so gently that it was difficult to tell when life ended and immortality began—a brother elder by his bedside repeated the lines,

"How blest the righteous when he dies!
When sinks a weary soul to rest;
How mildly beam the closing eye,
How gently leaves the expiring breath!"

His memory must ever shine out as one of the purest, sweetest, best elements of the past. His character was singularly beautiful and upright, and his life an unwritten sermon.

He was emphatically a self-made man. His learning he acquired by his own unaided efforts, his property he earned by the sweat of his brow and his reputation he achieved by prudence, wisdom and faithfulness in all the duties of life. By his paper he helped thousands of men to honorable and lucrative office, but he never helped himself.

After the war he adhered with unwavering fidelity to the democratic party which he believed was the only hope and refuge of the true friends of liberty anywhere in America; and he never faltered in his allegiance to those principles which he believed every true southern man should adhere to. Up to the very last he was unflinching and unwavering in his love for the South and in his adherence to the best ideals and traditions of the land of his nativity. At no time during his life did he ever "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning." In the very best sense of the word, he was a southern gentleman of the old school. The old South and the new was all one to him—the same old land, the same old people, the same old traditions—the land of Washington, of Jefferson, of Calhoun and Jackson, of Pettigrew and Fisher, of Graham and Craige, of Stonewall Jackson, of Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis.

He was honest and economical, always living within his means. He was not only honorable in financial matters, but the soul of candor and honesty in the expression of his opinions. He did not needlessly parade his convictions of men and things, but when he did express a judgment, it was an honest one. It is probable that he never consciously flattered a man in his life. A man of great moral courage, he did not fear to face and oppose able and distinguished men if he thought they were wrong. Though never a neutral in politics, morals or religion, but having strong party affinities, he would still upon occasion throw off the trammels of party and speak forth his independent convictions. He did not obtrude himself upon public notice and was willing to take the lowest seat unless there was a call for his appearance. He cared more to satisfy his own conscience and please God, than to have honor among men.

The following from the pen of the late John S. Henderson is characteristic: "Now that he is gone, he will be appreciated at his true worth, as one of this world's true noblemen. I knew Mr. Bruner all my life and I always admired and revered him. Sometimes I disagreed with him in opinion, but in doing so I always felt that possibly I might be wrong, knowing as I did that while he was slow in coming to a conclusion, when once his opinion was formed, he adhered to it with an undeviating and inflexible fixedness of purpose. He was a just man in all his dealings and conscientious and truthful always. In politics, he was always true to his convictions and to his party principles—but he was anything but a time-server. He had a perfect horror of duplicity. As an instance of this, I remember once, when I was in the Legislature, a petition had been forwarded to the Governor requesting the appointment of a certain man to an important public position. Mr. Bruner was importuned to sign the petition, and did so reluctantly, but being convinced that he had made a mistake and that the man was un-



worthy, he would not be satisfied until he had cleared his skirts of all responsibility in the matter. He notified the friends of the candidate that he wished to withdraw his signature from the petition. The reply was that it was too late, the petition had been sent to the Governor. He then wrote to me to call upon the Governor and ask him to erase his name from the list of petitioners. I complied with the request, and I now remember that the Governor was very courteous and made the erasure instantly with his own hand.''

For more than half a century Mr. Bruner was at the head of the Watchman. A bold and fearless advocate of the rights of the people, he wrote with great force and fidelity of expression, and always with conservatism and great good sense. The highmindedness, the inflexible and universally recognized integrity of the man, added to his prudence and fine judgment, gave weight to his counsels and rendered him always an individual and an editor of influence. A person of pronounced views and great decision of character, he was yet the most amiable, genial and kindly of men, at all times characterized by a degree of liberality and conservatism that won him respect and friendship even from those who might differ with him in matters of church or state. With but one hope or purpose—to serve his people and state faithfully and honestly—he steered his journal from year to year, from decade to decade, from the morning of one century almost to the morning of another, until he made himself and his paper honored landmarks not only of his own town, but throughout North Carolina. The editor of the Manufacturers' Record has said: ''No other North Carolina journalist of earlier days had the prescience to see and the ability to set forth what the future of that State might be made because of its immense and varied natural resources. Living in the center of a natural district surrounded by vast forests and by fertile lands, Mr. Bruner saw that the State had within itself every needed natural material for the creation and continuance of diversified industries, and while a young editor he began to study these intelligently, and to give such publicity to them as his circulation permitted. Scrupulously honest, he never permitted any statement to be made that he did not believe to be true, and so, in the course of years, the 'Carolina Watchman' came to be widely recognized as a safe and accurate authority on all such subjects.'' * * * ''Among all the Southern newspaper men whose acquaintance it has been my good fortune to make, none has seemed to me so near perfection in all that constitutes a true journalist and a true man as John Joseph Bruner.'' He recorded truthfully and without envy or prejudice the birth and downfall of political parties. He—inspired by a united effort to Americanize and weld together every section of this great union—grew eloquent in praise of wise and sagacious leaders, and he blotted with a tear the paper on which he wrote of sectional strife and discord. He chronicled with sober earnestness the birth of a new republic, and like other loyal sons of the South, raised his arm and pen in its defense. He watched with unfeigned interest its short and stormy career, and then wrote dispassionately of the furling of its blood stained banner. He was ever found fighting for what he believed to be the best interests of his people, and advocating such men and measures as seemed to him just and right. An old time whig before the war, he aspired not to political preferment or position, but only to an honored stand in the ranks of a loyal and beneficent citizenship. Joining in with the rank and file of the white men of the conquered South he was content to lend all his talent and energy in aiding them in the upbuilding of an impoverished section.

The greater portion of his compositions were editorials upon political or practical themes of a public nature. They were plain, pointed and intelligible. He did not pretend to the graces of rhetoric, though from constant reading his taste had been developed in the line of a transparent, simple style. He could distinguish bombast and fustian from pure English at a glance.

But aside from his editorials, Mr. Bruner sometimes in leisure moments indulged in writing graceful little poems and essays, which he did not publish but put into his drawer, there to lie for years. These were evidently jotted down at a sitting and have not had the advantage of critical filing and resetting—and yet they indicate the possession of an imagination, which, had it been cultivated might have won him distinction in the world of letters.

Blameless and exemplary in all the relations of life, a Christian gentleman, he met all the requirements of the highest citizenship, and what higher eulogy can any hope to merit?

''The great work laid upon his three score years
Is done, and well done. If we drop our tears
We mourn no blighted hope or broken plan
With him whose life stands rounded and approved
In the full growth and stature of a man.''

NATHANIEL HENRY MOORE is a prominent young business man of Washington, one of the executive officials in a large wholesale grocery business that has been developed in this city, and in a public way is known to all citizens as postmaster.

He was born at Norfolk, Virginia, May 10, 1886, but has lived in Washington, North Carolina, since 1895. He is a son of James Bruer and Appie (Grist) Moore. His father was a wholesale merchant but now deceased. Nathaniel H. Moore grew up in Washington, attended private and high school, and acquired his early experience in a wholesale grocery establishment. He is vice president and secretary of the Carolina Distributing Company, one of the concerns that have served to make Washington an important wholesale distributing point for this section of the state. Mr. Moore was appointed postmaster of Washington on March 3, 1915.

He is an active member of St. Peter's Parish of the Episcopal Church, is a vestryman, and is one of the leading members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

JOHN HAMLIN FOLGER. A widely known and highly respected attorney of Mount Airy, Surry County, John Hamlin Folger is thoroughly versed in the intricacies of the law, and during his prosperous professional career has conducted and won many cases of importance. He was born in Rockford, Surry County, a son of Thomas Wilson Folger, and grandson of Milton Young Folger, for many years a practicing physician of Surry County. His paternal great-grandfather, Reuben Folger, was a son of Latham Folger, the founder of the Folger families of this state. He is of substantial English ancestry, and comes from the very oldest stock that peopled the Island of Nantucket, being a direct descendant of one of two brothers named Folger, who were among the original pro-

prietors of that small but important island, immigrating there from England in very early Colonial times.

Reuben Folger succeeded to the occupation of his New England ancestors, and during his active career owned and operated a plantation near the present site of Kernersville, Forsyth County. He married Lydia Wilson, a native of Randolph County, North Carolina, and to them six sons were born and reared, as follows: Cyrus, Alfred, Rufus W., Benjamin F., Jackson and Milton Young.

Milton Young Folger was born on the home plantation, near Kernersville, in 1819. Entering the medical profession as a young man, he practiced first at Brownsville, Davidson County, from there removing with his family to Rockford, Surry County, where he continued in active practice until his death, in 1890. Dr. M. Y. Folger was twice married. He married first Elizabeth Pegram, a native of Guilford County, and to them four children were born, Romulus S., Eunice M., Adrian Rush and Fanny. The doctor married for his second wife Elizabeth Gray, who was born in Davie County, North Carolina, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Kelley) Gray. Of their union seven children were born, namely: Joseph, Mollie, Thomas Wilson, Maude, Metta Alice, Ida and Benjamin F.

Born February 28, 1854, in Rockford, Surry County, Thomas Wilson Folger received superior educational advantages as a youth, being graduated from Trinity College, and later being admitted to the bar. Immediately opening a law office in Dobson, he built up an extensive and remunerative legal practice, and was there a resident until his death, in 1913, at the early age of fifty-nine years. The maiden name of his wife was Ada Dillard Robertson.

John Hamlin Folger acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Dobson, later continuing his studies at Guilford College. He subsequently entered the law department of the University of North Carolina, and was there graduated with the class of 1901. Locating in Dobson, Mr. Folger achieved marked success in his legal work, carrying it on in that place for four years. In 1905 he came to Mount Airy, and in this vicinity has built up a large and highly satisfactory general practice, his legal skill and ability being widely recognized and appreciated.

Mr. Folger married November 5, 1899, Miss Maude Douglas, who was born and brought up in Yadkin County, North Carolina, a daughter of Henry W. and Lulu (Wilson) Douglas, and into their pleasant home four children have been born, namely: Fred, Nell, Henry and Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Folger are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which Mr. Folger has served as a member of its board of trustees, and as a steward.

Mr. Folger is prominently identified with several of the leading fraternal organizations of Surry County, being a member of Granite Lodge, No. 207, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Mount Airy Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Mount Airy Council, No. 73; of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and of Mount Airy Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON GALLOWAY, JR. Every community realizes sooner or later the need not so much of capital or of material resources as of an effective body of citizenship, devoted to the civic welfare, willing to sacrifice their private interests for some good that comes to the community as a whole. Winston-Salem has several such men, and none with more dynamic energy and enthusiasm for all that concerns a larger and better city than Alexander H. Galloway. Mr. Galloway represents one of the oldest families in this part of North Carolina, being a son of Major Alexander H. and Sally (Scales) Galloway, of Reidsville. The family history and the career of Major Galloway are sketched on other pages of this publication.

Alexander Galloway, Jr., was born at the old home of his father at Valley Field in Rockingham County September 15, 1870. His father being a man of ample means he kept a private tutor for the benefit of his children, and besides the instruction from this source Alexander H. attended the Reidsville public schools, and also had a course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York.

He began his business experience as clerk in a bank at Greensboro for two years and from there came to Winston-Salem. For several years he was in the office of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company at Winston, but resigned to become teller in the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company. He left the bank to take up the real estate business. Mr. Galloway has been one of the primary factors in giving Winston-Salem adequate hotel facilities. In 1906 he organized the Forsyth Hotel Company, became secretary and treasurer, and this organization built the fine Hotel Zinzendorf. In 1911 Mr. Galloway personally leased this hotel and has since conducted it under his personal supervision. In 1912 he organized the Guilford Hotel Company, which took over the Guilford Hotel, and that place of public entertainment has also been under his management.

In 1916 Mr. Galloway was elected president of the Winston-Salem Board of Trade, and under his leadership that organization is making a record year of performance for the development of the city along different lines. He is a member of the Twin City Club and the Forsyth County Country Club.

In February, 1907, Mr. Galloway married Miss Mary Gray, member of a prominent family of Winston-Salem, and daughter of James and Aurelia (Bowman) Gray. They are the parents of two sons, James Bowman and Alexander, Jr.

WILLIAM ARCH BRADSHER, M. D. The profession of medicine is one to which many aspire, but in which only the chosen few meet with any comparative degree of success. Of the physicians of Person County who have attained distinction and prosperity in their profession, one of the best known is Dr. William Arch Bradsher, who has been engaged in practice at Roxboro since 1904. He began his career as a public instructor, but after several years of teaching turned his attention to medicine, with the result that today he occupies a prominent and helpful place in his community.

Doctor Bradsher is a native son of Person County, and was born September 15, 1877, his parents being D'Arcy William and Mildred (Satterfield) Bradsher. His father was well known in the locality of Roxboro and for many years occupied the position of clerk of the Superior Court of Person County. The public and high schools of the county seat furnished the basis for Doctor Bradsher's education, following which he attended Wake Forest College. He had a creditable college career, and in 1898 and 1899 acted as manager of the college paper, the Wake Forest College Student, which



prospered and flourished under his handling of its affairs. He was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and secured the position of principal of the Roxboro High School, which he retained from 1899 until 1901, then resigning in order to devote himself to the study of his chosen profession. , He entered the medical department of the University of Maryland at that time, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904. When he was licensed to practice, in the same year, he was one of three to be mentioned with honor before the examining board. Doctor Bradsher immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Roxboro, and his professional business has grown steadily since that time. He is accounted a skilled practitioner, an able advisor and a thoroughly competent surgeon; and his strict observance of professional ethics gives him an excellent standing among his fellow-members of the fraternity. Doctor Bradsher belongs to the Person County Medical Society, the North Carolina State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has had his full share of public service, and has discharged faithfully and efficiently the duties devolving upon him as a member of the county board of education, to which he formerly belonged; as county physician for ten years; and at present as a member of the local exemption board.

Doctor Bradsher was married July 6, 1910, to Miss Anna Price Merritt, of Person County, North Carolina, and to this union there have been born two children: Eileen Merritt and Anne Torian. Doctor and Mrs. Bradsher are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Henry Clay Carter, Jr., whose position as a lawyer is among the leaders of the profession, has been in active practice at Washington since his admission to the bar.

He was born at Fairfield, North Carolina, October 8, 1883, a son of Henry Clay and Robena (Spencer) Carter. His father was a farmer. Mr. Carter was educated in the Fairfield Academy, took his academic work at Trinity College at Durham, where he was graduated in 1904, and in 1906 completed his law studies in the University of North Carolina. Mr. Carter was admitted to the bar in February, 1906, and soon afterward began general practice at Washington. Here the interests of a growing clientage have claimed his time and attention but he also served two years as county attorney and for the past eight years has been city attorney of Washington.

Mr. Carter is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is quite active in democratic party affairs, having served as presidential elector in 1916.

November 4, 1908, he married Lucile Thorn Nicholson, daughter of Dr. Samuel C. and Annie Elizabeth (Lucas) Nicholson, of Washington. They have three children: David Nicholson, Caroline Virginia and William Baker.

William J. Byerly. Endowed by nature with far more than average business capacity and judgment, William J. Byerly, of Mount Airy, the leading financier of Surry County, has been the chief moving spirit in the organization of banking institutions, not only in his own, but in various other counties. Officially connected with each of the banks that he has helped establish, whose aggregate deposits now amount to over $2,500,000, his wise counsel and far-seeing financial vision has ever been at their service, and his personal reputation invariably inspires the public with confidence in their stability and worth. A native of North Carolina, Mr. Byerly was born at Yadkin College, Davidson County, which was likewise the birthplace of both his father, John F. Byerly, and of his grandfather, Frank Byerly.

Peter Byerly, the great-grandfather of William J., was born and reared in Germany. Immigrating to America, he came directly to this state, settling as a pioneer in Davidson County. Securing title to a large tract of land bordering on the Yadkin River, he improved the waterpower, and there erected one of the first flour mills established in this part of the country. Clearing a goodly portion of the land, he was there engaged in farming and milling during the remainder of his life.

Inheriting a plantation, Frank Byerly, grandfather of William J. Byerly, carried on general farming with slave labor, and there spent the major part of his long life of eighty-nine years. He married a Miss Phillips, and they reared a family of five children, as follows: Wesley, Fanny, John F., Lindsay and Ephraim.

John F. Byerly, father of W. J. Byerly, was educated at Yadkin College, and at the breaking out of the Civil war enlisted in the regiment commanded by Col. James A. Leach, and went to the front. He was twice wounded in battle, but, with the exception of three months spent in recuperating from his injuries, continued in service until the close of the conflict, being in Appomattox at the surrender. Returning home, he resumed his agricultural labors. He continued as a farmer until his death, in 1912. He married Elizabeth Hartley, who was born at Yadkin College, a daughter of Thomas W. and Martha (Gobble) Hartley. She survived her husband, and is now living with a daughter in Advance, Davie County, this state. She has reared seven children, namely: William J., the special subject of this sketch; Nora, wife of C. M. Sheets, of Wilkesboro; Georgina, wife of C. J. Taylor, of Advance; Tullia, wife of William Poindexter, of Winston Salem; Thomas J., a well known banker of National City Bank of New York City; Guler, and May.

After leaving Yadkin College, where he was educated, William J. Byerly, in 1892, went to Lexington, Davidson County, where he was employed as a bookkeeper in the Bank of Lexington for three years. Going from there in 1895 to Louisburg, North Carolina, and accepted the position of cashier. He organized the Farmers & Merchants Bank, and gained an experience that has since been of inestimable value to him. Locating at Mount Airy in 1905 Mr. Byerly made good use of the knowledge he had previously obtained by organizing the Bank of Mount Airy, of which he has since been the president, in that capacity managing its affairs with wisdom and discretion. He had, however, before that year, organized two institutions of a similar nature, in 1901 having established at Mocksville the Bank of Davie and Bank of French Broad at Marshall in which he is a director, and in 1902 having organized, at Taylorsville, the Bank of Alexander, which he has since served as vice president.

Mr. Byerly is likewise president of the Bank of Yadkin, at Yadkinville, which he organized in 1905, and is a director in several other banking institutions, including the Bank of Stokes County, at Danbury, and the Bank of Wilkes, at Wilkesboro, both of which he organized in 1907; and

the Commercial and Farmers Bank at Rural Hall, and the Commercial and Savings Bank at Booneville, both of which he organized in 1908. Mr. Byerly is also a director of the North Carolina Granite Corporation, and as a stockholder is financially interested in various other corporations. Faithful to the trusts and confidence reposed in him, he gives his personal attention to the various organizations with which he is connected, allowing nothing to escape his observation that would advance their financial status and prosperity.

Mr. Byerly married Miss May R. Leonard, of Lexington, in 1898, a daughter of W. C. B. and Mollie Leonard. Mrs. Byerly died in 1916. Mr. Byerly is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is serving as steward.

JACOB CICERO TISE. At an early hour on October 13, 1917, the lifework of Mr. Jacob Cicero Tise of Winston-Salem came to its close. But, as one who has known him long wrote at the time, "this is not the end. The good which he has done will live on. How much useful work he has done and what influences for good have found their source in his mind and heart will appear greater in the years to come when viewed in distant retrospection."

It is doubtful if any resident of North Carolina entered business at an earlier age then Jacob Cicero Tise. He was a bona fide merchant when only ten years of age. His father was backing him, and of course exercising more or less supervision over his activities. However, he showed keen business instincts from the start and for a great many years occupied one of the leading mercantile establishments of Winston. He long ago retired from the role of merchant and afterwards concerned himself with extensive real estate interests, becoming proprietor of the famous Vade Mecum Spring and tourist resort north of Winston-Salem.

His life and growth were almost contemporaneous with that of his native and beloved city. Born at Winston October 24, 1855, he had been an important factor in its activities for more than half a century. Although the meridian seemed hardly passed he had left little undone to complete the life task of a real man.

By birth and training he was well endowed for a career of usefulness. His parents made for themselves and their children a typical American home of their day, from which most of our strong men have come—a home where industry, economy, integrity and religion were taught and practiced.

His father, Jacob Tise, was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, December 13, 1817, came to Salem when a young man, and there served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith and carriage making trade. After becoming a master workman he bought property in the new Town of Winston. He put up his shop on the forks at the junction of Main and Liberty Street. That shop was the home of high class workmanship and many well built wagons and carriages were made there. His home was directly across Main Street from the shop, and the old house is still standing, though it has been removed from its original location. Jacob Tise, Sr., was a very successful business man and one of the pioneers of Winston. Out of the proceeds of his business he bought property, including the block east of and across Main Street from the postoffice. At that time only two buildings stood on this block. Besides wagon and carriage building he was a merchant, and he continued his useful and honorable career in the city until his death at the age of eighty-seven. Jacob Tise married Margaret Kiser. She was born November 19, 1825, daughter of Henry and Betty (Ripple) Kiser. Henry Kiser was a son of Tandy Kiser, who operated an extensive plantation and had upwards of a 100 slaves in his service. His last years were spent on his farm near Rural Hall in Forsyth County. Henry Kiser also owned and occupied a large farm five miles from Germanton in Stokes County. He and his wife lived there until death overtook them when upwards of ninety years of age. Mrs. Jacob Tise died in March, 1915, when eighty-nine years old. She was a greatly beloved woman and one of the oldest residents of Winston at the time of her death. She reared four children: Mary J., who married Sihon A. Ogburn, of Winston-Salem, Martha Ann, who became the wife of John H. Masten, Charles H., now deceased, and Jacob Cicero.

The school from which Jacob Cicero Tise received most of his early instruction was known as Liberty Academy. Its sessions were held in a log cabin. The seats were made of slab benches and as the furnishings throughout were most primitive, the instruction was also confined to the fundamentals.

His entrance into merchandising at the age of ten years has already been referred to. Probably wishing to encourage good business practices in his boy, his father set aside a small portion of a building on the northeast corner of Liberty and Third streets, and the stock presided over by young Tise consisted of ginger cakes and beer. The beer was made by his mother from molasses. The cakes and beer were of excellent quality, and the boy had no difficulty in disposing of the entire stock every day. It was a money making institution and in a short time, when more room was required, a partition was removed and the business took its first step of progress. A stock of general merchandise was installed and afterwards the trade was extended to farm implements. The father shared in the profits with his boy, but the latter was in active charge, and at the age of twenty-two became an independent merchant. After that he sold goods in Winston on a very successful scale until 1892. In that year he retired from merchandising and gave all his attention to the handling of real estate. He bought, improved and sold both city and suburban lots, and was successful himself and did much to develop some hitherto neglected portions of Winston-Salem.

In 1900 he organized a stock company and bought the Vade Mecum Springs property of 3,000 acres, located in Stokes County. A few years later Mr. Tise became sole proprietor, and thereafter expended upwards of $100,000 in improving and beautifying this wonderful springs resort, which travelers far and wide have visited and which is one of the most celebrated places of its kind in North Carolina.

On November 5, 1884, Mr. Tise married Miss Laura Ellen Miller at Riverside, North Carolina. Their lives blended into a union of perfect helpfulness, congeniality and happiness. A cultivated voice, rich in expression of sacred music, which she possessed, had its influence in leading him to her own church. He loved music and had appreciation for the beautiful in art and nature alike. Mrs. Tise was born in Clemmons Township of Forsyth County, a daughter of John W. Miller, who was born on the same farm, a granddaughter

of John Miller, and a great-granddaughter of John Miller, a native of Germany. This last John Miller moved to England and spent the rest of his live there. He reared three children, John, Frederick and Elizabeth. They inherited considerable property from their father and all of them came to America and located in North Carolina. Mrs. Tise's grandfather, John Miller, bought some large tracts of land bordering Yadkin River in what was then Stokes County. Many slaves were employed to operate this land. He also improved the power on the Yadkin River, erecting a flour and saw mill whose wheels were kept turning many years and gave a notable service in furnishing provision and lumber for a large district. The John Miller residence in Clemmons Township overlooked the Yadkin River, and that was his home until his death at an advanced age. Grandfather John Miller married Elizabeth McBride, also a native of England. They reared eight children: Nicholas, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Mary, Patty, Nancy, John and Thomas. John W. Miller, father of Mrs. Tise, grew up in Clemmons Township, attended the public schools, and succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead. He also had numerous slaves until the outbreak of the war. He operated his land for general farming and also conducted the mills established by his father. He remained in that community until his death. John W. Miller married Eliza Ward, who was born in Davie County, North Carolina, a daughter of Levin Ward. Levin Ward was a native of England, came to America when a young man, and settled in Davie County and acquired some large tracts of land, which were operated with slave labor. He continued a resident of Davie County until his death. Levin Ward's first wife, the grandmother of Mrs. Tise, was a Miss Brook, who died in early life, leaving just one daughter. Mrs. John W. Miller died when ninety-one years of age. She reared ten children: Elizabeth, Thomas, Minnie, Wesley, Martha, William, Virginia, Cenie, Laura E. (Mrs. Tise), and Dora. Mrs. Tise's father was a member of the Moravian Church while her mother was a Methodist.

While it is important that the above facts should be included as the main essentials of biographical outline, it remains to describe more adequately the personal character of the late Mr. Tise. Fortunately this has been well done by one whose words have already been quoted. This sketch may well conclude with the appreciation penned by the same writer:

"Few indeed are men gifted with a mind more alert, a memory more accurate, a judgment better balanced, or a comprehension more complete than he possessed. Equally facile with mind or hand he could organize, direct or execute works of great variety and importance. Early in life he was a merchant, and enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful salesman of his day. Later he turned to manufacturing and achieved success equally marked. Still later he saw the need of broadening the markets of his city and turned to the building of warehouses and threw his wonderful personality and rare gifts of trade into our near and remote territory, where he is today best remembered as the farmers friend at the great tobacco market of Winston-Salem.

"His faith in the growth of his city and Piedmont, North Carolina, was instinctive and without faltering grew with passing years. By acquiring and improving real estate, he early in life laid a foundation for a fortune. No city ever had a more loyal supporter nor one who enjoyed its growth more thoroughly. Fortunate in his own undertakings, he was equally happy over the success of others; and if ever one to whom he has given disinterested advice had accepted his clear vision of the future, hundreds of us would gather at his bier today to acknowledge him our benefactor.

"Since he has passed away there is a void in our community which will not soon be filled. We shall miss the genial smile and cordial greeting he had for all—the rich and poor alike; we shall miss his fluent and sparkling conversation, his warm welcome in the home, and his familiar presence in the channels of our city's life, where business and pleasure meet and mingle together.

"A perfect faith in God sustained him to the end and made his last days his happiest and best. His was a well rounded career; but until the veil shall be withdrawn, it will seem to those who knew him and loved him that his life was far too short."

JAMES ANDERSON LONG. One of the most prominent and influential citizens of Roxboro, James Anderson Long, Jr., still belongs to the younger generation of business men. He belongs to that class of representative men who while promoting their individual interests also advance the general welfare, and who, while energetic and enterprising in business life also give freely of their energies and assistance in public matters. While his career has not been a lengthy one, it has been featured by a quick rise to leadership, and at the present Mr. Long is president of the Roxboro Cotton Mill and vice president of the Peoples Bank.

Mr. Long was born at Roxboro, North Carolina, August 15, 1885, and is a son of James Anderson and Laura Rebecca (Thompson) Long. His father was born in Person County, North Carolina, May 23, 1841, a son of Ratliff and Mary (Walters) Long. He was given a common school education and began life as a farmer, but the Civil war came on to interrupt his career and he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, C. S. A., in which he rose to the rank of sergeant. Later in life he became major on the staff of Gen. Julian S. Carr, United Confederate Veterans. When the war closed he resumed his farming operations, but his interests gradually extended to other fields, he becoming president of the Peoples Bank of Roxboro and of the two Roxboro Cotton Mills, and owner of the Loch Lily Roller Flour and Grist Mills, Saw Mills and Planing Mills. Mr. Long has been prominently before the public in many positions of civic trust. As early as 1885 he was a member of the North Carolina House of Representatives from Person County, and in 1889, 1901, 1905 and 1909 was elected to the State Senate. He was appointed by Governor Kitchin a member of the State Building Commission to supervise the erection of the State Administration Building provided for by the Legislature of 1911, and was elected by Col. Ashley Horne as a member of the committee to supervise the erection of the monument to the North Carolina Women of the Confederacy, presented by Colonel Horne to the State, to be erected in Capitol Square, Raleigh. He belongs to the Methodist Church, is a trustee of the Methodist Orphanage, belongs to the board of trustees of Trinity College, and is chairman of the board of trustees of Greensboro Female College. In 1882 he married Laura Rebecca Thompson, and they became the parents of three children.

James Anderson Long, Jr., received his early education in the public schools of Roxboro, following which he became a student at Trinity College, from which institution he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In that same year he was tendered and accepted a position as assistant cashier of the Peoples Bank of Roxboro and remained with that banking house during the remainder of 1905 and a part of 1906. He then transferred his services to the Roxboro Cotton Mill, as assistant treasurer, and in January, 1916, was elected to the presidency and still continues therein. He has discharged the duties of his post in a manner that has caused the business to flourish and develop, and in the meantime has also retained an interest in the Peoples Bank, of which he is now vice president. Among the civic labors accomplished by Mr. Long may be mentioned those in connection with his position as a member of the board of education of Person County, a post which he fills at this time.

Mr. Long was married November 9, 1912, to Ann Elizabeth (Bickford) of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. They have three children: James Anderson III, Robert Edgar and Max Bickford. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the Edgar Long Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is serving as steward.

WILLIAM LEROY VAUGHAN'S record as a lawyer has been a brilliant one, and has brought him steady promotion to the better honors and rewards of the profession and of public life. He has practiced at Washington since his admission to the bar.

Mr. Vaughan was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, January 29, 1880, a son of William Thomas and Martha Eleanor (Gray) Vaughan, who were substantial farming people in Halifax County. Mr. Vaughan received his earlier education in the grammar and high schools of his native county, also attended Scotland Neck Academy and Wake Forest College, where he graduated as Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1902 and in 1906 received the Master of Arts degree. For several years he taught school, a year and a half of that time being instructor of English in Wake Forest College. He took his law studies at Wake Forest, graduating from the law department in August, 1907. In January, 1908, he began active practice at Washington, and devoted himself to the law until September, 1909. At that date the Board of Education appointed him county superintendent of schools and he was again in educational work until he resigned the office in 1913. He then became associated with N. L. Simmons, under the name Simmons & Vaughan, but in November, 1914, was elected to the office of judge of the county recorder's court and was reelected in 1916. Besides his public duties he is now handling a general legal practice alone and is attorney for the Washington-Beaufort Land Company, the Washington Building and Loan Association and for the First National Bank of Washington.

Mr. Vaughan is a member of the Beaufort County Bar Association, is deacon in the First Baptist Church and teacher of the Baraca Class, is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On December 20, 1910, he married Miss Carolina Virginia Simmons, of Washington. They have two sons: William LeRoy, Jr., and Enoch Simmons.

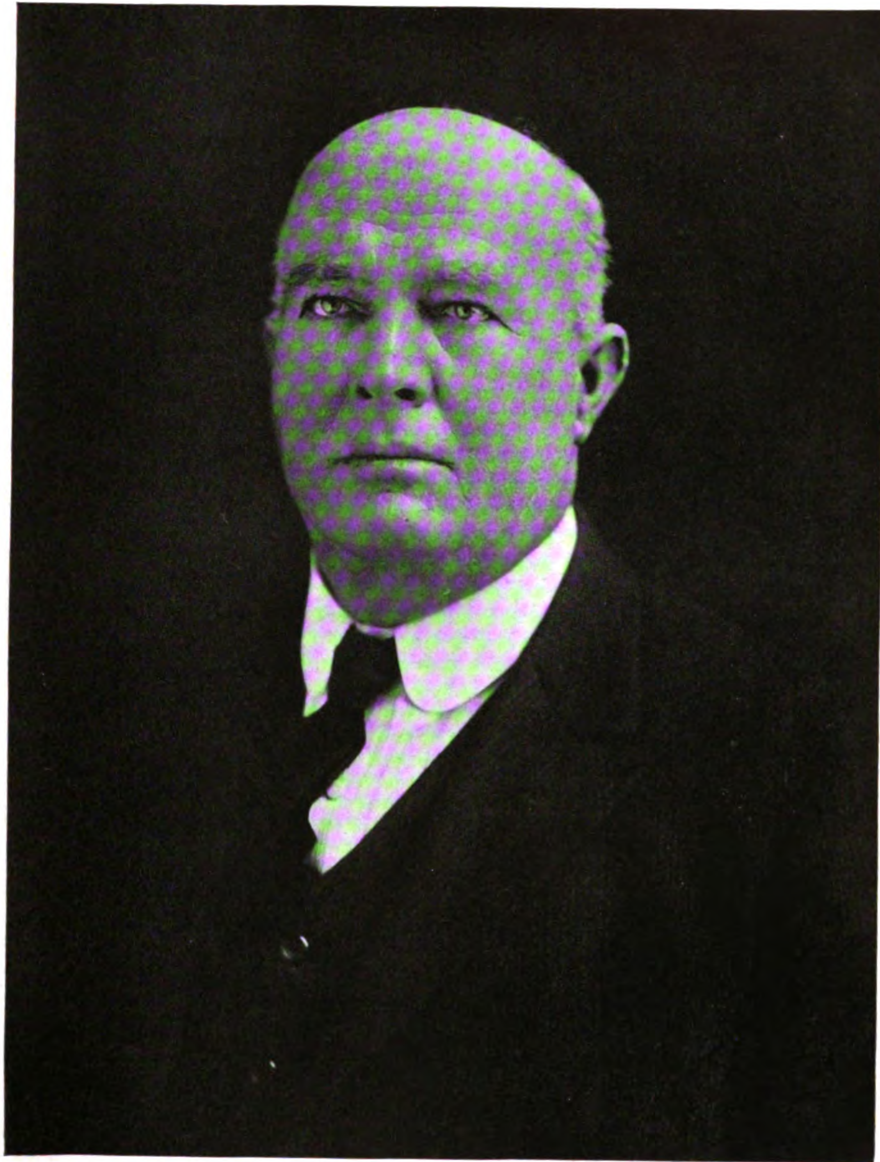
JOSEPH B. SPARGER. An able and worthy representative of the horticultural interests of Surry County, Joseph B. Sparger is officially identified with two of the most extensive and successful business organizations of this part of the state, being a director and general manager of the Sparger Orchard Company and president of the State Mountain Orchard Company. He is a resident of Mount Airy but was born on a farm lying four miles east of Mount Airy, where his father, William Sparger, Jr., was also born, his birth having occurred in 1833.

William Sparger, Sr., grandfather of Joseph B. Sparger, was also born on this parental homestead, the farm of which his father hewed from the wilderness, having bought this tract of wild land soon after coming to North Carolina from Holland, his native country. His brothers and sisters, of whom he had many, all changed their surnames, it is believed, from its original form, "Wolfenbarger" to "Sparger," and all but two of his brothers migrated to Ohio. William Sparger, Sr., continued a resident of Surry County, and after reaching manhood settled in Mount Airy. There were at that time no railroads in the state, and he embarked in business as a freighter, with teams transporting produce of all kinds to Fayetteville, then known as Cross Roads, on the return trip bringing a load of merchandise. While thus engaged, in 1834, he was robbed on the road, and murdered. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Bryson, was born, it is thought, in Virginia. She survived him more than half a century, living to be nearly ninety years old. She was the mother of three sons and four daughters, as follows: James, John, William, Sally, Joyce, Mary and Jane.

William Sparger, Jr., a little lad, scarce a year old when his father died, was brought up on the home farm, and early in life served an apprenticeship at the miller's trade, an occupation that later exempted him from service in the Confederate army. Accumulating some money, he subsequently invested in land, buying land which included a part of his grandfather's original estate, situated four miles east of Mount Airy. During the progress of the Civil war, he operated J. W. Brower's grist mill in Hamburg, continuing its management a number of years. Assuming then the possession of his farm, he was there employed in agricultural pursuits until his death, July, 1915. He married Sarah Witcher, a native of Carroll County, Virginia. She passed to the life beyond in 1912, leaving six children, namely: Allen L., William S., Joseph B., James A., Mary and Joyce.

Acquiring his early education in the district schools, and the public schools of Mount Airy, Joseph B. Sparger was fitted for a teacher at the Oak Ridge Institute, in Guilford County. Entering upon a professional career, he taught school four years, and then decided to make a change in his occupation. Locating in Mount Airy, Mr. Sparger embarked in the hardware business, and in addition became a manufacturer of chairs, and dressed lumber. Being successful in the management of these enterprises, he continued both until 1909.

In the meantime Mr. Sparger had become actively interested in the culture of fruits, a branch of horticulture with which he is very familiar, and now, as director and general manager of the Sparger Orchard Company superintends the growing and fruit gathering of 30,000 productive apple and peach trees, while as president of the State Moun-



J B Sparger

tain Orchard Company, which owns 800 acres of mountain fruit land, he is kept busily employed at his favorite industry.

Mr. Sparger married, in 1892, Miss Bettie Case, who was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Prathen) Case. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Sparger four children have been born, namely: Margaret, Randall W., Collier B., and Eloise. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sparger are members of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Politically Mr. Sparger is identified with the republican party, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He has served as chairman of the board of county commissioners, and as a delegate to numerous district, county and state conventions. During the time that he was chairman of the board of county commissioners the county voted 10 per cent for good roads and built one of the best courthouses in the state at the cost of $120,000. Seventy steel and concrete bridges were also built in the county. Having the county demonstrated for improved farming industries and an assistant lady county demonstrator to improve such industries as canning fruit, etc., was due to Mr. Sparger's influence.

HON. GIDEON HILL HASTINGS. One of the foremost members of the Winston-Salem bar, Hon. Gideon Hill Hastings, has won his position through no happy chance. His career from the time he left college halls has been one of constant application and sturdy industry, of success well and worthily won. Besides serving a large clientage he has also accepted the call of public responsibilities and made an efficient record while a member of the Legislature.

He was born on a farm in Abbotts Creek Township of Forsyth County, and his ancestors came out of England, first locating in New England, and from there going to Pennsylvania. Some of the later generations spelled the name Hasten. Mr. Hastings' grandfather was born either in Pennsylvania or in Granville County, North Carolina. From the latter locality he removed to Stokes County, buying land in Abbotts Creek Township. He had some slaves and worked his farm with their labor. In that community he continued to live the rest of his days. He married a Miss McElroy.

John Hastings, father of Gideon H., was born in 1812. He became a man of substantial means and distinguished himself by much enterprise. He bought upwards of six hundred acres at the junction of the roads leading from Salisbury to Danbury and from Winston to Greensboro. To accommodate the large traffic passing this crossroads point he kept both a tavern and a store. In 1860 he sold the tavern and with it about 150 acres of land. Soon afterward he built a large country home about a mile northeast of the old tavern, and there applied himself entirely to farming. This was his home until his death in 1886, at the age of seventy-four. His first wife was Susan Payne, who was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, daughter of Franklin Payne. She died in 1874. The mother of Gideon H. Hastings was Louisa Whicker. She was born in Forsyth County, daughter of Oliphant and Jane (Wilson) Whicker. She died in 1917. They reared three children: Bertha, Gideon H. and Rabah L. Bertha is the wife of C. R. Atkins. Rabah L. now occupies the old homestead and lives with his mother. By his first marriage John Hastings had five children, named Jane, Julia, Almah, Constantine B. and John R.

The early environment to which he was accustomed as a boy Mr. Hastings found in the rural district where his father had his farming interests. There he attended a rural school, afterward Kernersville High School, and his education was continued through Yadkin Valley Institute at Boonville and in Elon College. Teaching was one of his early experiences, and by that vocation he earned some of the means which enabled him to prepare for the bar. He taught his first term of school in Abbotts Creek Township. For one year he had charge of the graded schools in Kernersville.

Mr. Hastings studied law at Wake Forest College and in the Nashville Law School. He graduated from the latter school in 1900 and was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1901. In 1902 Mr. Hastings removed to Winston and since that date has been steadily increasing his reputation as a reliable and safe counselor and a lawyer who gives an efficient service to every interest intrusted to his charge.

In 1902, the year he began practice at Winston, Mr. Hastings married Miss Betty Linville. Mrs. Hastings was born at Kernersville in Forsyth County, daughter of William S. and Mary Linville. Two children have been born to their union, Louise and Elizabeth.

For years Mr. Hastings has been a leader in the democratic party in his section of the state. He was chairman of the executive committee in 1907-08. For six years he served as municipal judge of Winston-Salem, and in 1905 was elected a member of the State Legislature. While in the Legislature he was a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on state institutions and of several minor committees. He is a member of Salem Lodge No. 27, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Twin City Camp No. 27, Woodmen of the World, and Kernersville Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

WILLIAM LOUIS POTEAT. A scientist and Christian educator, William Louis Poteat has been president of that old and honored North Carolina institution of higher learning, Wake Forest College, since June 22, 1905. He has been identified with the college in some capacity beginning as a tutor, for over thirty-five years. His work and attainments have made his name widely known not only over his native state but in various American centers of learning.

He was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, October 20, 1856, a son of Capt. James and Julia A. (McNeill) Poteat. His father, also a native of Caswell County, was a substantial planter in that section of the state. His brother, Edwin McNeill Poteat, 1903-18 was president of Furman University at Greenville, South Carolina, resigning in June, 1918, and was a recognized leader in the Southern Baptist Convention. His sister, Miss Ida Poteat, has been Professor of Art in Meredith College since its founding in 1899.

As a boy William Louis Poteat was instructed by private tutors in his father's home. He was prepared for college in Miss Lowndes' school in Yanceyville, and from 1872 to 1877, excepting the session 1873-74, was a student in Wake Forest College, where he graduated in the classical course and with the degree B. A. In 1889 the college conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. Other scholastic honors have come to him in later years. Baylor University of Waco, Texas, honored him with the degree LL. D. in 1905, and he received a similar honor from the University of North Carolina in 1906.

His first intention was to take up the legal profession, and he began the study of law, but in the year following his graduation from Wake Forest he was appointed a tutor, in 1878, and since that year has been continuously a member of the faculty of instruction. In 1880 he was made assistant professor of natural history, and in 1883 took the chair of biology, which he still holds in addition to his executive responsibilities as president.

In the meantime he has pursued his special studies, spending a short time in the Zoological Institute of the University of Berlin, and also took courses in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. He is a member of the North Carolina Academy of Sciences, of which he was president in 1902, and is author of "Laboratory and Pulpit," published in 1901, and of "The New Peace," published in 1915. For years he has been a lecturer on scientific and religious subjects.

From April, 1897, to May, 1899, he was a member of the North Carolina State Board of Examiners and in 1914 a member of the Special Freight Rate Commission. In March, 1900, he was lecturer on the Gay Foundation at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, during 1904-05 was Brooks lecturer on science and religion in the Hamilton Theological Seminary at Hamilton, New York, and in 1915 Lewis Holland lecturer in the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas. In 1897 he was president of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly, and in 1903 was elected president of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. He has contributed a number of his writings to scientific and religious journals.

On June 24, 1881, he married Miss Emma J. Purefoy of Wake Forest, a daughter of Rev. A. F. Purefoy.

JAMES ARTHUR SPRINGER is one of the oldest men from the standpoint of continuous identification in the coal industry of North Carolina. He has had his home at Wilmington for many years, and is widely known as president of the Springer Coal Company, and is also actively identified with banks and other enterprises.

He was born in Aroostook County, Maine, December 16, 1847, a son of James Hobart and Clara (Watson) Springer. His father was a lumber manufacturer, and from Maine brought his family to North Carolina in 1855, spending two years in Martin County, and again coming to the state in 1860.

James A. Springer was educated chiefly in the schools of North Carolina, and after the war he engaged in the coal business, and in 1873 established the Springer Coal Company, which he incorporated in 1905. He is president of that company, is president and treasurer and was organizer of the Independent Ice Company of Wilmington, a business that was established in 1901, is a director of the Murchison National Bank, of the People's Savings Bank, of the Delgado Mills, and is secretary of the Cape Fear Machine Works.

His active co-operation goes with every civic and benevolent movement in his home city and state. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Oakdale Cemetery Company and is a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington.

On November 27, 1873, Mr. Springer married Miss Agnes L. Struthers, of Columbus County, North Carolina. Their two sons are now grown and active business men. Horace David is in New York City, while Samuel Jennings is with the Springer Coal Company and is treasurer of the company.

CHARLES A. HINES. By his capable service as an attorney and a record of obligations and responsibilities fully performed and capably discharged Mr. Hines has for a number of years been recognized as one of Greensboro's most useful and honored citizens. He is a native of Guilford County, has spent all his active career here, and represents one of the old and honored family names.

Mr. Hines was born on a farm in Madison Township of Guilford County. The earliest generations of the family were from Virginia. His great-grandfather died at Norfolk, Virginia, while the War of 1812 was in progress and at a time when that city was quarantined because of yellow fever. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was William Hines, a native of Norfolk, who in young manhood came to Guilford County, and developed a large plantation in Madison Township. Eventually his accumulations were represented by hundreds of acres of land and prior to the war he owned many slaves who cultivated his fields and did the various industries of the plantation. He died when eighty years of age. Grandfather Hines married Mary Lilly DeVault. Her name suggests French origin, but her immediate ancestors must have lived in the Netherlands, since she was trained to speak the Dutch language and always read faithfully her Dutch Bible. She died at the age of seventy-eight, the mother of ten sons and five daughters. Eight of the sons grew to maturity, five of them, Ezekiel D., Gideon D., Alfred, Newton and William, being soldiers in the Confederate army. Alfred and Newton gave up their lives as sacrifices to the cause.

Ezekiel DeVault Hines was born in Madison Township in 1836. He had a district school education, also attended Monticello Academy, but instead of adopting a profession he determined to devote himself to farming. He was thus engaged when the war broke out and he enlisted and served in a Confederate regiment, as did his other four brothers, and added something to the luster of the family military record. After the war he resumed farming, buying 300 acres from his father and in the course of time he had one of the well improved and valuable farms of Madison Township. He erected good buildings, kept his cultivation up to the most advanced standards and methods, and enjoyed high repute among his neighbors and friends. He died at the age of sixty-four years. The maiden name of his wife was Isabel Wright, who was born in Rockingham County, a daughter of Josiah T. and Mary Jane (Moore) Wright. Mrs. Isabel Hines is now living in Raleigh. She reared four children, named Charles A., Lacy D., Hattie, wife of L. R. Fair, and Paisley T.

Charles A. Hines' earliest recollections are all of the home farm. While a boy he attended district schools, was a student in Jefferson Academy, at Elon College, and from there entered the law department of the University of North Carolina. Mr. Hines was licensed to practice in February, 1908, and the subsequent ten years have been busy ones and fruitful in experience and have brought him to a position of leadership in one of the principal cities of the state. During the first two years of his law practice he was associated with Judge Shaw.

In November, 1912, Mr. Hines married Miss Ida Edwards Winstead, who was born at Roxboro, Person County, North Carolina, daughter of S. B. and Ida (Satterfield) Winstead. Mr. and Mrs. Hines have one daughter, Dorothy Byrd.

Along with the law Mr. Hines has combined an active interest and a dutiful attention to public affairs and politics. He is chairman of the executive committee of the democratic party in Guilford County and is a member of the State Executive Committee. Fraternally he is affiliated with Corinthian Lodge No. 342, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Greensboro Council No. 13, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Greensboro Camp No. 26. Woodmen of the World, and is commandant of the local camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

CORNELIUS MONROE VANSTORY. The City of Greensboro has long recognized in Cornelius Monroe Vanstory one of its ablest and public spirited citizens as well as one of its most capable business men. Mr. Vanstory has never desired to figure in public life through the medium of politics, and has rendered his chief service in those positions and capacities which are usually without any remuneration and involve unlimited work which oftentimes goes absolutely unappreciated. Mr. Vanstory is one of the most prominent Masons of North Carolina.

He was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, a son of John Henry and Kate B. (Gordon) Vanstory. Grandfather Dr. Cornelius M. Vanstory was for many years a practicing physician in Guilford County. He was descended from a family of sturdy Hollanders. John H. Vanstory was a North Carolina farmer and spent all his life in Guilford County. His wife was a daughter of Woodson and Mary (Greene) Gordon. Her grandfather Gordon served as a general in the Revolutionary war.

Cornelius M. Vanstory grew up in the atmosphere of the country, had a good business education, and when a young man sought the bigger and broader opportunities of commercial life. At Greensboro he entered merchandising, acquired a thorough experience and then founded the Vanstory clothing business which has grown and prospered and is now one of the largest enterprises of its kind in Guilford County. Out of his success as a merchant Mr. Vanstory has extended his interests to other fields and has acquired a large amount of city property. He is a director of the Greensboro National Bank, a member of the Board of Examiners of the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, is a member of the firm of Vanstory & Balsley, real estate, and is a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club of the Young Men's Christian Association.

His affiliations with Masonry deserve a brief paragraph by themselves. He is a member of Corinthian Lodge No. 542, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; of Chorazen Chapter No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; of Greensboro Council No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, of which he is past grand commander; Carolina Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite at Charlotte; Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charlotte and also Haji Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine at New York. In 1915-16 he served as grand commander of the National Knights Templar of the United States. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home of North Carolina.

Mr. Vanstory is also affiliated with Greensboro Lodge No. 602, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is now exalted ruler, and is a past chancellor of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias.

As a public spirited citizen there has been nothing in Mr. Vanstory's life which would expose him to the slightest danger of being held up as a "slacker." He has always been willing to do his part, though practical politics has never been a really congenial field. He was for several years a member of the City School Board, and during the present war with Germany in 1917-18 he holds a position through appointment and commission from Governor Bickett as chairman of the Council of Defense for Guilford County, chairman of the committee on transportation, and chairman of the county food administration.

November 17, 1887, Mr. Vanstory married Miss Cora McLane Moore. She was born in Greensboro, daughter of Maj. James Robert and Narcisa (Unthank) McLane. Her father, Major McLane, was an attorney and for several years a member of the Greensboro bar and prominent in public affairs. During the war he served as a member of the Confederate Congress. Mrs. Vanstory was the adopted daughter of W. S. Moore. To their marriage have been born the following children: Robert Moore, who is in the artillery service, United States army, at Camp Zachary Taylor; Mary Carolina, Ruth McLane, Jennie Scales, Cornelius M., Jr., and William A. Mary is the wife of E. C. Elzemeyer and Ruth married R. R. King, Jr., and has one daughter, the only grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Vanstory.

REV. ERNEST HALL STOCKTON is secretary and treasurer for the Southern Province of the Moravian Church in America and is also secretary of the congregation of the United Brethren of Salem and vicinity. He has spent his life in Western North Carolina, and his people have for generations been actively identified with the Moravian Church both in this state and in Pennsylvania. Some of his ancestors were among the pioneer Moravians in Western North Carolina.

Mr. Stockton was born at Salem on August 28, 1876. His great-grandfather, Daughty Stockton, was born probably in the State of New Jersey of English ancestry. He was a pioneer in North Carolina, and owned and occupied a farm on the state road between Winston and Greensboro. He married a Miss Perkins. Grandfather John Branch Stockton was born on the old farm in Forsyth County and became a merchant at Kernersville in that county. After some years he removed to Winston-Salem and kept a general store there until his death, at the age of sixty-three. He married Martha McGehee. She was born at Farmville in Prince Edward County, Virginia, daughter of Micajah and Martha (Venable) McGehee. Her parents on coming to North Carolina settled near Madison in Rockingham County. John B. Stockton and wife had six sons: Joseph H., William D., Charles B., Nathan G., John G. and Madison D.

John Gilliam Stockton, father of Ernest H. was born on a farm near Kernersville in Forsyth County October 20, 1855. From the farm he came in early youth to Salem to clerk in the store of his brother, and after a few years engaged in the confectionery business for himself on Main Street. His store was near the Court House. Later

he entered the employ of D. H. King, in the coal and ice business, and continued to be associated with Mr. King until his death in 1893, at the age of thirty-eight. He was married in 1875 to Florence Estelle Hall.

Florence Estelle Hall was born at Salem, daughter of William Henry and Ernestine Augusta (Veirling) Hall and sister of Rev. James Ernest Hall, a sketch of whom appears in this work.

John G. Stockton and wife reared four children: Ernest Hall, Gertrude E., Florence E. and John D.

Ernest Hall Stockton had the advantages of the public schools as a boy, but at the early age of fifteen became self supporting. He was employed by the Roanoke & Southern Railway Company, and later was with the Norfolk & Western Railroad. He was continuously in railroad service until he resigned to accept his present responsibilities with the Moravian Church of North Carolina.

Rev. Mr. Stockton was married December 14, 1897, to Miss Minnie Louise Tesh. She was born at Salem, daughter of Romulus and Louisa (Teague) Tesh. Mr. and Mrs. Stockton have six children: Flavella, Blanche, Edwin, Carrie May, Mary and Gertrude. Mr. Stockton is affiliated with Salem Lodge No. 289, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

William Pepper Phillips has been identified with the cotton mill industry in North Carolina since boyhood, learning it as a boy operative, and for the past twenty-five years has been identified with The Erwin Cotton Mills Company in their extensive plant and manufactories at West Durham

Mr. Phillips was born in Alamance County, North Carolina, November 2, 1863, a son of James and Rebecca (Turner) Phillips. His father was a farmer. The son grew up on a farm, living in a country community until he was twenty-one, and his education was largely secured through a private school conducted by William Thompson, a well known educator of that day. He entered a cotton mill and spent three years in the carding department and from there entered the dye house, and it has been in the dyeing branches of the business that he has gained his chief fame as an expert. He has been and for twenty-five years was an overseer of dye houses. He moved to Durham, North Carolina, in April, 1893, and was chief dyer for the Erwin Cotton Mills Company until 1907, when he was appointed superintendent of Mill No. 1. His services have also been required in a number of the other mills owned by The Erwin Company, and he is undoubtedly one of the most prominent men in cotton mill circles in North Carolina today.

Mr. Phillips has exerted himself in a public spirited way toward the upbuilding of his community at West Durham, is chairman of the board of deacons in the Baptist Church there, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. May 19, 1889, he married Mary Elizabeth Edwards of Orange County, North Carolina. They became the parents of eight children, Lucile, William Pepper, Jr., Callie Rebecca, Mary Elizabeth, Edward L., Catherine, Margaret Jasemine, and Elmina, who died at the age of twelve years.

Henry Clay Stokes. It is both encouraging and interesting to trace a career fulfilling ambitious hopes that has had for its foundation stones industry and business integrity. There may be little of romance to adorn either, but the satisfying results that accrue will far outdistance those won through a young man's easier choice, or his less conscientious attitude in relation to his dealings with his fellow men. Among Hartford's prominent, useful and truly representative citizens none are held in higher regard than Henry Clay Stokes, who is president of the Farmers Bank & Trust Company of Hertford. He is a Hertford "boy" and there have been many who have watched with commendation his steady advance from a minor place in a business house to one that places him at the head of one of the important financial institutions of Eastern North Carolina.

Henry Clay Stokes was born at Hertford, North Carolina, November 12, 1876. His parents were Henry Clay and Elizabeth (Tow) Stokes. The father has been engaged in business at Hertford for many years, as an undertaker, harness manufacturer and in other lines, one of the city's honorable, dependable men.

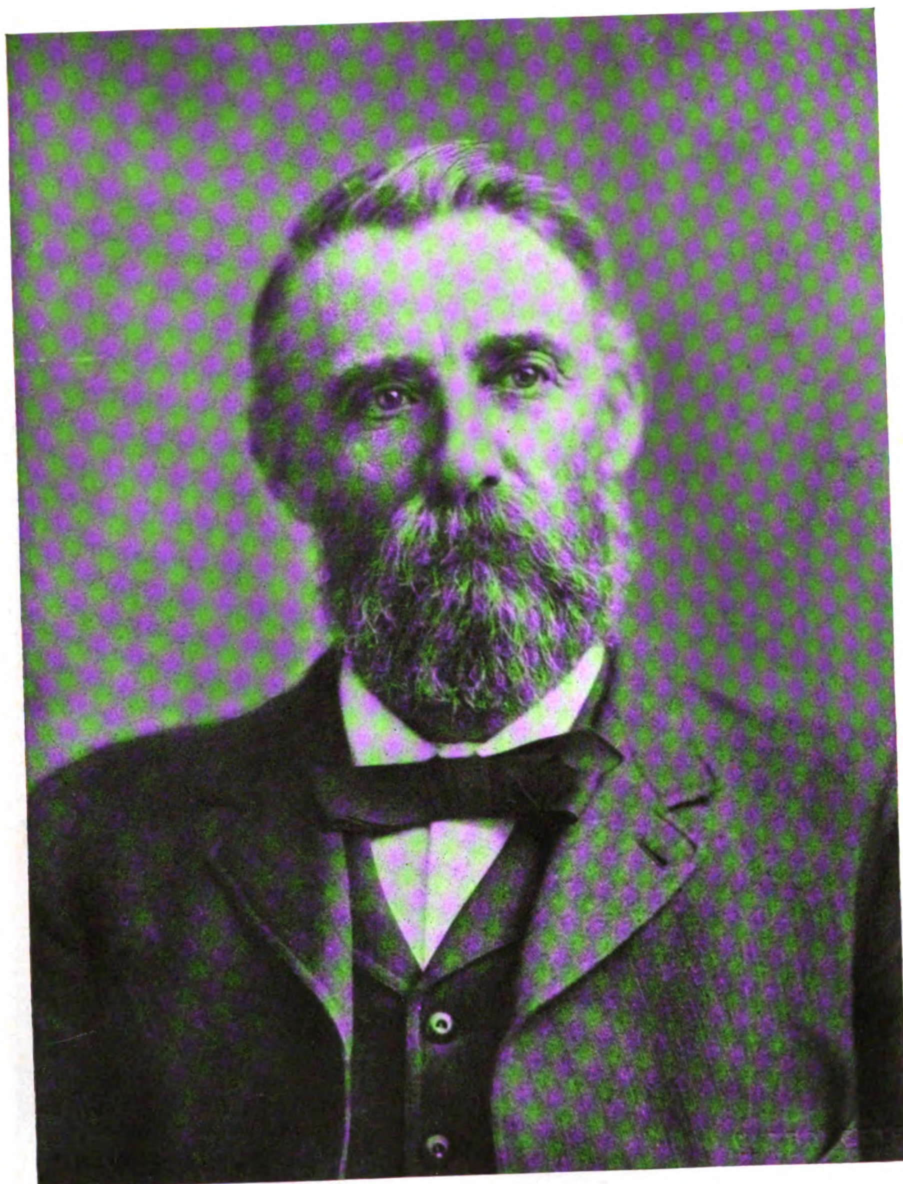
Educational facilities have never been lacking in Hertford since its village days and in the boyhood and youth of Mr. Stokes Hertford Academy offered many advantages. When fifteen years old the youth accepted a clerkship with M. H. White & Company, general merchants, and through industry and integrity was soon promoted as his business ability became more and more evident and finally he became a member of the firm, the style later becoming White & Company. Mr. Stokes was recognized as one of the city's most able merchants and an important factor in the commercial life of Hertford.

Later Mr. Stokes turned his attention to the financial field and with other capitalists organized the Farmers Bank & Trust Company, of which he has since been president. He is interested also in the Hertford Hardware & Supply Company, of which he is vice president, and in minor enterprises of more or less importance. In all of these concerns and in his activities in other directions his actions have been characterized by the adherence to principles which have won for him the unqualified respect and confidence of his fellow men.

Mr. Stokes was married September 7, 1915, to Miss Ruth A. Clark, who was born in Virginia. They have one daughter, whom they have named Joyce.

While Mr. Stokes has been closely identified with the city's important business interests, he has always been an active citizen, deeply interested in Hertford's development and giving his support to undertakings which he has deemed beneficial to the community. His fellow citizens have recognized his sincerity and ability by electing him to responsible offices, and he served five years as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and for six years, or until he resigned, he was a member of the Hertford Town Board, and at present is a member of the Board of Control.

Hon. Thomas Lenoir Gwyn. A man of indefatigable enterprise and unquestioned business sagacity and foresight, Hon. Thomas Lenoir Gwyn, of Elkin, Surry County, has accomplished a satisfactory work as farmer and miller, and is now living retired from active pursuits, enjoying not only the comforts, but many of the luxuries, of modern life. He was born in Elkin, November 9, 1842, son of Richard Gwyn, and grandson of James Gwyn, a pioneer settler of Wilkes County.



The Gwyn family is of Welsh origin, the immigrant ancestor having emigrated from Wales to America in 1610. He located in Virginia, and, according to tradition, while exploring the coast along the Chesapeake Bay he saved the beautiful Indian maiden, Pocahontas, from drowning while she was attempting to swim from the coast to an island. Wishing to express her gratitude, she, in the name of her father, Powhatan, presented to him the island, which for many years thereafter was known as Gwyn Island.

Born and bred in Brunswick County, Virginia, James Gwyn came from there to North Carolina, locating in Wilkes County, in pioneer times. Purchasing a large tract of heavily timbered land, in which was included the present site of Ronda, he erected a substantial house, and with the aid of his slaves cleared and improved a good farm, on which he spent the remainder of his life. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Lenoir, was the daughter of Thomas Lenoir, a soldier in the Revolutionary army.

Born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, near the present site of Ronda, in 1796, Richard Gwyn was brought up on a farm, and early became familiar with farm work. Soon after attaining his majority, he embarked in mercantile pursuits on his own account in Jonesville, Yadkin County. While thus employed he invested his surplus money in land, buying on the north side of the Yadkin River a large tract, which included the present site of Elkin. Far-seeing and enterprising, he improved the waterpower on Elkin Creek, and there built a grist mill. While other streams in the vicinity frequently went dry, Elkin Creek had a never-failing supply of water, and people from afar, even as far distant as Salisbury, brought their corn to his mill to be ground, often time keeping him busy grinding every day and night in the week, including Sundays. He subsequently built a cotton mill near by, the first mill of the kind in the county, and operated both plants for many years. On the north side of Main Street, in Elkin, he erected a good house, and there resided until his death, in 1884.

Richard Gwyn married Elizabeth Hunt. She was born in Yadkin County, on the south side of the Yadkin River, where her father, Daniel Hunt, a life-long resident of that county, was an extensive landholder, and operated his plantation with slave labor. Nine children were born of their union, as follows: Annie, who became the wife of Columbus B. Franklin; Richard R.; James D.; Hugh A.; Sallie, who married Rufus T. Lenoir; Nathan H. and Enoch M., twins; Elizabeth M., who married Alexander Chatham; and Thomas Lenoir.

Scholarly in his tastes and ambitions, Thomas Lenoir Gwyn was a student in the Jonesville Academy, when, in 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Second Battalion, North Carolina Troops, the company being commanded by Capt. G. C. Stowe, while J. C. McRay was major of the battalion. Mr. Gwyn had assisted in raising the company, and was elected lieutenant. With his comrades, he went to Camp Vance, in Burke County, this state, for drill, from there going to Tennessee, where he took an active part in the siege of Knoxville, and in other engagements of minor importance. At Cansbys Creek, Tennessee, the company to which he belonged was surrounded by the enemy, and, in the absence of the captain and the first lieutenant, Mr. Gwyn led the company in its dash through the enemy's line. Four or five of his comrades were killed, while the remaining men of the company, with the exception of himself and eight others, were captured. A speeding bullet took a piece from one of Mr. Gwyn's ears, but he was thankful to escape thus easily. Returning with his eight companions to Salisbury, North Carolina, he was commissioned adjutant of the Senior Reserves, and was detailed to guard prisoners, a position which he held until the close of the conflict.

Subsequently, in partnership with his brother, R. R. Gwyn, and his brother-in-law, Alexander Chatham, Mr. Gwyn embarked in the mercantile business at Elkin, and under the firm name of R. R. Gwyn & Company built up an extensive trade. The nearest railway point at that time was Winston, and all goods bought by the firm had to be transported from there with teams. A few years later, Mr. Gwyn formed a partnership with W. W. Wood, and as head of the firm of Gwyn, Wood & Company, was for three years engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in Jonesville, Yadkin County. Afterward, in company with his brother-in-law, Alexander Chatham, he built a mill in Elkin, and embarked in a new industry, not only manufacturing woolen blankets and jeans, but doing custom spinning and weaving.

Selling out his interests in the mill to his nephews, Mr. Gwyn, in 1884, removed to Grayson County, Virginia, where, from Col. Steven Hale and Capt. John Hale, he bought a large farm. Building a flour mill on the place, he was there engaged in milling and general farming for a number of years. In 1912, disposing of that property, he returned to Surry County, and has since lived retired at his pleasant home in Elkin.

Mr. Gwyn married, April 3, 1867, Amelia J. Dickenson, who was born in Hardeman County, Tennessee, a daughter of James and Julia (Thurman) Dickenson. Her father removed from his home in New River, Tennessee, to Mississippi, where, during the Civil war, he was killed by Federal soldiers. Mrs. Gwyn passed to the higher life June 1, 1917. She reared two daughters, namely: Sallie J., who married N. Van Poindexter, and has four children, Ohna, Amelia, Carrie Smith and Gwyn; and Carrie, who married Alexander M. Smith, and died in early womanhood.

Mr. Gwyn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mrs. Gwyn also belonged, and he has served as steward, and as a delegate to various annual conferences. A life-long democrat in his political affiliations, Mr. Gwyn served as a member of the Surry County board of Commissioners for eight years, and in 1901 and 1902, while a resident of Virginia, was a delegate from Grayson County to the convention that formulated the present constitution of that state.

Col. Jesse Casper Bessent is one of the best known citizens of Winston-Salem. He is a man of genial and wholesome characteristics, with an honorable record both in public and private life, and has justified every confidence reposed in him.

Colonel Bessent is a native of North Carolina, and his family was established here before the close of the eighteenth century. Colonel Bessent was born at Mocksville, the county seat of Davie County, North Carolina, February 3, 1855. His grandfather, Samuel Bessent, was born on the Island Alderny in the English Channel, and he and a brother were the only members of the family to come to America. His brother settled in South

Carolina and his descendants now live in that state and in Georgia and Florida.

Samuel Bessent brought his bride to America in 1795, landing at Charleston, South Carolina, and going thence to Davie County, North Carolina, where he was a pioneer settler. His remaining years were spent as a farmer, and both he and his wife passed their last days in the home of their son Rev. C. W. Bessent. Samuel Bessent lived to the venerable age of ninety-seven, and his wife was ninety-five when she died. They reared three sons: Calton W., Ransom P. and Samuel A. Calton W. became a well known minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, while Ransom was a dental practitioner.

Samuel A. Bessent, father of Colonel Bessent, was born on a farm seven miles south of Mocksville, learned the trade of saddle and harness making and followed that as his vocation during his very brief career. He died at the age of twenty-six. His wife was Cassandra Hendrix. She was born at Mocksville, her father, Jesse A. Hendrix, was born in the same county, and her grandfather, David Hendrix, was a native of Holland, coming to America about 1785 and establishing one of the pioneer homes of Davie County. Her grandfather was a blacksmith and farmer and Jesse Hendrix followed similar occupations. The house built by Jesse Hendrix, a two-story log structure, is still standing on a farm six miles south of Mocksville. Jesse Hendrix, who spent all his life in his native county, married Elizabeth Feezer, who was also of Holland descent. Both of them attained good old age. Mrs. Samuel A. Bessent died at the age of fifty-seven. Her three children were Margaret, Sarah and Jesse C.

As the Civil war broke out when Colonel Bessent was about six years of age, his boyhood was spent in a time when it was difficult if not impossible to secure those advantages of education which obtain in a peaceful civil community. Free schools were suspended during war times, and his education came almost entirely from such schools as were supported on the subscription plan. At the age of thirteen he became self supporting, beginning work in a tobacco factory at Mocksville. Colonel Bessent has been a resident of Winston-Salem since 1874. He was at that time nineteen years of age, and he continued his employment in a tobacco factory at Winston-Salem until 1882. In that year he was elected city tax collector and constable, and those official duties engaged his time until 1892. In that year he entered the insurance business, which he still follows. In 1894 he was elected justice of the peace, and has presided over his court and administered local justice for twenty-two years.

Colonel Bessent has been actively identified with the National Guard of North Carolina upwards of thirty-five years. He enlisted March 28, 1878, in Company A, Third Regiment, North Carolina Guards. He was promoted to first lieutenant June 1, 1886, to captain June 6, 1892. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898 he was mustered into the United States service with Company C, First North Carolina Volunteers and remained with his command until the close of the war. He was mustered out in April, 1899. On June 26, 1899, his company reorganized as Company C of the First Regiment, North Carolina National Guard, and he was the choice of his comrades for captain. December 1, 1902, he was promoted to major, and to lieutenant colonel on August 7, 1907. In 1916 Colonel Bessent responded to the call for duty on the Mexican border, but was rejected on account of failing eyesight. He was then placed upon the retired list subject to call. In 1912 Colonel Bessent was a delegate to the National Guard Association held in Boston.

In 1882 Colonel Bessent married Louisa E. White, who was born in Winston-Salem, a daughter of J. A. and Louisa White. Colonel Bessent takes an active part in Masonry, being affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 167, Free and Accepted Masons, Winston Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, and Piedmont Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Salem Lodge No. 36, and Salem Encampment No. 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is grand high priest of the Grand Encampment of North Carolina.

While the activities and interests described are well known to Colonel Bessent's many friends and admirers in this section of the state, he is known among a more restricted number of friends as an indefatigable collector. He has one of the largest privately owned collections of paper money in North Carolina. It represents many issues of Colonial currency, also issues of state banks and of the Confederate Government. He also has a collection of rare coins and books.

The Durham Public Library is an institution which by its service justifies some special mention in this publication. It has the distinction of being the first free public library in the state. Contrary to popular opinion there may be such a thing as a public library and still not absolutely free, since the patrons and users of the books must meet certain definite fees or charges for the service. The Durham Public Library was the first in the state which turned its books over to the public without any fee for the privileges.

The library was organized in 1897, and as then constituted the institution is a monument to the efforts and generosity of Miss Lida Ruth Carr (now Mrs. Patten of Kansas City), daughter of Gen. Julian S. Carr. Miss Carr and Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Martin gave the site, which is located in the central part of the city, and is accessible to all residents.

The money for the building was secured by popular subscription, and there was a generous outpouring to this fund, ranging in amount from a few cents to many dollars. The original stock of books was made up of gifts from individuals and also from purchases made by popular subscriptions. The library now has a total of 8,478 volumes. Plans are now being made to secure a gift from Andrew Carnegie for a new building.

For many years the librarian was Mrs. Sallie Rogers Henderson, who though not specially trained gave excellent and unselfish service and did much to realize the ideals of the founders. In 1911 the library was reorganized, and a trained librarian secured. Mrs. A. F. Griggs is librarian and has had the executive administration of the library since 1911. Mrs. Griggs, whose maiden name was Lillian Baker, was born in Anderson, South Carolina, and was educated in Williamston Female College, now Lander College, in the Agnes Scott College, and took her technical work in the Carnegie Library School at Atlanta. Mrs. Griggs was president in 1917-18 of the North Carolina Library Association.

Since 1914 the privileges of the library have been extended to the rural residents of the county. At that time the board of town commissioners made an annual appropriation to the library of $400, and in 1917 this was increased to $600. This action on



the part of the commissioners has been of great service and benefit to the county schools and teachers and the public in general. As things now stand the library is supported by an appropriation from the city of $1,750, which combined with the appropriation by the county makes a total of $2,350.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN CLIFTON EDWARDS. Prominent in both business and official life, William F. C. Edwards, a leading citizen of Hertford, is known in several counties in Eastern North Carolina, and in Gates County owns a large body of ancestral land that has come to him from four generations back. He is particularly well known in Perquimans County because of his efficient administration of the office of register of deeds, which he has filled continuously for the past fourteen years.

William F. C. Edwards was born in Gates County, North Carolina, February 7, 1868. His parents were John Allen and Elizabeth (Goodman) Edwards. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his entire active life.

After a period of private schooling Mr. Edwards entered the Reynoldson Male Institute, an educational institution of some local note, and after completing a course there became a clerk in a general mercantile store, and after four years of business experience in that line, embarked in the same on his own account at Winfall in Perquimans County, where he continued until 1895, when he came to Hertford. He engaged here in a general mercantile business until 1900 and then transferred it to Winfall.

In 1904, when elected register of deeds for Perquimans County, Mr. Edwards returned to Hertford, and here he has taken an active and useful part in civic affairs, being universally looked upon as a man of sound judgment and practical business capacity. Prior to returning to Hertford he served one term as mayor of Winfall, and subsequently became a member of the Hertford city council, during which interval and ever since he has demonstrated his interest in the graded schools and served as a member of the board of trustees of the same from 1911 to 1917. In many other directions the interest he has shown in public measures for the benefit of the general public has been very helpful. As an evidence of the confidence and public esteem in which he is held in Perquimans may be cited his seven elections to the office he so admirably fills.

Mr. Edwards was married June 6, 1894, to Miss Pattie Valentine Rawlings, who was born in Stokes County, North Carolina. They have three children, one daughter and two sons, namely: Mildred Elizabeth, John Rawlings and Walter Goodman. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Baptist Church while his wife and family are members of the Episcopal Church. Politically he is a staunch democrat, and fraternally he is a Mason.

Aside from his other interests Mr. Edwards is a man of independent fortune because of his large and profitable land holdings, aggregating 230 acres, all of which he has under careful, scientific cultivation. Thirty acres lie in Perquimans County, while 200 acres are in Gates County, as mentioned above. This large estate was a grant from the government made to his great-great-grandfather, Harry Goodman, one of the early settlers in that county, and the founder of a family that through the ravages of war and many periods of financial stress clung to the ancestral home, which is now a heritage of a hundred times its original value.

BEVERLY SYDNOR JERMAN. In the field of banking Beverly Sydnor Jerman is easily one of the foremost men of North Carolina. He has been identified with the banking and financial life of Raleigh for thirty-five years and for the greater part of that time has been connected with the Commercial National Bank of Raleigh, of which he is president. Besides his record as a constructive financier the people of his home city admire him for his equally evident public spirit and devotion to everything that affects the welfare of Raleigh.

Of a fine old South Carolina family, Beverly Sydnor Jerman was born November 4, 1861, at Ridgeway, Warren County, North Carolina, a son of Dr. Thomas Palmer and Lucy Beverly (Sydnor) Jerman. In spite of the devastation wrought by the war he received good advantages both at home and in the Ridgeway public schools and the Williams Academy. At the age of twenty he came to Raleigh and as an employe of the Citizens National Bank soon showed unusual capacity for every duty entrusted to him and was marked as a rising young man in the financial world.

After ten years with the Citizens National Bank Mr. Jerman in 1891 assisted in the organization of the old Commercial and Farmers Bank of Raleigh. Capt. J. J. Thomas was the first president, Mr. Jerman cashier, and H. W. Jackson assistant cashier. In 1908, following Captain Thomas' death, Mr. Jerman became president and in the same year the institution was reorganized as the Commercial National Bank of Raleigh. Few banks in the state have had a more prosperous history than the Commercial National Bank. It began with a capital stock of $50,000, which has been increased to $300,000, and there is a surplus of $140,000. Since Mr. Jerman became president its deposits have increased from $1,000,000 to more than $4,000,000. Since becoming president Mr. Jerman has also brought about the construction of a new home for the Commercial National Bank, and this is one of the largest and most modern office buildings in North Carolina, the banking room being considered the most artistic in the country.

The determination, integrity and judgment which have made him an able banker have also brought him many other interests in the business and civic affairs of Raleigh. He is connected with the W. H. King Drug Company, the J. M. Pace Mule Company, the North Carolina Home Insurance Company, Enterprise Real Estate Company and the Parker-Hunter Realty Company. In a public way he has served as city treasurer and commissioner of the sinking fund and his assistance and influence have more than once been instrumental in the successful carrying out of movements instituted by the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is an active member. For a number of years Mr. Jerman has been treasurer and a trustee of the Olivia Raney Library at Raleigh.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belongs to the National Geographic Society, the Navy League of the United States, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Country Club and the Capital Club. His favorite diversion is fishing and it is said that he rivals in skill and patience anv of the most ardent devotees of that pursuit. He is a member of the Neuseco and several other fishing clubs.

In 1888 Mr. Jerman married Miss Julia Borden

of Goldsboro. By that marriage he has one son, William Borden of Richmond, Virginia. In 1895 he married Miss Isabelle Montgomery of Concord, North Carolina, who is survived by a daughter Miss Julia Borden. In 1912 he married Miss Edith Macdonald of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. They have a son Donald Sydnor and a daughter Edith Macdonald.

REV. GEORGE WILLIAM LAY is one of the prominent ministers of the Episcopal Church in America and for thirty years has devoted his time primarily to the church school, which is a real department of the ministerial profession. Since 1907 he has been rector of St. Mary's School at Raleigh.

He was born at Huntsville, Alabama, February 26, 1860, a son of Henry Champlin and Eliza Withers (Atkinson) Lay. Mr. Lay's ancestry might be classified as about one-fourth New England and three-fourths Virginia. It includes many families and individuals who have been prominent in the professions, in military and civil life, since Colonial times. He is descended from John Lay who settled in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1648. His grandfather John Olmsted Lay represented both the Lay and Olmsted families in Connecticut. Through the Olmsted line he is related to Frederick Law Olmsted and also to the two Bishops Olmsted. John O. Lay, his grandfather, married Lucy Anna May, who was descended from the May, Fitzhugh, Digges and Harrison (Brandon) families, all of Virginia.

Mr. Lay's father, Rt. Rev. Henry Champlin Lay, was made missionary bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Southwest in 1859, and during the Confederate Government was bishop of Arkansas. From 1865 to 1869 he was missionary bishop in Arkansas, and at the latter date was made Bishop of the Diocese of Easton, Maryland, where he remained until his death on September 17, 1885.

Mr. Lay's mother, Eliza Withers Atkinson, was a niece of Bishop Thomas Atkinson of North Carolina. She was descended from the Atkinsons, Pleasant, Mayo, Tabb, Poythress, Bland, Randolph, Withers and Grammer families, all of Virginia. Her first cousin is Bishop Gibson of Virginia. A brother of the late Bishop Henry C. Lay was George William Lay, who graduated from West Point, was General Scott's military secretary in the Mexican war, and afterwards served in the Confederate Army.

George William Lay of this sketch had a broad and liberal education for his profession. He attended St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, from 1876 to 1880, Yale College from 1880 to 1882, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in the latter year, the General Theological Seminary of New York City from 1882 to 1885, and was graduated Bachelor of Divinity there in 1886. In 1915 he received the degree of D. C. L. from the University of the South at Sewanee.

Ordained a deacon in 1885 and a priest in 1886, he was assistant minister at St. Paul's Church at Erie, Pennsylvania, from 1885 to 1887, and assistant of St. George's Church at Newburgh, New York, from 1887 to 1888. His work has been in the schools maintained under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. He was master of St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, one of the foremost preparatory schools of the country from 1888 to 1907, and since that date has been rector of St. Mary's School at Raleigh. From 1895 to 1907 he was secretary of the board of missions of the Diocese of New Hampshire, and since coming to North Carolina has been a member of the Southern Educational Association and of the Social Service and Religious Education Commissions of the Diocese of North Carolina. He has been actively identified with the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce since 1907, and is a member of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, the National Forestry Association, the Raleigh Natural History Society, and the North Carolina Academy of Science. He is a member of the college fraternity Psi Upsilon, and of the Farmers' Union. Politically he is a democrat.

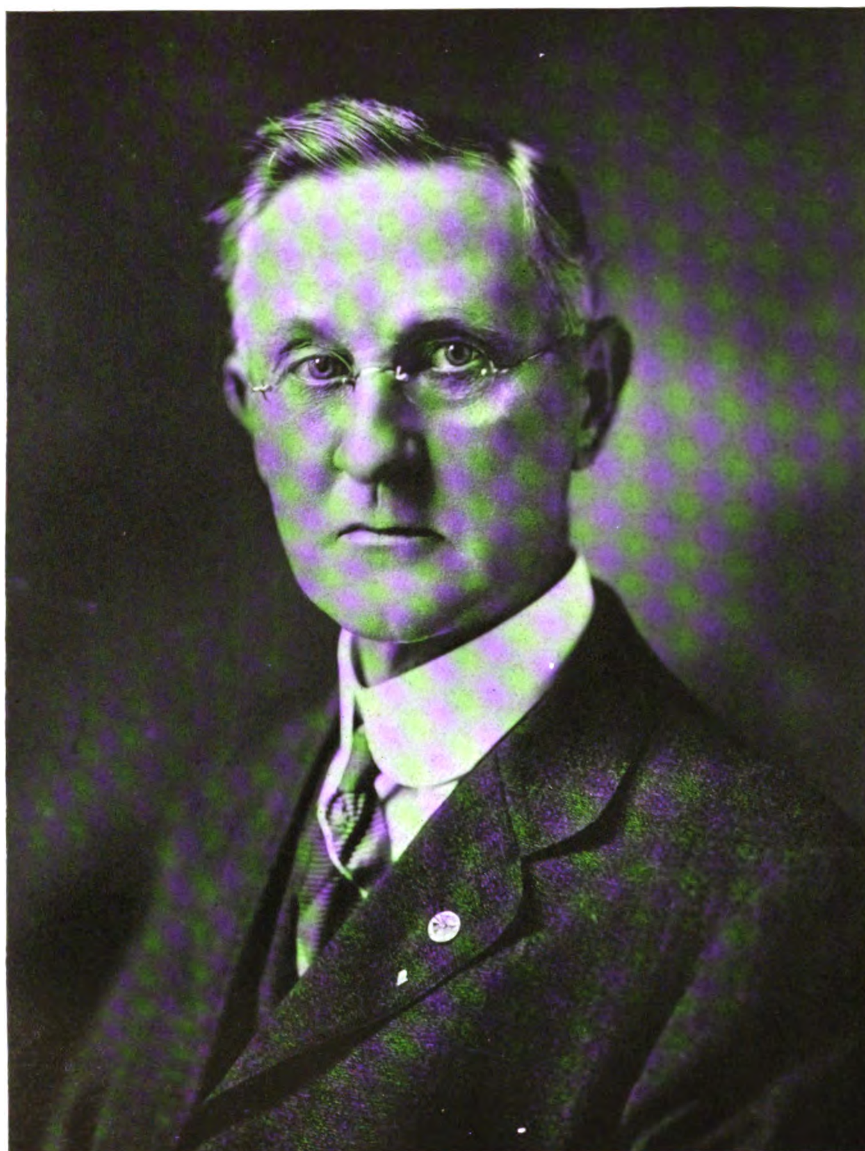
On June 26, 1894, at Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Lay married Anna Booth Balch, a daughter of Admiral George Beall and Mary Ellen (Booth) Balch. Admiral Balch served with Perry in the first Japan Expedition. During the Civil war he commanded the Pawnee. He was superintendent of the Naval Academy, and at one time commanded the Asiatic Station or the Pacific squadron of the United States Navy. Mary Ellen Booth, his wife, of Newcastle, Delaware, was the daughter of Thomas Booth and the granddaughter of Thomas Booth, both of whom were chief justices of Delaware. Mrs. Lay has many army and navy connections. Lieut. James Lockwood of arctic fame and the wife of Admiral Sigsbee are Mrs. Lay's first cousins. Mrs. Lay is president of the Raleigh Woman's Club for the year 1917-18.

Mr. and Mrs. Lay have had eight children: George Balch, Elizabeth Atkinson, Ellen Booth, Anna Rogers, Lucy Fitzhugh, Henry Champlin, Virginia Harrison and Thomas Atkinson, the youngest, who died in 1915 at the age of four years.

DANIEL WEBSTER ANDREWS. In a prominent place upon the list of Durham's men of business who have won their way to the forefront in industrial circles should be placed the name of Daniel Webster Andrews, upon whom devolve many of the heavy responsibilities connected with the great tobacco industry whose seat is at Durham.

Mr. Andrews was born in Alamance County, North Carolina, June 4, 1867. His parents were Alexander Addison and Julia (Martindale) Andrews. His father was a tobacconist, and from early youth to the present time Daniel W. Andrews has never been out of the atmosphere of that industry. He acquired a public and private school education and his first regular employment was as a cigarette maker. He was thus engaged with W. Duke Sons & Company for three years. Upon the organization of the American Tobacco Company he was given the position of foreman, which he filled ten years, and in 1901 became superintendent of the Blackwell Durham branch of the American Tobacco Company. This is one of the largest institutions of the kind in North Carolina. Under the direction of Mr. Andrews a small army of 850 people are working in different capacities, and throughout the growth and development of the business Mr. Andrews has steadily maintained his position as the man best fitted for the executive duties of superintendent. He is well known in business and social circles at Durham, is a member and former steward of the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, but outside of the factory he gives most of his time and devotion to his home and family.

Mr. Andrews married February 10, 1886, Mary Christian of Durham. They are the proud parents of a family of twelve children named Floy, Lottie Thomas, Clarence Webster, Arthur Seward, Julia Christian, Mamie Ruth, Claiborne Lee, Nannie Mozelle, Clinton T., William Horace, James Addi-



A. G. Click

son and Mary Webster. Most of these children are still in the home circle. The oldest, Floy, is the wife of W. B. DeVault of Durham. Lottie T. married R. C. Christmas, manager of a book and stationery company at Fayetteville. Clarence W. is a traveling salesman, and Arthur S. is a foreman of the American Tobacco Company.

WALTER D. JOHNSON. Among the enterprising men who have assisted in the remarkable development of St. Pauls during the last decade is Walter D. Johnson, who is president of the W. D. Johnson Lumber Company, a very important industry of Robeson County. Mr. Johnson was born in 1885, in the northern part of what is now Scotland County, then Richmond County, North Carolina. His parents were Duncan McPhatter and Sarah Jeannette (McNatt) Johnson, both of whom are now deceased.

Both the Johnson and McNatt families are of Scotch ancestry. The paternal line of Mr. Johnson was founded in North Carolina by his great-grandfather, Neill Johnson, who came from Scotland before 1800 and settled in what is now the northern part of Scotland County, the old Johnson home being at Fontcol, where now is located the modern town of Wagram. The forebears of Mr. Johnson displayed the usual foresight and good judgment attributed to the Scotch in locating in what is one of the richest and most productive agricultural regions of North Carolina.

Duncan McPhatter Johnson was a son of Archibald Johnson and was born in North Carolina and died in 1895. In 1897 the Johnson family moved from Scotland County to Robeson County and the mother of Mr. Johnson died here in 1899. Her sister, Margaret Elizabeth McNatt, had married the late Lauchlin Shaw, of St. Pauls, whose death occurred in 1915. On the death of Duncan McPhatter Johnson, Mr. Shaw became the guardian of Mr. Johnson's children, and it was through his generous management and benevolent guardianship that they were afforded superior educational advantages and properly prepared for their future careers. Mr. Shaw may be recalled as the "first citizen" of St. Pauls, for he was the father and founder of the present town. It is built on land that was owned by him and he was the leader and financial backer of the various business and industrial enterprises that, beginning with the building of the railroad through the place in 1907, have made St. Pauls a remarkable example of rapid growth and development. The maternal grandfather of Walter D. Johnson, James McNatt, was at one time a man of wealth and influence in Robeson County. He owned the land on which the town of Parkton now stands and thousands of acres surrounding. He was an extensive planter and slave owner, and during the palmy days of the turpentine industry was a large operator.

Walter D. Johnson, as indicated above, was generously educated and in 1906 was graduated from Davidson College. He spent one year as a schoolteacher, but in 1908, in partnership with Alexander R. McEachern, went into the lumber manufacturing business at St. Pauls and has continued until the present, being president of the company that bears his name. The company owns a large, modern plant at St. Pauls, well equipped, and the business is the manufacturing of long and short leaf yellow pine, both rough and dressed. He is also secretary and treasurer of The Ernaldson Manufacturing Company of St. Pauls, of the Hosiery Yarn & Knitting Mill, and a director of the Bank of St. Pauls. Mr. Johnson in his business affairs and in his political and social life justifies the respect and esteem his fellow citizens entertain for him.

Mr. Johnson was married April 23, 1913, to Miss Edna Duke, daughter of James C. and Margaret C. Duke, originally of Virginia, but now of Hamlet, North Carolina. They have two sons: James McLean Johnson and Duncan McPhatter Johnson.

ABEL GRAHAM CLICK. Practically a self-made man, Abel Graham Click, a prosperous and highly esteemed resident of Elkin, Surry County, has in truth been the architect of his own fortunes, his prosperity in life being due solely to years of persevering industry, to keen perceptive powers, and to a native good sense and sound judgment in the management of his business affairs. He was born on a farm in Olin Township, Iredell County, North Carolina, February 1, 1858, a son of Godfrey Click, and grandson of John Click, a pioneer of the northwestern part of this state. His great-grandfather on the paternal side came from Germany to America with a brother when a young man, and after living a few years in Maryland made a permanent settlement in North Carolina.

John Click was brought up on a farm in North Carolina, and spent his life as an agriculturist. He bought a farm which included the fertile strip of land in Yadkin County known as Horse Shoe Neck, and was there engaged in his favorite pursuit until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Raats, was also of German parentage, and like him spoke the German language fluently.

A native of Davie County, Godfrey Click was born in 1818, in the locality known as Horse Shoe Neck, and was there reared to habits of industry and thrift. Taking advantage of every opportunity for advancing his knowledge, he acquired a good education, and as a young man taught school. In 1857 he bought land in Olin Township, and with the assistance of slaves improved a good farm. During the Civil war, in common with his neighbors and friends, he met with very heavy losses, but he continued to reside on his farm until after the death of his wife. Subsequently removing to Olin, he there spent his remaining days, dying at the age of sixty-seven years.

The maiden name of the wife of Godfrey Click was Margaret Graham. She was born in Rowan County, a daughter of Abel Graham, a Scotch-Irish farmer, and a man of sterling worth and integrity. She died when but fifty-four years old, leaving five children, namely: Abel Graham, Mary Lou, Margaret, Henry and Ella.

Abel Graham Click was early initiated into the mysteries of agriculture, as a boy assisting in the work of the home farm, in the meantime attending the short terms of the district school. He subsequently continued his studies at Olin College, and at the age of eighteen years began life as a teacher, having charge of a school at Cherry Hill, in Davie County. Succeeding in his profession, Mr. Click afterwards taught in Monroe, having the supervision of the primary department in the school of which Prof. J. D. Hodges was the principal, and still later taught at both Athens and Liberty. Retiring from his profession, Mr. Click was for a short time a clerk in the general store of Richard Gwyn, in Elkin. Desirous of bettering his financial condition, he was clerk in a grocery

at Statesville for awhile, from there going to Olin, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years.

Coming to Elkin from Olin, Mr. Click served for a year and a half as bookkeeper for the Elkin Manufacturing Company. Then, with C. H. Gwyn as partner, he bought the store of the Elkin Manufacturing Company, and at the end of two years bought Mr. Gwyn's interest in the concern. Two years later he sold a half interest in the business to the Chatham Manufacturing Company, and was made secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company's business. The business being closed out in 1904, Mr. Click became prominent in the organization of the Elkin Veneer & Manufacturing Company, of which he was chosen secretary and treasurer. Subsequently, when the Elkin Furniture Company was formed, he was made general manager of the Elkin Veneer & Manufacturing Company as well as being its secretary and treasurer, and a director of the Elkin Furniture Company. Mr. Click has shown a marked aptitude for business, and in the numerous responsible positions which he has been called upon to fill has displayed rare business tact and ability. He is much interested in fruit culture, and is now general manager of the extensive peach and apple orchards owned by the Elkin Veneer & Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Click married, February 1, 1881, at Statesville, Miss Nannie A. Alexander, who was born near Mooresville, Iredell County, a daughter of Cowan and Susan Alexander. Into their pleasant home four children have been born, Willie, Eugene, Margaret and Harold. Mr. and Mrs. Click are faithful and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he has served as steward, and as teacher, and superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Click has always evinced an intelligent interest in public affairs, and has filled with much acceptance various official positions. At the age of twenty-one years he was elected surveyor of Iredell County; has served as town commissioner; having been a member of the board when the water system was installed; and has likewise served as chairman of the Elkin Board of Road Commissioners. One of the promoters of the Elkin and Alleghany Railroad, he served as secretary and treasurer of the company. Fraternally Mr. Click is a member of Elkin Lodge, No. 454, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Piedmont Lodge, No. 96, Knights of Pythias, of which he is chancellor; and of Elm Camp, Woodmen of the World.

William Allen Blair, long prominent as an educator, civic leader and business man at Winston-Salem, is vice president of the People's Bank of Winston-Salem, member of the finance committee of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, and treasurer of the Slater Industrial and State Normal School for Colored Youth.

Mr. Blair was born at High Point in Guilford County, North Carolina, where his family have been prominent for several generations. His father, Solomon I. Blair, was a native of Randolph County and that was also the birthplace of his grandfather, John Blair. The Blairs came originally from Scotland and through many generations were of the Quaker faith. Solomon I. Blair was educated at Guilford College, taught school in early life, and was one of the very successful citizens of Guilford County. He married Abigail Hunt. Her great-grandfather William Hunt was a noted preacher of the Friends Church. Her grandfather Nathan Hunt also a minister was connected with the early life and affairs of Guilford County and was largely instrumental in founding Guilford College. Samuel Hunt, father of Abigail Hunt, was born near High Point in Guilford County, was a planter, and buying a tract of land adjoining the old Hunt homestead was engaged in general farming most of his life. Solomon I. Blair and wife had seven children.

William A. Blair spent his boyhood on his father's farm at the edge of High Point. He grew up in a rural atmosphere and imbibed many interests which have remained with him to this day. He began his education at home, prepared for college at Guilford, and graduated A. B. from Haverford College in Pennsylvania, and in 1882 with a similar degree from Harvard University. At Harvard he was prominent in student activities, won prizes in speaking contests, was interested in athletics, and helped to pay his university expenses by work as newspaper correspondent. After his university career he spent some time studying and observing the work of the schools of New England and Canada, and on returning home to High Point was elected principal of the high school. He gave up his school work in 1885 to enter Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, where he pursued post-graduate courses leading up to the degree Doctor of Philosophy.

The following year he returned to Winston-Salem and at once became a powerful influence in the school life of Western North Carolina. He taught and managed grade schools, did work in the State Normal School, and was elected superintendent of the State Normal at Winston-Salem. He afterwards served as superintendent of the city schools and while active in the work he was editor of a popular educational magazine. Sunday School work has always had a strong hold upon his interests. He has served as teacher, superintendent and state superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Friends Church. He was the first president of the Winston Young Men's Christian Association and has been president of the State Young Men's Christian Association Convention. Some of the best honors of educational affairs have come to Mr. Blair. He was offered chairs in different colleges and at one time was elected president of a college, but has always preferred to concentrate his work in his home state.

Teaching and lecturing were his most congenial vocations but the possession of unusual business ability soon brought him into actual contact with business affairs. In 1890 he was elected president of a National Bank and has been prominent in North Carolina banking for many years. He has served as president of the State Bankers' Association and has published a number of interesting articles on finance. In 1894 he was admitted to the bar. He took up the study of law not so much for the purpose of practicing it as a profession, but because of his sincere interest in the great subject. Perhaps he was influenced also by the example of his two uncles in the profession, one of whom became an eminent judge.

Politically Colonel Blair is a democrat. He has served as secretary and treasurer of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce, was for fourteen years a member of the State Board of Public Charities, was State Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and a delegate to the World's Sunday School Convention in London and to the National Association of Charities and Corrections. At the inauguration of President Roosevelt he was

appointed special aide with the rank of colonel. Colonel Blair is affiliated with the Masonic Order, is a member of the Audubon Society, the Twin City Club, the Forsyth County Club, the Southern Historical Society, the Art Collectors Club and the Reform Club of New York. Colonel Blair was married in 1895 to Miss Mary E. Fries, daughter of Hon. John W. Fries of Salem.

FLEMIEL OSCAR CARVER began the practice of law at Roxboro in September, 1899, and has steadily continued to grow in stature and dignity as a man of the law and with ripening wisdom and maturity of reputation has come into a position as one of the first citizens of Person County.

Mr. Carver was born at Roxboro, North Carolina, April 17, 1877, a son of James Abraham and Ella (Brooks) Carver. His father long held a place of prominence in this county, was sheriff and treasurer of the county, was postmaster of Roxboro, and was extensively engaged in the tobacco business and farming. Flemiel Oscar Carver was educated in private schools, and attended both the academic and law departments of the University of North Carolina. During nearly seventeen years of law practice he has filled some important public offices. For four years he was city attorney of Roxboro. He is attorney for the Central Highway Commission of Person County and in 1909 served as representative of this county in the State Legislature. He is a former commissioner of the Town of Roxboro, a trustee of the graded schools, and in religion is a Methodist and a member of the board of trustees of the Edgar Long Memorial Church. He is a member of the American Bar Association. Mr. Carver has some farming interests which he looks after in addition to handling his law practice.

December 25, 1907, he married Eula Reams Carver of Person County. Their four children are James Elihu, Flemiel Oscar, Jr., Jane and William Gordon.

LAUCHLIN MCINNIS. One of the men of large affairs in Robeson County is Lauchlin McInnis, president of the Bank of St. Pauls and identified with many of the leading interests of this section. Like many other of the most substantial men of this part of North Carolina Mr. McInnis is of Scotch ancestry and goes no farther back than his grandfathers to find the original settlers. From the Isle of Skye, the second largest of the Scotch islands and the most northern of the Inner Hebrides, the refuge of Prince Charles in 1746 and the home of Flora Macdonald, a name revered by every true Scotchman, came Angus McInnis to the United States. He was of sturdy build, as are all the men of rugged Skye, and of equally sturdy religious principles, and hence he not only sought a more genial climate and better agricultural conditions, but also a home for himself and his descendants where the Presbyterian faith could be maintained as his conscience demanded. All these conditions he found in Cumberland County, North Carolina, and he located permanently, in the early part of the nineteenth century, in Seventy-first Township, near old Galatia Church.

Lauchlin McIinnis was born near old Galatia Church in the western part of Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1873. His parents were Daniel and Ann (McFayden) McInnis, the mother dying in Cumberland County, North Carolina, and the father dying in 1886, at the age of fifty-two years. The McFaydens are numerous and prominent in the northwest section of Cumberland County, in the neighborhood of Longstreet Church, which was founded in 1758.

Lauchlin McInnis remained on the old farm in Seventy-first Township, Cumberland County, until 1907, when he came to St. Pauls, Robeson County, in which year the Virginia & Carolina Southern Railway was extended through St. Pauls, the advent of which was the beginning of the remarkable growth of the present modern business and industrial town, developed from a village in a pine thicket. Mr. McInnis was made the first agent for the railroad here and had charge of the company's business in this section for three or four years. He built the first store building here, on the site where now stands the Butler Supply Company's building.

In 1914 Mr. McInnis went into the Bank of St. Pauls as cashier and discharged the duties of that office capably and popularly until 1916, when he became active vice president. In 1917 he retired from active inside management of the bank but was made president, his honorable name being a very valuable asset. He is at the head of a large mercantile establishment here and is greatly interested in the development of his fine farm, but just at present his most absorbing activity is the management as executor of the extensive estate, consisting of large farms, of the late Lauchlin Shaw, for many years a leading capitalist here. In this relation, as in every other, Mr. McInnis is considered equal to every responsibility.

Mr. McInnis was married to Miss May Gillis, who was born and reared in Seventy-first Township, Cumberland County. They have six children, namely: John D., David Fairley, Katherine, Jessie May and Margaret and Jennie, twins. Mr. McInnis and family are members of the St. Pauls Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. McInnis is considered one of the most active, progressive and public spirited citizens of St. Pauls.

HERBERT EDMUND NORRIS. Among the prominent men of Raleigh, using the term in its broadest sense to indicate legal acumen, sterling character, public beneficence, valuable civic and state service and upright citizenship, is Herbert Edmund Norris, a leading member of the Raleigh bar, an ex-representative and ex-senator, and a citizen who in various ways has contributed to the welfare and advancement of his city, county and state. Mr. Norris was born November 7, 1859, on his father's farm in Wake County, North Carolina, twenty miles southwest of Raleigh, and is a son of Jesse Allen and Amie Ann (Adams) Norris.

In addition to being a farmer, Mr. Norris' father was a manufacturer of naval stores, and as the youth grew up he was called to assist in the cultivation of the homstead, which manual labor, to use the words of a contemporary biographer, "gave him a sound mind in a sound body, impressed him with the dignity and honor of labor, and established in him habits of industry, decision of character, tenacity of purpose, self reliance, honor and loyalty and a deep sympathy for his fellow man, which, together with a worthy ambition and high ideals, constituted a foundation upon which he has builded an honorable and successful life." Mr. Norris secured his early education in the subscription schools of Wake County, following which he attended Lillington and Apex academies,

and Trinity College in Randolph County, where he was under the instruction of Dr. B. Craven. He was graduated from the last-named institution with honors in 1879, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and after reading law under the preceptorship of the late George V. Strong, of Raleigh, was granted his license and admitted to the bar in 1881.

Mr. Norris began the practice of his profession at Apex, where he divided his time between farming and the law, but his practice grew so rapidly, extending into Harnett, Chatham and Moore counties, that he later associated his brother with him in farming and stock raising. In 1900 he came to Raleigh, and this city has continued to be his home to the present time, his practice having grown to large proportions. While living at Apex, with the assistance of the late John C. Angier, B. N. Duke and his associates, were induced by Mr. Norris to furnish the capital to build the railroad extending from Durham to Dunn, via Apex, Holly Springs and Varina. This road gave Apex competitive freight rates, resulting in the village becoming one of the most progressive small towns in the state, with a fine tobacco market, formed the incentive for the building of Varina and Fuquay Springs, each with a fine tobacco market, and caused a great increase in the value of real estate in that direction. This is known as the Durham & Southern Railway Company, and Mr. Norris has been its attorney since its building. Mr. Norris has been for many years a director of the Raleigh Banking and Trust Company. He was one of a committee of five selected by the First State Farmers' Convention who drafted and caused to be passed by the General Assembly the act creating the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Raleigh. In 1885 Mr. Norris represented Wake County in the North Carolina Legislature, and in 1892 was unanimously nominated by his party for the same position, but was defeated by the fusion ticket, which swept the state. During two administrations he was a member of the Board of Internal Improvements. He was nominated and elected a member of the North Carolina State Senate in 1903, without opposition. In 1904 he was a leader in the reform movement which resulted in a complete change in the management of county affairs along financial lines, and began also the agitation for the building of a county courthouse, which has since been done. Likewise, he started the movement for the founding of the Home for the Aged and Infirm and has ever since been one of that institution's best friends. In 1910 he was nominated and elected solicitor of the Sixth Judicial District, without opposition, and in 1914 was renominated and elected solicitor of the Seventh Judicial District, also without opposition, a position which he now holds. His term of office will expire December 31, 1918. Mr. Norris has been mentioned as the probable successor of E. W. Pou in Congress, and his friends suggest him as a successor of C. M. Cooke, judge of the Seventh Judicial District. Mr. Norris belongs to the Capital Club and to the Elks, and is a member of the First Baptist Church of Raleigh. His home on Louisburg Road, north of the city limits, is one of the most attractive of Raleigh, surrounded by a large picturesque lawn and landscape, and there he and his family enjoy the advantages of country and city combined.

On December 10, 1890, while living at Apex, Mr. Norris was married to Miss Mary Emma Burns, daughter of Robert M. and Martha S. Burns, of Pittsboro, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Norris have one son, Herbert Burns. He was born November 24, 1891, was educated at the Raleigh High School and the Raleigh Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he was a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, and is now an automobile salesman. On November 24, 1910, he married Miss Minnie Huntt Ransom, of Raleigh, and they have one daughter: Emma Burns.

WILLIAM PENN WOOD. A long and exemplary career has been that of William Penn Wood, who in his early manhood served faithfully for nearly three years in the Confederate army, then returned to the pursuits of peace in his native North Carolina county, and was in an active career as a merchant at Ashboro until he was called to the dignity of a state office, and for the past six years has been auditor of the State of North Carolina.

Born at Ashboro, North Carolina, May 2, 1843, he is a son of Penuel and Calista (Birkhead) Wood. His youth was spent in Randolph County, where he attended the public schools from 1850 until 1861. Then as a boy of eighteen he found work as clerk in a general store, but in February, 1862, stepped from behind the counter and enlisted in Company I of the Twenty-second North Carolina Infantry. He went in as a private, and was found faithfully discharging his duties and following his leader in all the many battles in which he was engaged. He was frequently commended for coolness under fire, and was promoted to sergeant. In the second battle of Manassas he was wounded and was left to lie in the woods for a long time before assistance came. It was two weeks before he was taken to the hospital, and it was six months before he was able to rejoin his regiment. He still carries in his body the bullet that wounded him on that day more than half a century ago. He was with the Army of Northern Virginia at the battle of Chancelorsville, and was not far from General Stonewall Jackson when that great Southern leader was shot down by his own troops. At the battle of North Ann River he was captured and spent the last months of the war in a Federal prison at Point Lookout, not being released until ten days before the surrender. Mr. Wood has served as major on the general staff of the Confederate Veterans' Association and is vice president of the North Carolina Soldiers' Home of Raleigh.

With the close of the war he returned to his old home at Ashboro, took up work as clerk in a general store, but in 1873 established a general merchandise business of his own. He has been a merchant there steadily for more than forty years and still owns the business. He is also a director in one of North Carolina's railway lines, and until a few years ago actively operated a farm near his home town.

For several years he served as city treasurer and alderman of Ashboro, being treasurer of the town from 1880 to 1888, and treasurer of Randolph County from 1890 to 1894. He represented his home county and Moore County in the State Senate of 1901, and was a member of the Legislatures of 1905 and 1907 from Randolph County. He is a member of the Randolph County Business Men's Club. In October, 1910, the Democratic State Executive Committee nominated him to fill a vacancy on the ticket as state auditor, and at the general election of the following November he was elected and has filled the office consecutively

down to the present time. He was re-elected in 1912, and again in 1916, his present term expiring in 1920. It is said that during his official tenure of the office more than $20,000,000 have passed through his hands, and not a single penny has been unaccounted for.

Outside of his business and public duties Mr. Wood has been distinguished for his long and conscientious devotion to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a steward in his home church continuously from 1866 until 1910. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He also belongs to the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Capital Club.

On September 4, 1872, he married Miss Etta Gunter, who died about twenty years ago. His three children are: Blanche Penn, wife of John O. Redding, a manufacturer at Ashboro; John Kerr, a merchant at Ashboro, and Mabel Emma, wife of William A. Underwood, a druggist of Ashboro.

WILLIAM DANIEL MERRITT. Among the necessary qualifications set forth in old English law in reference to securing eminence in that profession, was the primary necessity of being "a scholar and a gentleman." According to American standards of the present day, this is also a requisite in many other lines, but it undoubtedly continues especially applicable to the law and examples are not hard to find among those who have become really notable at the bar. We may be permitted to mention in this connection, William Daniel Merritt, county attorney of Person County, and for many years a leading member of the Roxboro bar.

William Daniel Merritt was born in Person County, North Carolina, January 31, 1872. His parents were Dr. William and Mary Catherine (Hamlett) Merritt. Doctor Merritt was one of the distinguished men of North Carolina. He was graduated in 1851 from the University of Virginia and subsequently from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1853 he established himself in the practice of his profession at Roxboro, North Carolina, and this city remained his home until his death in 1904. He was particularly successful as a physician and loved his work, ever maintaining its dignity and ethics. While ready to respond to every call for help and particularly self-sacrificing as was evidenced during the serious smallpox epidemic at one time, when he went among the sufferers and waited upon them with his own hands, no one can ever recall that he sent a bill for his professional services during his entire career. As one of the strong men of the state he was called into public life in 1868, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and subsequently was elected to the State Senate from the Seventeenth Senatorial District.

William D. Merritt had both social and educational advantages. After completing his course at Bethel Hill Institute, a well known educational institution of Person County, he entered the University of North Carolina and was graduated in the class of 1895 and completed his course in the law department of the university in 1896. In the same year he entered into general practice at Roxboro and this city has remained the principal field of his activities ever since.

Many professional honors and successes have come to Mr. Merritt through his legal ability, and many others through his active public spirit and his interest in forwarding public and industrial enterprises that have been of great benefit to this section. Serving now as attorney for Person County, he previously served as city attorney and also as a solicitor of the Fifth Judicial District, and in 1896 was elected a presidential elector from the Fifth Congressional District, an unusual honor and acknowledgment of high personal merit in so young a man. Later he was elected a member of the board of town commissioners and still later of the county board of education, and was made chairman of the latter. For two years Mr. Merritt served in the important office of superintendent of public instruction of Person County, in all these public positions being particularly useful and efficient because of his thorough knowledge of the law as well as his general scholarship. Mr. Merritt has built up a substantial private practice through which his name is favorably known all over the county. He is a director of the Roxboro Cotton Mills, a director of the Laura Cotton Mills in Durham County, and director and also attorney of the Peoples Bank of Roxboro.

Mr. Merritt was married October 28, 1908, to Miss Mary Josephine Cole, of Danville, Virginia. They have two sons, William Daniel and John Wesley. Mr. Merritt and family belong to the Edgar Long Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is a member of the board of stewards.

GEN. FRANK A. BOND is a widely known citizen both in North Carolina and in Maryland. He was formerly adjutant general of Maryland, and from that state, his own native place and the home of his ancestry for generations, he made his distinguished record as a Confederate soldier and officer.

General Bond has for years been an enthusiastic hunter and all around sportsman, keenly alive to all the attractions and pursuits of the outdoors and the forest. As a hunter he has made numerous expeditions throughout the game preserves of North Carolina, and in 1902 he sold his property in Maryland and coming to Robeson County, North Carolina, bought a tract of land upon which he established "Hunter's Lodge," which has since become widely famous as a rendezvous for hunters and sportsmen from all parts of both the North and South. Hunter's Lodge is situated on the Seaboard Air Line Railway in Raft Swamp Township, about half way between Lumberton and Pembroke, five miles each way. It is supplied with mail from Lumberton postoffice.

General Bond on coming here built a residence for himself and family and around nearby a number of typical hunters' cabins and other buildings for the accommodation of sportsmen and their retinue. General Bond maintains all the facilities for the perfect pursuit of the hunting pastime, including numerous foxhounds and bird dogs, horses, mules and vehicles, and expert guides who know every foot of the surrounding swamps and thick forests. This environment presents as nearly an ideal hunting preserve as can be found in America. Some of the most noted sportsmen and successful hunters in this and other countries come to Hunter's Lodge every winter for their sport. General Bond and his wife have become greatly beloved characters with their guests and have furnished ideal hospitality and most congenial accommodations. The home and its surroundings, set in the depths of the forest, with

the guides, the yelping and ever anxious dogs, the guns and paraphernalia, present an atmosphere of the hunt and the chase that are irresistible to the true sportsman. The interior of the home, especially the great dining room, with its large wood fireplace, the long table brilliant with glass and china and silver, is a picture of comfort and cheer that would be attractive under any conditions, but is doubly inviting to the man who has spent all day out of doors. Besides keeping up this charming sportsman's headquarters General Bond operates a farm, and has some extensive fields of cotton and corn.

General Bond was born at Bel Air in Harford County, Maryland, in 1838, son of William Brown Bond. In the paternal line he is of pure English stock. His ancestors in England were soldiers under Cromwell. At the restoration of King Charles II they found it advisable to come to America, and made settlement in the Colony of Maryland. William Brown Bond was born at Bel Air in Harford County, son of Samuel Bond, who served as high sheriff of that county in 1798. From Harford County the Bond family removed to Jessups in Howard County in 1857. William Brown Bond was a planter, also a very able lawyer, and for several years was state's attorney of Harford County.

General Bond was well educated and reared in a home of distinctive culture and refinement. He was twenty-three years old when the war broke out and was captain of a company of infantry of the Maryland National Guard. He went to Virginia in May, 1861, and enlisted as a private in the First Virginia Cavalry and General Bond was on constant duty, accepting every hazard and risk of a soldier's career with this organization until he was severely wounded at Hagerstown. That precluded further active service in the field. He was at the first battle of Bull Run as a private. On August 1, 1861, he was promoted to lieutenant at Fairfax, Virginia. About that time he and others organized Company A of the First Maryland Cavalry, and in November, 1862, was promoted to captain of the company. At the battle of Gettysburg he was in the thickest of the fight throughout the three days and under the personal orders of General Ewell, one of the three corps commanders under General Lee. During the retreat from Gettysburg at Hagertown, Captain Bond with only a handful of men met and routed a large force of Federal troops that had followed along after the Confederates. It was a brilliant cavalry charge and achieved all that was expected, but Captain Bond himself was badly wounded and disabled. While thus wounded he was captured by the enemy a few days later and imprisoned at Fort McHenry. While in that prison he met and became a friend of Colonel, afterwards General Leaventhorpe of North Carolina. After they were exchanged, on the invitation of General Leaventhorpe, Captain Bond became adjutant general with the rank of major in Leaventhorpe's North Carolina Brigade. As such he was on duty in North Carolina until paroled at the close of the war at Greensboro with General Johnston's army.

Perhaps the best testimony to General Bond's efficiency as a soldier is found in an interesting letter which for nearly half a century has been carefully kept by General Bond among his papers and possessions. This letter, dated September 12, 1871, was written by the late Burton N. Harrison, private secretary to President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy. At the time Mr. Harrison was practicing law in New York City, and in this letter he certifies that while he was acting as private secretary to the president of the Confederacy a petition signed by the privates, noncommissioned and commissioned officers (except Captain Bond himself) of the First Maryland Cavalry Regiment, requested the appointment of Capt. Frank A. Bond, Junior Captain of the Regiment, as colonel in place of Col. Ridgely Brown, who had recently died. Mr. Harrison in the letter further stated that the petitioners expressed the utmost regard for and confidence in Captain Bond as a soldier, officer and comrade, and affirmed that he was fully qualified by experience, fortitude, gallantry and skill as an officer to command the regiment in the capacity of colonel. Mr. Harrison mentioned in the letter that he himself called President Davis' attention to the petition at the time as a remarkable tribute to the merits of Captain Bond, in whom, to quote the words of the letter, he "then and now feels a most friendly interest." The Harrison letter stated that the petition was referred by the president to the secretary of war for official action.

This letter has still another feature of interest, perhaps even more than what has been quoted. On the last page of Mr. Harrison's communication is an endorsement written by Mr. Davis himself, dated November 6, 1871, at Memphis, Tennessee, and reading as follows: "Though I do not recollect the petition referred to by my former secretary Mr. Burton N. Harrison, my knowledge of his character does not permit me to doubt the accuracy of his statement. An application by a whole regiment to have a junior captain promoted to be its colonel is such an extraordinary testimonial and appreciation as must be conclusive of the question of meritorious service." (Signed) "Jefferson Davis."

A word of explanation is required as to the fate of this petition. It was presented about the time Captain Bond was badly wounded and disabled at Hagerstown, as above noted, and as a result of his wound and subsequent imprisonment the vacancy had to be filled by another appointment so that it never devolved upon the authorities of the Confederate War Department to formally take up and answer the petition.

After the war General Bond returned to the old plantation at Jessups and was actively engaged in farming there for many years. His successful position as a planter and his fine record as a soldier naturally made him a prominent public figure and for eight years he had the honor to serve as adjutant general of Maryland. He first served under appointment from Gov. James Black Groome and by second appointment from Gov. John Lee Carroll.

General Bond married Miss Elizabeth P. Hughes. Her grace and dignity and efficiency have served to add many of the charms to the Hunter's Lodge. Mrs. Bond was born in West Virginia, but was reared in Maryland, where she and the general were married.

ALEXANDER MARTIN SMITH. A man of distinctive energy, sound judgment, and rare business qualifications, Alexander Martin Smith, a prominent shoe manufacturer and tanner of Elkin, Surry County, North Carolina, has gained prestige in industrial circles, and won a splendid success in the business world—his prosperity in life being due entirely to his own efforts. Self supporting since



A. M. Smith

his boyhood days, he has surely been the architect of his own fortunes, and a brief resume of his life may be of interest and benefit to the younger people of this and succeeding generations.

He was born April 3, 1867, on a plantation in the historic Charlotte County of Virginia. In this county both his mother, Hallie Lawson, and his father, Captain Jack Smith, and his grandfather, John D. Smith, were born and reared. The Smith ancestors came from Georgia—having belonged to the family of Smiths from which the famous Bill Arp sprung. On the maternal side he is descended directly from two famous Virginia families, his grandmother being Angeline Marshall, a direct descendant of the noted jurist, John Marshall; his grandfather, George Lawson, a man proudly inheriting the traits of this noble and ancient English family.

His father, Jack Smith, was noted for his energy and public spirit, being an inspiration for education and all forward movements in his county. He served gallantly in the Confederate Army, having been made captain for conspicuous service at the battle of Gettysburg. As most Southern families of note, Mr. Smith's family were crippled financially at the close of the war, having dedicated their means as well as their sons, fathers and brothers to the Lost Cause. So this made it necessary for Alexander M. Smith to stop school at an early age, for we find him at the age of twelve years a clerk in a general country store at Cole's Ferry, Virginia. Much of the trade at that point was with farmers, many of whom, after doing a day's work, came a long distance to buy supplies, the store often being open until midnight, making the lad's day many hours long.

After four years in this position he went to Lynchburg, Virginia, and was employed as a shipping clerk by Witt & Watkins, wholesale shoe dealers. He worked in the house one year and then went "on the road" as a "drummer boy" for the firm. He kept this position for nine years. At the end of this time he went into business with Berry, Gilliam & Co., and travelled for the house.

In 1892 Mr. Smith came to Elkin, Surry County, North Carolina, and established a tannery and shoe factory on the banks of the Elkin Creek, beginning in a small way with $600 worth of second hand machinery, six vats in the tan yard, and a force of eight men. Previous to this time, several shoe factories had been started in the South, each one proving a failure, so failure with a capital F was predicted for Mr. Smith. Evidently he thought it a risky venture, as he continued as a travelling salesman for two years. With the qualities of unbounded energy, courage, hope and sterling honesty, Mr. Smith's effort could only spell success. He had the ambition to make the longest lived shoe in America and he succeeded. Throughout the Piedmont and mountain sections of North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, Elkin Shoes are household words. The brand "Elkin Home Made Shoe" is a guarantee to the working people, and to them means a more lasting and better wearing shoe than anybody else can make. The merchants say the farmers demand them. Mr. Smith's motto was, "Not how much money I can make out of a pair of shoes, but how much real service and durability I can put into a pair." He holds to the Emersonian idea that if you can do anything better than somebody else the world will make a beaten path to your door; and this has been literally true. For many years Mr. Smith employed no salesmen and the shoes actually sold themselves.

In 1909, owing to the demands of constantly increasing business, Mr. Smith erected a modern brick factory and tannery, equipped throughout with the most up-to-date and approved machinery. All the leather used in the shoes is tanned in his yard.

Mr. Smith has been three times married. He married first, in 1892, Miss Frances Gwyn of Elkin, a daughter of Richard and Mollie Dickinson Gwyn. On the paternal side Mrs. Smith was a descendant of Gen. William Lenoir and Col. Thomas Lenoir of Revolutionary fame. Both the Gwyns and Lenoirs have been conspicuous names in the history of Western North Carolina for generations, members of the family holding the most responsible positions in public and private life throughout the years. Mrs. Smith passed to the higher life in 1896, leaving two children, Richard Gwyn and Harriet Marshall. The second time Mr. Smith married Carrie Gwyn, a daughter of Thomas and Amelia (Dickinson) Gwyn of Elkin, a double first cousin of the first wife. She lived but one short year after their marriage.

In 1902 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Margaret Purcell of Red Springs, North Carolina, a daughter of John Edwin and Cornelia McCallum Purcell of Robeson County. Both Mrs. Smith's maternal and paternal ancestors have been influential in the history of the Cape Fear section of North Carolina since Colonial days, and her kinfolk on both the McCallum and Purcell side are still making history for that fine Scotch section of "the Old North State," proving that no peoples are the superiors and few the equals of the "Scotch Irish."

Mr. Smith is a man of great modesty and of a most retiring disposition, so his name has been very little in the public eye. His influence, though, is felt in the community and he is unquestionably on the right side, and invariably his heart is in the right place, and his hand reaches to his pocket book for the public good even when he has nothing to say.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and generous contributors to its support. Mr. Smith has been a prodigal giver, among his larger donations having been one of $10,000 to the Orphanage in Winston-Salem and one of $5,000 to a hospital in Huchow, China, and a recent gift of $2,000 to the superannuate members of the Western North Carolina Conference. He likewise pays the salary and expenses of Doctor Manget, the physician in charge of the institution.

Samuel W. Cromer. Almost continuously from the day he was released from a northern prison at the close of the war between the states, Samuel W. Cromer has been engaged in merchandising, and through an active half century he has tasted of satisfying success and those honors and the position due to the substantial business man and public spirited citizen.

Mr. Cromer was born on a farm at Round Meadows in Montgomery County, Virginia, March 3, 1842. He is of German ancestry. His grandfather was born in Germany, and on coming to America located in Montgomery County, Virginia, where the rest of his life was spent. He died comparatively young, leaving his wife a widow with several children to care for. Eight years after his death she went West to live with a daughter.

William Cromer, father of Samuel W., was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, and his birth occurred four months after his father's death. Thus deprived of a father's care he came face to face with the serious responsibilities of life at a very early age. When his mother went West he remained in Montgomery County with an older brother, and he soon put his strength to test in a self-supporting career. Fortunately he had been reared to good habits, was industrious, and being thrifty he saved his earnings and a few years after his marriage was able to buy a small farm. This was subsequently sold in order to buy a larger one. In his ambition to provide for his family he went to the extreme in hard work, frequently exposed himself, and finally lost his health. At the age of fifty-six he sold his farm and bought a home in the Village of Auburn. Later he exchanged that for a small tract of land adjoining the village and lived there quietly until his death at the age or seventy-eight. The maiden name of his wife was Deborah Lucas. She was a native of Montgomery County, Virginia, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Davis) Lucas and member of an old Virginia family. The Lucases owned and occupied a farm in the locality known as Rough and Ready in Montgomery County. Mrs. William Cromer died at the age of fifty-six. Her eight children were Mary, Andrew, Samuel W., Virginia, Charles, Olivia, Eveline and Franklin.

When the work of the home farm did not require his attention Samuel W. Cromer attended the country schools, and in that way he spent his years until he was eighteen. At that age he became clerk in a general store at Auburn, and was making fair progress toward independence as a business man when the war broke out and in 1861 he left the counter to enlist in Company F of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry. Many times he was in the thickest of the fighting, he marched many weary miles, and he experienced all the hardships of a soldier's life and all its dangers. Nevertheless he escaped any serious injury. Once a bullet grazed his arm but without making it necessary for him to leave the ranks. On the first of April, 1865, he was captured by the enemy and taken to Point Lookout, Maryland, where he was retained a prisoner of war until June.

On being released he returned home becoming clerk in store at Christiansburg, Virginia, later he opened a store at New Port, Tennessee, and after about fifteen months of successful merchandising he returned to Auburn, Virginia, where he organized a tobacco and mercantile business. From there he removed to Danville, Virginia, where he was in the livery and mercantile business. Sold out there in 1892 and opened his present business, wholesale grocery, being twenty-five years in business at Winston-Salem.

Mr. Cromer was married January 12, 1870, to Miss Mary Rowena Jack, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dewitt) Jack. Mr. and Mrs. Cromer have reared five children: William Jack, who married Selina Reid; Charles Dewitt, who married Carrie L. Crutchfield and has two daughters, Alice Rowena and Lillian Ruffin; Elizabeth D., who is the wife of John L. Brugh, associated with Mr. Cromer in the business; Mary B., wife of C. R. King, and Clarence F., who is unmarried.

Mr. and Mrs. Cromer are active members of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church at Winston-Salem. He is one of its trustees while his son Charles is on the board of stewards. Mr. Cromer is affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Winston Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, and mingles with old army comrades in Norfleet Camp of the United Confederate Veterans.

EDWARD CHAMBERS SMITH, son of William N. H. Smith, chief justice of North Carolina 1878-1889, and Mary Olivia (Wise) Smith, was born at Murfreesboro, North Carolina, August 21, 1857. He was prepared for college at Galt's School at Norfolk, Virginia, at the Lovejoy Academy in Raleigh, and at the famous Bingham (Military) School then at Mebane, North Carolina. In 1877 he entered Davidson College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1881. While at Davidson he became a member of the Kappa Alpha (Southern) fraternity, and in the general convention of that fraternity at Atlanta in 1881 he was awarded the essayist's medal over twenty-five competitors from southern colleges, and in the same year he was awarded the debaters' medal by his college. His interest in his fraternity continued after the close of his college career, and from 1901 to 1911, and from 1912 to 1913 he served as knight commander, the highest official in the national fraternity.

In 1882 Mr. Smith entered the Law School of the University of North Carolina under the late Dr. John Manning, and in 1883 completed his law course at the University of Virginia under the late Dr. John B. Minor, thus having the advantage of being prepared for his profession under two of the greatest law teachers of their generation. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar of North Carolina and became associated with Fuller and Snow, a leading legal firm at Raleigh, with whom he continued in practice until 1890. Since then he has practiced his profession alone, building up an extensive clientele as a corporation lawyer. He was for many years attorney for the North Carolina Car Company, the Caraleigh Cotton Mills, and the Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works. In each of these corporations he is a director. He is also a director in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company, the King Drug Company, Farmers Cotton Oil Company, and other corporations. He was state's proxy in the North Carolina Railway Company, and afterwards served for many years on its board of directors, and as chairman of its finance committee, of which he is still a member.

Mr. Smith has always taken an active interest in public affairs. His political affiliations are with the democratic party. From 1886 to 1896 he served as a member of the State Board of Internal Improvements. In 1888 he served as an alderman of the City of Raleigh, and at the same time as chairman of the Wake County Democratic Executive Committee. His success in this small field led to his election in 1890 as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and as such he successfully directed one of the most important political campaigns in the history of North Carolina, involving among other important results, the re-election of Zebulon Baird Vance to the United States Senate. He was re-elected in 1892 but had to decline. In 1888, 1892, and 1904 he was one of the delegates from North Carolina to the national democratic conventions, and served as chairman of the rules committee in the convention of 1888, and as a member of the platform committee in the convention of 1904. In 1915, without



J H Phillips

solicitation on his part, Mr. Smith was appointed by Governor Craig as member and was elected as chairman of the North Carolina Fisheries Commission Board, created by the General Assembly of 1915 with full control over the regulations of the fishing industry in North Carolina. In this capacity he has rendered conspicuous service to the state in the development of this important industry.

On January 12, 1892, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Annie Badger Faison, a granddaughter of George E. Badger, distinguished as a lawyer, cabinet official, and senator. They have five children, one girl and four boys, three of whom are (1918) in the military and naval service of the United States Government, while a fourth is in training at the Virginia Military Institute.

JOHN JAY BLAIR, widely known over the state as a prominent educator, has been superintendent of the city schools of Wilmington since January, 1899. In that period of eighteen years he has been a thoughtful and energetic leader in the improvements and uplift of the city school system, and at the same time has identified himself closely with general educational movements.

Mr. Blair was born at High Point in Guilford County, North Carolina, and is a graduate of Haverford College in Pennsylvania. His first important work as a school man was done at Winston, where he was principal of the high school and subsequently superintendent of the city school system. From there he came to Wilmington, as already noted.

Mr. Blair is president of the North Carolina State Teachers' Association, an office which in itself indicates his standing in educational circles. He is also president of the City Superintendents' Association.

JOSEPH H. PHILLIPS for many years was actively identified with the lumber industry in and around Winston-Salem, and operated also lumber businesses in several adjoining towns. His family is one of the very earliest to locate in Forsyth County, North Carolina. The City of Winston-Salem lost an esteemed citizen through the death of Mr. Phillips on April 10, 1917.

Mr. Phillips was born at Waughtown, September 3, 1866. Tracing his ancestry back several generations he is a descendant of John and Ann Phillips, whose son David Phillips was born February 1, 1781. David married Sarah Pike, who was born September 9, 1780, a daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Pike. Both the Phillips and Pike families were among the pioneers of what is now Forsyth County. Joseph Phillips, a son of David and grandfather of Joseph H., was born in what is now Forsyth County December 6, 1801. He owned and occupied a farm in Broad Bay Township, and died there October 8, 1853. The maiden name of his wife was Rebecca Wright, and she was a daughter of Charles and Mary Wright and was born October 29, 1803, and died January 28, 1875. Both she and her husband were active members of the Primitive Baptist Church. Their two children were named William W. and Crawford Tatum.

Crawford Tatum Phillips, father of Joseph H., was born in Broad Bay Township of Forsyth County and during his early manhood served an apprenticeship in Phillip Nissen's wagon factory. Later he enlisted and served during the war between the states in Company E of the Twenty-first Regiment, North Carolina Troops. When the war was over he resumed work at his trade in the Nissen factory, and continued there until 1876. In that year he bought a farm at Union Cross in Abbott's Creek Township and from that time forward until his death, at the age of fifty-seven, he applied his efforts successfully to general farming. He married Lucinda Spach, who was born in Broad Bay Township, a daughter of Christian and Mrs. (Swain) Spach. She was a lineal descendant of Adam Spach, ancestor of many of the best known families in Western North Carolina. Crawford T. Phillips and wife reared seven children: Joseph Hilton, Samuel L., Nancy E., Lucius D., John R., Mary Magdalene and Charles Isaac.

When Joseph H. Phillips was ten years of age his parents moved out to the farm, and he grew up in a country atmosphere, getting his knowledge largely through country schools. Soon after he was eighteen years of age he married and removed to Walnut Cove, where for a few years he had a mercantile experience. It was with rather limited capital that he entered the lumber industry. He bought a portable sawmill and a tract of standing timber, and for several years used his mill in converting that timber into merchantable lumber. He operated in that way until 1893, when he sold his mill and began dealing in lumber at Winston-Salem. He had as a partner M. D. Smith, and subsequently they incorporated the business. After two years in the corporation Mr. Phillips sold his interest, but soon afterward resumed business on his own account. He established a yard at Centerville and another at West Highland, and these yards he conducted until his death, supplying practically all the lumber used in those communities.

Mr. Phillips was first married in 1884 to Miss Virginia Willard, who was born in Guilford County, a daughter of Joseph Willard. She died in 1899. For his second wife Mr. Phillips married Carrie Pardue, who was born in Wilkes County, a daughter of William and Susan (Adams) Pardue, both of whom spent all their lives in Wilkes County, where her father was an active farmer. Mrs. Phillips' brother, Elbert Martin, was a soldier in the Confederate army.

By his first marriage Mr. Phillips had three children: Cora, Carrie and Percy. There are also three children of the second marriage, Pansy, Ollie and Stokes P. The daughter Cora is the wife of J. Wilbur Crews, and her four children are Sherrell, Alline, Selina and Eloise. Carrie married Alvin W. Linville and had two children, Joseph Dwight and Dorris. Percy by his marriage to Lulu Hastings has a daughter, Kathleen Virginia. Pansy May is the wife of Beecher Heitman.

Mr. Phillips took an active part in Masonry, having been past master of Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Winston Chapter No. 21, Royal Arch Masons; past eminent commander of Piedmont Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar; and he was also affiliated with Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charlotte.

ALFRED AUGUSTUS THOMPSON. There is a class of individuals who, in their own localities, are naturally conceded leadership in public and private enterprises, this industrial power being conferred by popular recognition of superior ability. Talents of a diversified nature prepare these men to lead

enterprises of a varied nature, and they are, therefore, placed in a position to render highly valued service to their communities, while securing for themselves a competence sufficient to their needs. By promoting ventures of an industrial and financial nature and through his direct service as a public official, Alfred Augustus Thompson, of Raleigh, has accomplished just such a double result of his labors. He has been a resident of the Capital City of North Carolina for nearly forty-five years, and in this time has not only risen to prominence in the cotton industry, but has served as the chief executive of the city.

Mr. Thompson was born near Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina, February 24, 1852, and is a son of George W. and Cornelia E. (Marsh) Thompson, the latter of whom lived at Ashboro, Randolph County, prior to her marriage. His education was secured in the public schools of his native county and his early manhood was passed on the farm, "amid field and forest, in a country beautiful for situation." He was still a young man when he came to Raleigh and became identified with the cotton industry. His start in this direction was a modest one, but his energy, industry and inherent ability won him promotion from one position of trust and responsibility to another, until at this time he is president of two of the leading mills of this part of the state, the Raleigh and the Caraleigh cotton mills. Various other enterprises have had the benefit of his good judgment, foresight and acumen, and in addition to other ventures identified with the industrial life of the capital city, he is vice president of the Commercial National Bank.

In the civil life of the capital he has been a prominent figure. He was mayor when the office of chief executive of the City of Oaks was combined with that of judge of the municipal court, and his administration was characterized not only by business-like handling of the city's affairs, but by a strict interpretation of the law as regarding offenders. During his career he has developed into one of the most forceful orators of the capital, and his voice is frequently heard from the rostrum in public speeches supporting movements for the benefit of his adopted city.

Mr. Thompson is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh, of which he is a deacon, and has taken an active part in its work. With his interesting family, he resides in a beautiful home in New Bern Avenue.

L. E. Rabb. The manufacture of furniture has been brought to a high state of perfection as to appearance, comfort and utility, and one of the leading men in this and in other industrial lines in Caldwell County, is L. E. Rabb, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Royal Furniture Company at Lenoir, and the Caldwell Furniture Company at Valmead.

Mr. Rabb was born near Newton, in Catawba County, North Carolina. His parents were J. Frank and Sarah (Arndt) Rabb, the former being deceased. The Rabb family came to North Carolina from Pennsylvania, at a very early day and on account of their numbers, they called their place of settlement the Rabb community. They have always been a quiet, frugal, industrious people and wherever the name is found today, there will also be found independent means, sterling honesty and good citizenship. In the grandfather's family there were two sons whose achievements, one in business and the other in public life, carried their names into other sections, J. Frank and Col. George W. Rabb.

J. Frank Rabb was born in Catawba County and after his school days, adopted farming as his vocation. For many years he carried on large agricultural operations in his native county and then became interested in a mercantile enterprise at Lenoir. Having removed from Catawba to Caldwell County, he became interested in farming, and to its development he devoted his remaining years. His death occurred at Lenoir in 1914. He had served in the Confederate army during the entire period of the war between the states.

Col. George W. Rabb, brother of the late J. Frank Rabb, and uncle of L. E. Rabb, is one of the best known men of Catawba County. He lives on the old homestead situated about half way between Newton and Maiden, in Catawba County, which has been his lifelong home. He served through the war between the states, in the Confederate service, entering as a private and winning promotion through distinguished bravery, sacrificing, however, one of his legs. Thus handicapped in young manhood he began to build up his fortunes from the cobbler's bench, and today he is one of the capitalists of Catawba, the owner of a fine farm, and of quite extensive cotton mill interests at Maiden, together with stock in numerous other industrial concerns. He is held in esteem that amounts to affection, in Catawba County, and it has been said that there he can have anything, political or otherwise, that he asks for. For some years he served as a member of the State Legislature, in each campaign carrying Catawba County, normally republican, for the democratic party.

L. E. Rabb was reared on the home farm and was educated in the local schools. In 1897 he removed from Catawba to Caldwell County and embarked in farming here in which he continued until 1910, when he started into business as a manufacturer at Lenoir. It was about this time that he became interested in the manufacture of furniture here and since then has had much to do with establishing the supremacy of Lenoir as a manufacturing center.

The Royal Furniture Company's plant, located at Lenoir, is an exceedingly flourishing industry. The machinery and equipments of this plant are utilized for the manufacture of a general line of bed room suits, in mahogany, walnut and oak. Mr. Rabb is a heavy stockholder and is secretary, treasurer and manager of this concern, and occupies similar relations with the Caldwell Furniture Company, the plant of which is located at Valmead, two miles distant from Lenoir, the products of this plant being buffets, odd dressers, chiffoniers, manufactured from plain and quartered oak. Mr. Rabb additionally, is the owner of the plant and business of the Lenoir Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of general building material, sash, doors, blinds, etc., and he is also a stockholder and one of the directors of the Union Cotton Mills at Maiden.

Mr. Rabb was married in Caldwell County, to Miss Eleanor Boone Miller, and they have one son, John Perkins Rabb. Mrs. Rabb's people, the Millers, were among the organizers of Caldwell County. One of her ancestral lines connects her with the great explorer, frontiersman and Indian fighter, Daniel Boone.

William Edgar Perdew. From the time he entered a hardware store at Wilmington at the age

of sixteen William E. Perdew has had a progressive rise in the scale of business responsibilities, and in point of continuous service is now one of the oldest hardware merchants of the state. His public spirit has been on a plane with his business efficiency, and he has helped make and plan the greater and better Wilmington of the present time.

A native of Wilmington, where he was born April 25, 1865, he is a son of John William and Mary Elizabeth (King) Perdew. His father was a gun and locksmith, the family were people in moderate circumstances, and William E. Perdew had only a few years in which to attend the private schools of Wilmington.

At the age of eighteen he became an employe with the hardware house of Giles & Murchison. This old and well known house has been succeeded by J. W. Murchison & Company, and in 1906 Mr. Perdew became purchasing agent and a partner in the business. He was one of the organizers in 1901 and has since been secretary of the Independent Ice Company, and is president of the People's Building & Loan Association.

For the past sixteen years he has been school committeeman of district No. 1, and is a willing worker in behalf of any movement for the raising of the standards of the schools or of any other department of the city's activities. He was a member of the first board of commissioners when Wilmington purchased the water works and was also a city alderman and a member of the commission when the water and sewer system was enlarged and extended, and the presence on the board of such an experienced and able business man enabled it to accomplish its work to the general satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Perdew is a member of the Cape Fear Club, the Cape Fear Country Club, is a Knight Templar Mason, a Shriner and a member of Sepia Grotto of Master Masons. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. For over thirty years he has been an active member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the past five years has been chairman of its board of stewards.

On June 16, 1887, Mr. Perdew married Miss Mary A. Moore, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children: John William, a graduate of the class of 1917 in the University of North Carolina and now associated with the J. W. Murchison Company, and Minnie Louise, a student in the Wilmington High School.

CAPT. ROBERT ROWAN CRAWFORD was one of the men who early recognized the business and commercial possibilities of Winston-Salem, and has been actively identified with that community in a business and civic way for the past forty years. He still retains his vigorous hand in business life, though he is approaching the age of four score and has had a long and most varied experience, including service in the war between the states, in which he rose to the rank of captain.

Captain Crawford was born on a farm two miles south of Salisbury, North Carolina, October 14, 1839. The Crawfords are of Scotch-Irish ancestry. In the Lancaster District of South Carolina three of the most substantial and prominent early families were the Crawfords, Whites and Jacksons, including ancestors of President Andrew Jackson. It was of this branch of the Crawford family that Captain Crawford is a member. His grandfather, William H. Crawford, was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, and had a large plantation and many slaves. Hon. William Dunlap Crawford, father of Captain Crawford, was born in Lancaster, South Carolina, in 1806, and in 1825 graduated from the University of North Carolina. He studied law with Chief Justice Pearson and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He began practice at Salisbury and was successful as an attorney and prominent in public life until his death in 1843. He served creditably in both branches of the State Legislature. In 1828 occurred his marriage to Miss Christina Mull. She was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1810. Her father, Thomas Mull, was a large land owner near Salisbury, and he had a large number of slaves cultivating his land with the aid of his slaves until his death. Christina Mull was a graduate of Salem College. At the death of her husband she was left a widow with five sons. Leasing the plantation she removed to Mississippi, making the entire journey with wagon, carriage and team and lived with a brother in that state for two years. After that she resumed her home on the North Carolina plantation, and in 1850 became the wife of Peter M. Brown of Charlotte, where she spent the rest of her days and died at the age of sixty-eight. The children of her first marriage were Thomas M., William H., James R., Robert R. and Leonidas W. All of these sons except Thomas were soldiers in the Confederate Army, all of them went in as privates, and in time gained promotion to the rank of captain.

Robert Rowan Crawford attended the Olin High School. At the outbreak of the war he was clerking in a general store in Charlotte. He left the counter in April, 1861, to enlist in Hornetnest Rifle Company B of the First Regiment, North Carolina Troops. He had the distinction of participating in the first battle between the North and the South at Big Bethel, and there he received his baptism of fire and saw the first blood shed of the war. After six months of service he was stricken with fever near Fortress Monroe and subsequently suffered a stroke of paralysis. However, he made rapid recovery and after his convalescence he raised a company at Salisbury and went to the front as its captain. This was Company D of the Forty-second Regiment, North Carolina Troops. Captain Crawford had a long and arduous service. Among other battles in which he participated were those of Shepardsville, Newbern, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, and the almost ceaseless fighting around Petersburg and Richmond during the last two years of the war. This constant campaigning and the incident exposure in the trenches finally obliged him to resign his commission in December, 1864. The only wound he received was at Bermuda Hundred, a slight injury from a spent ball.

After the war Captain Crawford engaged in the hardware business at Salisbury, where he remained until 1877. It was in that year that he came to Winston and his keen eye and good business judgment quickly realized the increasing advantages of this town from a commercial standpoint. He removed his family to the city, and for sixteen years was principally engaged in the hardware business. In 1908 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, to look after some real

estate belonging to his wife, and there built a home and lived for two years. He then returned to Winston-Salem and has since been in business with his sons. In 1910 he built his fine modern home at Crafton Heights, where he still resides.

At the age of twenty-six Captain Crawford was married to Miss Caroline Crawford, who was born in Washington, North Carolina, in 1843. Her father, Thomas Crawford, was a planter and slave owner and of Scotch-Irish ancestry, but so far as known was not related to the Crawford family of South Carolina. Mrs. Crawford died March 17, 1887. On April 24, 1889, Captain Crawford married Miss Ada W. Dudley. She was born in Newbern, North Carolina, daughter of David W. Dudley, who was born at Newbern May 29, 1810. Her grandfather, Jacob Dudley, was born at White Oaks in Craven County, and from the best information obtainable was a son of William Dudley, who came from Virginia with Bishop Dudley, grandfather of Governor Edward Bishop Dudley. Jacob Dudley had a plantation in Craven County. His wife was Ann Williamson. David W. Dudley, father of Mrs. Crawford, was graduated from a dental school at Philadelphia and practiced his profession at Newbern until his death on December 26, 1858. His wife was Eliza Bryan Franklin Watkins, who was born in Craven County October 12, 1810, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hancock) Franklin and the widow of Becton Watkins. Mrs. Dudley survived her second husband and died September 11, 1891, in her eighty-first year. By her first marriage to Mr. Watkins she reared two children, Mary and Elizabeth. Her second marriage resulted in three children, Annie Eliza, John Jacob and Ada. The son, John Jacob, graduated from the University of Virginia and is now living with his sister Annie in Pasadena, California.

Mrs. Crawford was liberally educated at Salem College and also attended a convent at Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have three sons, named John Dudley, Franklin L and David D. The son, John D., is now in the United States Regular Army.

Captain Crawford also has three children by his first marriage, Thomas B., Robert R. and Christina. Thomas B. married Annie Cheatam and has three children, Thomas B., Caroline and James W. Christina married Norvelle R. Walker, of Richmond, Virginia. Robert R. married Miss Mary Price Hobson.

Captain Crawford and his sons are now proprietors of Crawford Mills Supply Company, and they transact a large business through their headquarters on North Main Street in Winston-Salem. The captain and his wife are active members of the West End Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Captain Crawford is a member of Norfleet Camp of the United Confederate Veterans. While a resident of Salisbury he served as a member of the city council and was honored with the post of treasurer of Forsyth County from 1914 until that office was abolished late in 1916.

Burt M. Hitchcock spent much of his early life in the country community of the Village of Reidsville, North Carolina, but finally removed to Winston-Salem, and is now head of one of the largest and most important mercantile establishments of that city. His success has been secured by honorable and straightforward methods, and he means much to the community both as a citizen and business man.

Mr. Hitchcock was born at Franklin in Delaware County, New York, and was brought to North Carolina when a child. His father Isaac L. Hitchcock was a native of Delaware County, New York, was reared and educated there and learned the trade of stone mason. From Delaware County he removed to the Town of Lisle in Broome County, New York, and that was his home until 1871. For several years he had suffered ill health in the climate of the North and finally he came to the milder climate of North Carolina, locating at Reidsville, which was then a small hamlet. So far as his health permitted he continued to follow his trade, and he lived at Reidsville until his death in 1889. The maiden name of his wife was Susan Ogden. She was born in Delaware County, New York, a daughter of David Ogden, a native of the same county, and a granddaughter of David Ogden, Sr. David Ogden, Sr., had a romantic experience in early life. He was captured by Indians when a small boy, was adopted by a squaw, and continued to live with the tribe for several years, acquiring a knowledge of the language and the customs of the Indians. He finally made his escape, and in spite of this experience in a nomadic existence, he returned home, married, and settled down quietly to the career of a farmer. Mrs. Isaac Hitchcock's father was also a farmer and spent all his life in Delaware County. Mrs. Isaac Hitchcock died in June, 1907. She was the mother of three children, Amanda, Fred and Burt M. Amanda now lives with her brother Burt at Winston-Salem. Fred is a cabinet maker and lives at Atlanta, Georgia.

Burt M. Hitchcock was reared and received his education in the schools of Reidsville. When nineteen years of age he began acquiring a knowledge of merchandising by work in a general store. The five years he worked as a clerk gave him an intimate detailed knowledge of merchandising and proved the groundwork on which he has since become an independent business man. He then started a store of his own at Reidsville, and continued it until 1907. In that year he removed to Winston-Salem and with H. L. Trotter organized the Hitchcock-Trotter Company, with Mr. Hitchcock as president. This partnership was continued for four years. In 1913 the Ideal Dry Goods Company was organized with Mr. Hitchcock as president, and for the past four years he has given the best of his ability and time to the development of this store, which is now one of the favorite shopping places in the business district of Winston-Salem.

Mr. Hitchcock was formerly a director of the Reidsville Bank and while living in that city was on the school board. He was also a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Reidsville, and has a similar official position in the West End Methodist Episcopal Church South at Winston-Salem, which is the church home of him and his family.

In 1890 Mr. Hitchcock married Miss Kate Hazell. She is a native of Alamance County. The Hazell family were pioneers in North Carolina. The United States census of 1700 has the names of Moses, Kindler and Robert Hazell as residents of Stokes County. Mrs. Hitchcock's father Monroe Hazell was an extensive and successful farmer in Alamance County. His wife was Lizzie Tapscot.

Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock have five children: Lillian, Hazell, Frances, Burt J. and Catherine. The son Hazell after graduating from the high school

entered the employ of the R. J. Reynolds Company as a traveling salesman and has shown a remarkable ability as a salesman, having made good at the start and now being one of the best business getters on the staff of the traveling representatives of this great tobacco house.

FINLEY H. COFFEY. The manufacture of furniture is an industry that has been developed from crude beginnings, as public taste and desire for greater comfort have grown. In very early days, when careful, laborious, patient handwork, had to go into every piece, beginning with the tree in the forest and through long drawn out stages, to its final completion in the cabinet maker's shop, comparatively few could own as many specimens of handsome, serviceable furniture as they desired, or even needed. Machinery has brought about wonderful changes in this industry as in others, and it is now possible to secure, at the manufacturing head in as large and progressive a town as Lenoir, North Carolina, furniture of the greatest utility and at the same time of handsome and durable design. One of the leading industries of Lenoir is the Kent-Coffey Manufacturing Company, the able manager of which is Finley H. Coffey, one of the town's substantial and representative citizens.

Finley H. Coffey was born in 1861, at Collettsville, Caldwell County, North Carolina. His parents were Drury D. and Harriet (Collett) Coffey, the former deceased. Drury D. Coffey was also born in Caldwell County, at a time when it was a part of Wilkes County, and was a son of Daniel Coffey who was born in Wilkes. The mother of Daniel Coffey was a Boone, a niece of the great frontiersman, Daniel Boone. The Boones and the Coffeys originated in Ireland and were among the earliest settlers in Wilkes and Watauga counties. The Coffeys have been pioneers likewise in other sections, including Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and in the latter state there is a county and a city that perpetuate the name.

The late Drury D. Coffey for many years was a planter and merchant at Collettsville, where his wife was born and reared, her father being James H. Collett, well known in Caldwell County. Mr. Coffey served through the war between the states in the Confederate service, in the regiment of which Major Harper, of Lenoir, was an officer. Mr. Coffey afterward represented his county in the State Legislature and for a number of years was a member of the board of county commissioners. In 1892 accompanied by his family, he moved to Junction City, Kansas, and resided there until 1907, when he returned to Caldwell County and his death occurred in 1914. He was a man of the highest type of character and commanded respect and enjoyed universal esteem.

Finley H. Coffey grew to manhood on the home place, on John's River, Collettsville, and received his education there. He was associated with his father in business from early manhood and in 1892, with his wife, he accompanied his parents to Kansas, returning at the same time to North Carolina. Shortly afterward Mr. Coffey embarked in the furniture manufacturing business at Lenoir, and is financially interested in and is the manager of the Kent-Coffey Manufacturing Company. This plant constitutes one of the most important industrial enterprises of this place, employing a large number of workmen and paying first class wages, their distribution being largely at Lenoir, and adding to the general prosperity. The product of this company is a general line of medium and high grade furniture.

Mr. Coffey was united in marriage with Miss Rose Freeze, and they have four children: Irene, Harold, Ethel and Archibald. Mr. Coffey is an active, progressive and public spirited citizen and seven years he was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Lenoir, his term of office expiring in the spring of 1917. For some year prior to 1916, he was president of the First National Bank of Lenoir. To careful business men like Mr. Coffey, Lenoir owes much. They direct capital investments along safe business avenues without speculation, and thus assist in laying a sound foundation for stable commerce.

ALFRED A. KENT, M. D. Of the men of note of Caldwell County, few have contributed to the welfare and advancement of their community in so many ways and fewer still have attained distinction in so many different fields as has Dr. Alfred A. Kent, of Lenoir. In the medical profession he has fairly earned eminence by the display of talents of a marked character; as a banker and business man he is at the head of financial and industrial enterprises that contribute materially to the county's prestige; he is a property owner whose management of his holdings serves to develop them and to conserve the community's interests, and as a public-spirited citizen and representative of the people in offices of official importance and responsibility he has carried on a work that entitles his name to respect and his services to universal gratitude.

Dr. Alfred A. Kent was born in Caldwell County, North Carolina, about four miles west of Lenoir, in 1858, his parents being Abraham S. and Mary (Miller) Kent. His father was born in Fluvanna County, Virginia, and when a child, about the year 1842, came with his father, Archie Kent, to Caldwell County. Archie Kent and his family settled on a farm about four miles west of Lenoir, on the Morganton road, where Alfred A. Kent was born. Abraham S. Kent was in the Home Guard for the Confederacy during the Civil war, and subsequently became a successful planter. The Kents of Fluvanna County, Virginia, are a high type of people, all of whom have been of unblemished character and a number of whom have achieved prominence in some of the professions, notably in law and in education.

Alfred A. Kent was reared on the family plantation and was prepared for college at old Finley High School at Lenoir, under the tutelage of that famous educator, Capt. E. W. Fossett, a man who became so successful and distinguished as an educator of boys that, although it was in a small and isolated town, his school attracted sons of some of the best families not only all over the surrounding territory, but from all over the state and from some other southern and western states. He was a character builder as well as an educator. Following his course at the old Finley High School, Alfred A. Kent attended the University of North Carolina, where, on account of his time being limited, he worked hard and crowded into two years the work necessary for a Bachelor of Arts degree. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885, and began his practice that year at Cranberry Iron Works in Avery County, where he was located two years,

then establishing himself in practice at Lenoir, his home town, where he has been engaged ever since. Although in subsequent years Doctor Kent branched out in business and industrial enterprises, he was enabled to do this only from the fruits of his labors as a physician, that profession being his life work and the foundation of his success, and he has never ceased from his active practice thereof. It is a fine tribute to his ability as a physician and a somewhat remarkable example of what one may accomplish through wise and persistent effort that, although his outside business activities and the services he has rendered the people as a public official, have taken up a great deal of his time, he has still been honored by his profession by having bestowed upon him every position from the lowest to the highest in the North Carolina Medical Society. He served as president of the state organization in 1912 and has been district counselor for his district, president of the state board of counselors of the society, served six years on the state board of medical examiners, was president of that board for two years, and was a member of the state board of health for two years. So it will be seen that Doctor Kent is essentially and primarily a physician.

Doctor Kent began life with habits of thrift and rigid economy, and, beginning with small investments in real estate, he made it his settled policy to invest only in property that had a future, and in commercial or industrial enterprises only that were of a sound and permanent character, avoiding always speculative schemes and enterprises. He was practically the founder of the furniture manufacturing industry at Lenoir, for, although a small plant had been in operation before he went into this industry, it was not until he had established the Kent Furniture Company that the town got a good start along this line and encouragement was offered other concerns to locate at Lenoir and to make it a furniture manufacturing center. Doctor Kent's spirit of progress and enterprise furnished the means for bringing other furniture and woodworking plants to Lenoir, and the industry grew and expanded until now this community is second only to High Point as the furniture manufacturing center of North Carolina. This industry, in fact, has been the making of Lenoir, changing it from a small and unimportant county seat town to a live and growing municipality where a great deal of money is paid to mechanics and other working people, and to a city of many beautiful and expensive homes and substantial business blocks. Doctor Kent subsequently sold the plant of the Kent Furniture Company and organized the Kent-Coffey Manufacturing Company, of which he is still a member, and which is an extensive manufacturing plant for a general line of furniture.

Doctor Kent is president of the First National Bank of Lenoir, and is the owner of Kent's Drug Store, he being a registered pharmacist as well as physician. He has built three of the best brick store buildings in Lenoir, of which he is the owner, and also erected a number of residence structures, including his own home, "Kentwod," a beautiful place situated on a commanding elevation near Davenport College. A part of this fine estate is a farm of 100 acres, extending toward the Lower Creek Valley—a property of very great value. He also has substantial and profitable investments in Oklahoma, particularly at Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and in valuable coal lands east of McAlester along the Rock Island Railroad.

In 1910 Doctor Kent was elected a member of the North Carolina Legislature, serving in the session of 1911, and was reelected in 1914, serving in the session of 1915. He took a prominent part in the activities of the lawmaking body, and of especial local interest was his having enacted a measure which permitted the organization and financing of a drainage district for the lands in Lower Creek Valley in Caldwell County, lying to the east, south and southwest of Lenoir. This legislation was the means of reclaiming hundreds of acres of rich land that had been impracticable of cultivation and transforming it into splendid farms, making this valley now one of the richest sections of Caldwell County.

The most notable of Doctor Kent's activities in the Legislature, and those which were of the most state-wide importance, were found in his leadership in having established, under state auspices, the Caswell Training School at Kinston, an institution for the feeble-minded and one that was very badly needed—a fact that had been particularly impressed upon Doctor Kent during his many years of practice as a physician. It is conceded that the founding of this most beneficent institution was due to Doctor Kent's tireless activities in its behalf, the tact and diplomacy he had to use in overcoming prejudice, ignorance and objection, and the sledge-hammer efforts and methods he had to put forth in order to get the necessary financial appropriation, the speeches he made both before the house and the committees and all the varied details he personally attended to. It seems quite certain that had it not been for his able leadership the project would have failed. And after the institution was built he did not relinquish his effort in it, but continued his activities in its behalf until he was satisfied that the institution was placed under eminently proper and competent management and superintendence.

Doctor Kent married Miss Annie Wright, daughter of Squire John W. Wright, of Coharie, Sampson County, and to this union there have been born five children, namely: J. Archie, Olivia, Alfred A., Jr., William Walter and Benjamin H.

JOHN RAINES WOLTZ, M. D. For upwards of forty years one of the leading physicians of Dobson, Dr. John Raines Woltz during his years of active service in Surry County built up a large and lucrative practice and established for himself a fine reputation for professional skill and ability. A son of Dr. Lewis Fernando Woltz, he was born September 21, 1841, in Newbern, Pulaski County, Virginia, of German ancestry.

The doctor's paternal grandfather, William Woltz, a native of Germany, was the only member of his father's family, so far as is known, to come to America. Locating first in Maryland, he followed his trade of a cabinet maker in Hagerstown for awhile, subsequently continuing his work at Newbern, Pulaski County, Virginia. During the War of 1812 he enlisted as a soldier, and was unfortunate enough while in the army to be deprived of his hearing, the roar of the cannon causing permanent deafness. Late in life he moved to Blue Spring, Tennessee, and there died, at the venerable age of ninety-one years, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Feagles. He reared three children, as follows: Samuel; Lewis Fernando; and Mary Jane, wife of John L. Feagles.



John R. Woltz

Dr. Lewis Fernando Woltz was born and reared in Hagerstown, Maryland, and there acquired his elementary and academic education. He subsequently entered the New York Medical College, in New York City, and after his graduation from that institution began his professional career at Floyd Courthouse, Virginia. Moving from there to Midway, Greene County, Tennessee, he continued in practice in that vicinity until the breaking out of the Civil war when he refugeed back to Carroll County, Virginia, where he continued in active practice until his death, at Hillsville, at the age of four score and four years.

The maiden name of the wife of Dr. Lewis F. Woltz was Mary Jane Early. She was born in Pulaski County, Virginia, a daughter of Jerre Early, who came from Ireland, his native country, to America, and with his brothers John, William, Samuel and James, and his sisters Elizabeth and Rhoda, settled in Pulaski County. His brother, William, was the father of Jubal A. Early, a general in the Confederate Army. Jerre Early was a farmer and a cabinet maker, and after his marriage, in Giles County, Virginia, to Jane Cecil, migrated to Pulaski County, Virginia, following a narrow bridle path the entire distance. The bride rode on horseback and carried a feather bed and cooking utensils, while the groom walked beside her armed with a gun. They began housekeeping in a log cabin with a puncheon floor, and as it was located on a road leading from north to the south there were many passersby, and although the happy couple entertained many travelers they never charged a cent, nor asked a person's name or business. It is said that Aaron Burr was once a guest in their cabin home, and as both were ardent Methodists in religion they were glad to have as frequent guests both Elder Cartwright and Lorenzo Dow. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jerre Early lived to more than ninety years of age. Their daughter, Nancy Jane, wife of Dr. L. F. Woltz, died when but forty-nine years old, leaving eight children, namely: William J., John R., Georgianna Etta, Charles L., Claude L., India B., Sidney J., and Cora.

Completing the course of study in the public schools of Floyd County, Virginia, and at Tusculum College, in Greene County, Tennessee, John R. Woltz began the study of medicine under his father's tutelage, in 1857. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was attending lectures at the Nashville Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. Giving up his studies in May, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, and took an active part with his command in all of its battles up to and including the engagement at Shiloh, where he was severely wounded. After spending three months in the hospital, he joined his regiment, and under command of General Bragg went to Kentucky and there took part in the battle of Perrysville. Soon after, not having recovered from the effects of his former wounds, Mr. Woltz was discharged from the service on account of disability, and returned to Virginia, where he subsequently became a member of the Dublin Home Guard, and issuing commissary under General Jones. Giving up that position in May, 1863, he joined the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, known as Lowey's Battery, with which he remained until the close of the conflict.

Returning home, Mr. Woltz resumed the study of medicine at the Virginia Medical College, in Richmond, where he was graduated with the class of 1868. Beginning the practice of his profession in his native state, Doctor Woltz spent a year in Lambsburg, afterward being located at Hillsville until 1871. Coming from there to Surry County, the doctor settled in Dobson where he continued in active practice for a period of forty-five years, winning in the meantime the well deserved reputation of being one of the most skilful and faithful physicians of this part of the county. His records as a physician are interesting, and show an attendance at 1,684 births.

On December 27, 1870, Doctor Woltz was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Kingsbury, who was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, a daughter of John B. and Eliza Kingsbury. She died April 28, 1892. Five children have been born of the union of Doctor and Mrs. Woltz, namely: John L., of Mt. Airy, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Albert E.; Fannie M.; Mattie Irene; and Claude Benard. Albert E. Woltz, now engaged in the practice of law at Gastonia, North Carolina, was graduated from the University of North Carolina, and while a student in the institution served as its bursar. He married Daisy Mackey, and they are the parents of four children. Fannie M., wife of George W. Key, a farmer at Stewarts Creek, Surry County, has five children. Mattie Irene married William S. Comer, a contractor and builder of Dobson, and they have nine children. Claude was graduated with honor from the University of North Carolina, and is now a teacher in the Maxim High School. Doctor Woltz married for his second wife September 21, 1899, Angie J. Isaacs, a native of Surry. There are no children by this marriage. Doctor Woltz was for thirty years health officer for Surry County, his long record of service in that position being proof of his efficiency in that capacity. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James G. Flynt is president and founder of the J. G. Flynt Tobacco Company at Winston-Salem. As a young man he learned the tobacco business in all its details, and his business initiative prompted him to set up in business for himself. During the past ten years Mr. Flynt has developed one of the more successful of the tobacco factories in this famous Piedmont tobacco growing district, and is one of the citizens to whom Winston-Salem looks for leadership and for part of its prosperity.

Mr. Flynt was born in Batavia, Solano County California, during the temporary residence of his parents in that state. The name has been identified with Western North Carolina since pioneer times. The name was formerly spelled Flint. In the enumeration of heads of families as found in the records of the United States census of 1790 those of the name mentioned as living in Stokes, which then included Forsyth, were John, Leonard, Richard, Roderick and Thomas Flynt. One of these was undoubtedly the ancestor of James G. Flynt, probably the great-grandfather.

Mr. Flynt's grandfather was Stephen Flynt, and was probably also born in Stokes County. He bought a farm in Kernersville Township of Forsyth County, but about 1850 he went to Mississippi and never returned. He married Nancy Hilton, who spent her last days in Kernersville Township. She reared three children: Aulena, John William and Laura.

John William Flynt was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, July 13, 1844. He grew up on a farm, and when a young man of twenty years, in 1864, enlisted in the Confederate Army and fought for the Confederacy until the close of the struggle.

After the war he resumed farming in Kernersville Township, but in 1872 removed to California, spending about a year at Batavia, where James G. Flynt was born. The family then returned East and the father bought a farm in Kernersville Township, on which he remained engaged in the quiet vocation of agriculture until his death at the age of seventy. He married Mary Fulton. She was born in Stokes County, daughter of Joel and Frances (Abbott) Fulton. She lived to be sixty-two years of age and reared six children: James G., Nannie, Mollie, now deceased, John W., Eva and Maine.

Mr. James G. Flynt grew up in the country districts of Forsyth County. He attended rural schools first and afterward was a student in the Kernersville High School. His pursuits and interests were identified with farming until 1898, when he removed to Winston and entered the service of Mr. R. J. Reynolds in the tobacco factory. While he remained with that factory he was attentive not only to his duties as a means of livelihood but made a close and thorough study of all details of tobacco manufacture. He left the Reynolds plant in 1906 to organize the firm of J. G. Flynt & Company. He began the manufacture of plug tobacco, and the business has had a successful increase from the start. A few years ago the company was incorporated, with Mr. Flynt as president and general manager. In 1916 the plant was removed from Trade Street to a commodious brick structure on Oak Street.

In 1901 Mr. Flynt married Celesta Hazlip. Mrs. Flynt was born in Forsyth County, daughter of Hardin and Crissie (Dalton) Hazlip. Mr. and Mrs. Flynt have six children: James, Hal, Elizabeth, Clarence, Eleanor and Celesta. Mr. Flynt and wife are members of the Christian Church.

OSBORNE BROWN. One of the prominent and representative men of Catawba County, foremost in business enterprises and trustworthy in public affairs, is Osborne Brown, who is secretary, treasurer and active manager of the Long Island Cotton Mill Company, and president of the Osborne Brown Mercantile Company.

Osborne Brown was born in 1870, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father, the late James Brown, was a merchant in New Jersey for a number of years, residing just across from Philadelphia in New Jersey. In 1888, accompanied by his family, he came to North Carolina, and shortly afterward his father, James Brown, became associated in the cotton manufacturing business with George H. Brown, a resident of Statesville, Iredell County, P. P. Key and J. S. Ramsey and organized the Long Island Cotton Mills, one of the old historic mills of the state that had been built by Powell & Shuford, in the early '50s and had been operated by them for a number of years.

When the new owners of the Long Island mill took charge, they found a plain, weather-beaten wooden building, 40 by 60 feet in dimensions, situated on the Catawba River, at Long Island. With energy and enterprise and abundant capital, a great change came about, and in 1890 the Long Island Cotton Mills replaced the old mill by the present mill building, a substantial two-story brick structure, 60 by 120 feet in dimensions, and since that time additional brick buildings and warehouses have been erected. The business is a corporation, capitalized at $76,000, and is carried on under the name of the Long Island Cotton Mills. George H. Brown, of Statesville, is president, and Osborne Brown of Long Island is secretary, treasurer and general manager. The mill manufactures skein yarns and is equipped with 6,072 spindles.

Osborne Brown was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and when old enough received a business training. He accompanied the family to North Carolina with the idea of going into business here, and was associated with his father and George H. Brown, from the beginning of their enterprise. His father died in 1894 and but for a short time prior to that event, Osborne Brown has been on duty at the Long Island mill, and much of the success of the business may be attributed to his energy, good judgment and business capacity, he being secretary and treasurer and general manager of the mill business. Additionally Mr. Brown is president of the Osborne Brown Company, Incorporated, large dealers in general merchandise of merit.

Mr. Brown has shown business ability also in public affairs. In 1914 he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Catawba County, and through re-election is serving in his second term, during all this time being chairman of the board. Since the great floods in the summer of 1916 this board has had particularly arduous and important duties, involving the expenditure of large sums of money in replacing bridges and repairing roads. In association with adjoining counties, the board has contracted for the building of five main bridges across the Catawba River and other streams entirely within the county. To the consideration of these matters, Mr. Brown has given close and careful attention.

Mr. Brown was married to Miss Minnie A. Brown, who is a daughter of George H. Brown, of Statesville, North Carolina, and they have two daughters, Helen and Olivia. Mr. Brown and family are members of the Baptist Church, and in this religious body he occupies a position of great honor and responsibility, having been elected moderator of the South Fork Baptist Association, comprising fifty-three churches. Politically he is a republican and his influence undoubtedly assisted in the late elections, to lead Catawba County into the republican column.

ALEXANDER R. MCEACHERN. Travelers who have, in times past, enjoyed the privilege of sojourning for any length of time in the Old North State, and with friendly interest have lingered many seasons through in little, quiet, home-like villages because of the delightful hospitality often found therein, will probably ere long seek such somnolent tarrying places in vain in Robeson County, for the spirit of progress has swept through here and the door to modern opportunity and advantage has been thrown wide open. The kind, hospitable, generous people have not changed except as wider opportunity has developed them, but they have grown more numerous, more ambitious, more contented and happier and more useful. Not every place has undergone, within the past decade, the same metamorphosis that has changed the little Village of St. Pauls into a thriving, prosperous little industrial city, with civic utilities and improvements, with modern business



J. Neal Davis

blocks and handsome, spacious and costly residences, but all have not been fortunate enough to be the home of so able and enterprising a man as Alexander R. McEachern, to whom and his associates in business much of this development may be directly attributed.

Alexander R. McEachern was born in the old family homestead which has belonged to the McEacherns for one hundred and twenty-five years, in St. Pauls Township, Robeson County, North Carolina, in 1860. His parents were Neill and Ella (Powers) McEachern, both now deceased. One of the oldest Scotch families in the county and in this part of the Cape Fear section, the McEacherns came from Scotland and the founder in Robeson County was Neill McEachern, the great-grandfather of Alexander R. McEachern of St. Pauls. In 1793 he located on a tract of land in St. Pauls Township, about two and one half miles west of the present City of St. Pauls, and there his descendants have lived ever since and still possess the ancestral acres. The first deed that was granted to said Neill McEachern, bears date of 1794, conveying to him title to 200 acres of land in consideration of "one hundred and fifty pounds." The present head of the family owns this interesting document, as he also does another, which was issued at Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1798, giving American citizenship to his great-grandfather. Neill McEachern was one of the founders of St. Pauls Presbyterian Church, which was established in 1798, and is one of the oldest and of most historic interest of any of the old religious edifices in this part of the state, and his descendants, including the present generation, have been members of this church.

Neill McEachern, father of Alexander R., was born in the old homestead in St. Pauls Township, as was his father, Hugh McEachern. The family vocation was farming. When the war between the states came on Neill McEachern with two of his brothers went into the Confederate army and died in December, 1864, while in the army.

Alexander R. McEachern was reared on the McEachern plantation and after attending the local schools was a pupil of Professor Quackenbush in his academy at Laurinburg in Scotland County. From youth he has been identified with farming interests and now owns the old homestead besides a number of other very fine farms in this exceedingly rich and productive agricultural region and for many years has been a large cotton producer. For several years, in association with James M. Butler, he was engaged in a large mercantile business at St. Pauls, but since he has become so extensively interested in the cotton mill industry he, with his associates, had been more or less retiring from merchandising.

It was about 1907, after the railroad came, the Virginia & Carolina Southern building their line from Lumberton through to Hope Mills in Cumberland County, that Mr. McEachern, as one of the big, successful business men of this section, became interested with others and the first cotton mill was built at St. Pauls, and this was the foundation of the town's development and continues its main industry. This mill is conducted under the name of the St. Pauls Cotton Mill Company, of which Mr. McEachern is secretary and treasurer, J. M. Butler being president. The company has a capital stock of $200,000, and the mill, which is a modern, complete and expertly managed plant, manufactures hosiery, yarns, and the company owns a second plant at St. Pauls which manufactures yarns and knits the product into tubing for gloves. Mr. McEachern is president of the Ernaldson Manufacturing Company and is president of the Cape Fear Cotton Mill at Fayetteville, of which Mr. Butler is secretary and treasurer. That mill manufactures carpet yarns. In addition to the latter plant, Mr. McEachern, Mr. Butler and E. H. Williamson have equipped and now have in operation the new Advance Mill, at Fayetteville, which is a specialty mill and is manufacturing olive drab cloth for the Government. Mr. McEachern as a capitalist is additionally interested in successful and industrial enterprises, is vice president of the Bank of St. Pauls, a director of the National Bank of Fayetteville; vice president of the Holt-Williamson Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and is foremost in everything pertaining to the substantial growth of the place. For a number of years he has been prominent in public affairs in Robeson County and served ten years on the board of county commissioners, and it was during this time that the board built the beautiful and creditable new courthouse at Lumberton. He is a member of the board of trustees of Flora Macdonald College at Red Springs.

Mr. McEachern was married to Miss Belle Shaw, a member also of an old Scotch family of this section. Her parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (McLean) Shaw, the former of whom was born in St. Pauls Township in 1811 and died in 1891. Mrs. McEachern is a sister of the late Lauchlin Shaw, who died in 1915. Mr. Shaw was the owner of much property here, a large part of that on which the modern town nas been built and took an active part in financially backing the early business and industrial enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. McEachern have three sons, two of whom are wearing the uniform of the National Army, loyal and patriotic young men of high business and social standing. The eldest, D. S. McEachern, is in the United States Navy. The second, Neill, is in the Coast Artillery. Duncan remains with his parents. Mr. McEachern is an elder in the St. Pauls Presbyterian Church.

J. Neal Davis is one of the leading merchants of Winston-Salem. He began his business career there as a clerk and profiting by experience and the opportunities of the locality, he established a business of his own and is now one of the substantial men of the community.

Mr. Davis is a native of North Carolina. He was born on a plantation near Forbush Baptist Church in Yadkin County. His grandfather, Tom Davis, was a native of Virginia, and on coming to North Carolina settled in what is now Yadkin County, buying a tract of land two miles southeast of East Bend. He became a farmer, and lived in that locality until his death. He and two of his sons were Confederate soldiers and in the course of his service he received a severe wound. Grandfather Davis married Miss Speas, and they reared six sons and six daughters. The sons were named Alvis, Levi, both of whom were Confederate soldiers, Eli Tom, Dalt, John and Sanford. All the twelve children married and reared families, and their children at one time made a total number of seventy-three.

Eli Tom Davis, father of J. Neal Davis, was born in 1846, on a plantation two miles south of East Bend. He grew up on a farm and after

his marriage bought land near the old home and became a very successful planter. He married Nannie Marion, who was born near the foot of Pilot Mountain in Surry County, North Carolina, in 1848. Her grandfather Marion was one of the pioneer settlers of Surry County. Her father, Richard T. Marion, was born on a plantation bordering the Ararat River in Surry County and besides carrying on a large farm he operated a blacksmith shop and a wood working shop, and owned a number of slaves. All the wagons used by him were manufactured in his own wagon shop. As a general farmer he raised stock, grain and tobacco. His tobacco was all manufactured on his own place and was sent to southern markets in his own wagons and teams. Richard T. Marion lived to be ninety-two years of age and died October 31, 1916, being mentally vigorous to the very last. He married Peggy Hauser.

Eli Tom Davis and wife reared eight children named: Lillian, Richard, J. Neal, Hattie, Egbert L., Maud, Paul and Eula.

Mr. J. Neal Davis spent his early life on his father's farm, attended rural school in Yadkin County, and prepared for college in the Booneville High School. He finished his education in Wake Forest College and on leaving school he came to Winston-Salem and for a few months clerked in a local store. He then bought a ladies furnishing store and has made it one of the largest and best stocked establishments of its kind in Western North Carolina. In 1916 his business was incorporated under the name of J. N. Davis Company, with himself as president and treasurer. Mr. Davis now owns and occupies one of the fine suburban homes around Winston-Salem. In 1916 he bought a tract of farm land near Reynolds, and has since improved it as a model country place. His house is built in modern style with all the latest improvements, and he has a private electric plant and water system.

Mr. Davis married Miss Elva Martha Wall. She was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, daughter of George W. and Haseltine (Charles) Wall. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have four children, Elva Martha, Catherine, Margaret Lucile and Rosa Logue. The family are members of the Brown Memorial Church at Winston-Salem.

Bartholomew Moore Gatling. One of the foremost representatives of the legal profession at Raleigh is Bartholomew Moore Gatling, who recently took additional duties and responsibilities when he accepted the appointment from President Wilson as postmaster. He is a member of an old North Carolina family, and his father before him was a successful attorney.

Born at Raleigh April 12, 1871, Bartholomew Moore Gatling is a son of John and Sarah (Moore) Gatling. His father was a native of Gates County and his mother of Halifax County in North Carolina.

Prepared for college at Raleigh Academy, Mr. Gatling then entered the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated A. B. in 1892. For his professional preparation he entered the Harvard Law School, where he took his LL. B. degree in 1895. Since that year he has been in active practice in Raleigh, and has accumulated a splendid clientage, representing many individuals and business firms. For ten years he was counsel for the Board of County Commissioners. His appointment as postmaster of Raleigh was dated February 13, 1915.

Mr. Gatling is a member of the Capital Club of Raleigh. On September 14, 1893, he married Miss Lenora Cradup of Meridian, Mississippi. They are the parents of seven children: Sallie Moore, Lawrence Van Valkenburg, John, Bart. Moore, William Crudup, Louise Crudup and James Moore.

Capt. Edmund Jones. There are some names indissolubly connected with the early settlement and permanent development of the Upper Yadkin Valley in Western North Carolina, that mention of them immediately brings to mind historic events that contributed to the establishment of stable government here, and to noble individual achievements that alone would serve to perpetuate their memories. Most conspicuous among these are the names of Gen. William Lenoir, Gen. Edmund Jones, Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, and Col. William Davenport, all of whom became kindred through intermarriages, and to all of them Capt. Edmund Jones, a leading member of the bar at Lenoir, traces a clear ancestral line.

Capt. Edmund Jones was born in 1848, on his father's plantation, Clover Hill, situated about six miles north of Lenoir, in Caldwell County, North Carolina. His parents were Edmund Walter and Sophia C. (Davenport) Jones, and his grandparents were Gen. Edmund Jones and Col. William Davenport.

Gen. Edmund Jones was born in Orange County, Virginia, and came in childhood to North Carolina, with his parents, George and Lucy (Foster) Jones. The family first lived in the Yadkin Valley, near Wilkesboro. For a number of years he was a prominent figure in the public and political life of North Carolina, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served several terms as a member of both houses of the General Assembly. Upon the formation of Caldwell County he was one of the magistrates appointed for that purpose and served as chairman of their court. In early manhood he was married to Anna Lenoir, a daughter of Gen. William Lenoir, who came from Brunswick County, Virginia, to North Carolina, in 1759, served in the Revolutionary war and was twice wounded at the Battle of King's Mountain. He had previously served with distinction against the Cherokee Indians. Old Fort Defiance, built to resist Indian attacks, afterward became the site for his permanent home and on that estate he passed the closing years of a memorable life.

Following their marriage, Gen. Edmund Jones and his wife settled in what was named Happy Valley, on the Yadkin River in what is now the northern part of Caldwell but was then a part of Wilkes County. There he built "Palmyra," which became one of the famous plantations of North Carolina, possessing much historic and romantic interest, and there he lived until 1844. Continuing the history of this famous estate it may be further related that it descended to his son, Edmund Walter Jones, who, in the '40s, because of his great affection for his sister, who was the wife of Gen. Samuel Finley Patterson, transferred the place to her. Upon the death of his son. Hon. Samuel L. Patterson, Palmyra was left by his will to the Episcopal Church for an industrial school for boys. It was converted into what is known as the Patterson School, an industrial institution for boys, and is now carried on as such under the

auspices of the church. Gen. Samuel Finley Patterson lived and died in Caldwell County. He was noted as a financier and in 1836 was elected treasurer of North Carolina, and was also president of the old Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. His two sons, Rufus L. and Samuel Legerwood Patterson both became prominent in public life, the latter being commissioner of agriculture for North Carolina for a number of years.

Edmund Walter Jones was born at Palmyra and spent his entire life in Happy Valley. In the '40s he built Clover Hill for his own residence, on the opposite side of the river, when he transferred Palmyra to his sister, Mrs. Patterson. During his entire active life he was an extensive planter. His death occurred in 1876, at the age of sixty-four years. He married Miss Sophia C. Davenport, and of their three sons, all became conspicuous military men, but one of these heroes surviving, Capt. Edmund Jones, of Lenoir, Walter L. being killed at Gettysburg, and John T. falling in the Battle of the Wilderness.

The mother of Captain Jones was a daughter of Col. William Davenport and a granddaughter of Gen. William Lenoir. Col. William Davenport was a son of Martin Davenport, who was the right-hand man of Gen. Ben Cleveland in the campaigns of the patriots in the Revolution in North Carolina. The Davenports had settled in the region of the Yadkin River before the Revolution, and like the Jones they were of Welsh ancestry. They were all royalists and against the Cromwell movement, and when they came to the American colonies, in 1688, they first settled in Culpeper County, Virginia.

Born into a home of luxury and refinement, Edmund Jones' early environment afforded him many advantages, these including the best of scholastic training. The outbreak of the war between the states, however, changed the student into a soldier one of the youngest in the Confederate army. He left the university and enlisted in Company F, Forty-first North Carolina Infantry, before he was sixteen and was at Appomattox, after taking part in the siege of Petersburg, before he was seventeen years of age. He was educated at the Bingham Military School, the University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia, and after the war spent some time in the State University but did not complete his interrupted course because of different conditions incident to the times, having arisen. It was then he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, where he qualified for the profession of law under those great teachers, Southgate and John B. Minor.

Captain Jones then returned to his home, Clover Hill, and there carried on the plantation until 1881, in which year he took the necessary examination and was licensed to practice law and opened an office at Lenoir. He came rapidly to the front in his profession and has long been reputed as one of the ablest lawyers in Western North Carolina. He early entered the political field and in 1870, when but twenty-two years old, was elected a member of the State Legislature and served four terms, eight years, in that august body, with remarkable statesmanship. He was a member of the session that impeached Governor Holden. When the Spanish-American war was precipitated, once more Captain Jones became a military man, becoming captain of Company C, Second North Carolina Infantry, demonstrating the same qualities of personal bravery that had marked him in adventurous youth.

Captain Jones has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Eugenia Lewis, who, at death, left four children: Augustus, Edmund, Eugene Patterson and Sarah D. Miss Sarah D. Jones is a lady of many accomplishments and of great business capacity, and at present is private secretary to the commissioner and auditor of the department of agriculture, at Raleigh. Captain Jones married for his second wife Miss Martha Snell Scott, who was born in Caldwell County. The whole Jones connection far back has belonged to the Episcopal Church.

EDGAR FRANKLIN MCCULLOCH, JR. Elizabethtown, the county seat of Bladen County, is situated in one of the most beautiful sections of North Carolina, and its citizenship is made up of representatives of numerous old Southern families that have helped to make history in the Old North State. Many of these are of Scotch extraction, as is the case with the McCullochs, who have belonged to North Carolina for generations. To find the pioneer of his family in the state Edgar Franklin McCulloch, Jr., postmaster at Elizabethtown and county attorney, must go back to his great-grandfather, John McCulloch, who was born in Scotland and came in early manhood to Maryland and from there to Guilford County, North Carolina, where he became a man of local importance.

Edgar Franklin McCulloch, Jr., was born in 1888, at White Oak in Bladen County, North Carolina. His parents are Edgar F. and Viola (Sykes) McCulloch, the former of whom was born in the Pleasant Garden community, Guilford County, and is a son of Calvin McCulloch. In 1880 the family moved from Guilford to Bladen County. E. F. McCulloch passes much of his time at Raleigh, as he fills the office of clerk of the State Prison Board.

Mr. McCulloch's earlier years were spent at White Oak and he attended White Oak Academy prior to entering the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated in the class of 1911, with his Bachelor of Arts degree, and in 1913, after two years in the law school of the university, entered into practice at Elizabethtown. Because of thorough education and unusual legal talent he has made rapid strides in his profession and has successfully handled a number of very important cases, giving to his clients honorable and faithful service. The confidence and high regard in which he is held may be indicated by his election to the important office of county attorney of Bladen County.

Mr. McCulloch was married to Miss Jessie Lee Sugg, who was born at Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina, and they have one son, who perpetuates the family name as Edgar Franklin McCulloch, Third. Mrs. McCulloch is a lady of many accomplishments and thorough education, and prior to her marriage was principal of the Elizabethtown Academy. Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch are leaders in the pleasant social life of the town and maintain one of its most hospitable homes.

In April, 1917, Mr. McCulloch was appointed postmaster at Elizabethtown by President Woodrow Wilson, an appointment that gave general satisfaction because of Mr. McCulloch's high personal character and general popularity. Edu-

cation, religion and charity all have their claims acknowledged by Mr. McCulloch in his scheme of life, and he has given hearty encouragement to many worthy business enterprises here that promise to be of substantial benefit to the entire community, thereby showing a liberal mind and a public conscience that are the essentials of good citizenship.

JOHN ALLEN ADAMS. Surry County has no more popular and esteemed citizen than John A. Adams, familiarly known throughout the length and breadth of that county as "Jack" Adams. Mr. Adams is a former sheriff of the county, a veteran of the war between the states, and has long been identified with agriculture and other diversified industries.

Though a resident of Surry County most of his life he was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, January 19, 1847. His grandfather, James Adams, was a native of the same county and owned a large plantation on Bannister River. He belonged to the aristocratic and slave holding element of Virginia, and lived in comfort and plenty and dispensed a generous hospitality. His wife was Paulina Wammock, also a lifelong resident of Pittsylvania County.

John A. Adams, father of John A., was born in Pittsylvania County in 1807, and in 1856 removed to Surry County, North Carolina, and bought 10,000 acres of land in and adjacent to Dobson. This princely estate he worked with the aid of numerous slaves. He was a man of great power and influence in that community but the war with its attendant evils brought financial ruin. He died in Dobson leaving his widow with seven children, most of them still young. Her maiden name was Sarah Adams, and she was also born in Pittsylvania County, a daughter of Johnson and Sarah (Williams) Adams. After her husband's death she returned with her children to Pittsylvania County and she spent her last years there.

John A. Adams was about nine years of age when the family removed to Surry County. He made the best of limited opportunities to gain an education, and when quite young he became self supporting by his labor. When he was seventeen years of age in 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fourth Regiment Virginia Cavalry commanded by Colonel Witcher. With this regiment he went to the front and served faithfully until the close of the war. When Lee surrendered he was at Christianburg, Virginia, and being allowed to retain his horse he rode home. Before entering the army he had been employed as a teamster. He hauled produce to Fayetteville, and on the return trip brought merchandise. Later this haul was shortened when the railroad was completed to High Point.

After the war he took up the business of selling tobacco and started with a load of tobacco on wagon and team into South Carolina and Georgia and peddled it out as he went. This was his regular occupation for twelve years and brought a modest capital which he invested in the 300 acre farm he now owns and occupies. This farm is partly in and partly adjoining the City of Dobson. Here for many years he has followed general farming, and has made himself an influential factor in the agricultural district surrounding him. Mr. Adams organized the Farmers Alliance in Surry County. Politically he is a democrat and was elected on that ticket to the office of sheriff.

He married Eliza Ellen McGuffin, September 12, 1865. She was born February 22, 1847, a daughter of Robert F. and Sarah (Ingram) McGuffin of Franklin County, Virginia. Mrs. Adams died May 14, 1917, leaving one daughter Mary Emma, who now presides over her father's home. Mr. Adams is affiliated with Dobson Lodge of Masons and with Dobson Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN THAMES, M. D. Many of the men in the medical profession today are devoting themselves in a large measure to the prevention of disease as well as its cure. They are exerting all the force of their authority in persuading people to use better methods and spending their time and money in the endeavor to find more satisfactory methods of handling disease, and to make the general public realize that in their own hands lies the prevention of a great deal of disease and ill health. In the public health movement the physician has always been a leader, and among the Southern states not one has done more advanced and efficient work in this line than North Carolina.

One of the ablest men now in the public health service of the state is Dr. John Thames, city health officer of Winston-Salem. Dr. Thames was born on a plantation on the Cape Fear River near Fayetteville in Cumberland County, North Carolina, August 26, 1871. In the paternal line he is of Welsh ancestry. His father, James Thames, was born on the same plantation in 1828. The grandfather, Rev. David Thames, was a native of Wales. David's brother Joseph came to America and settled in Bladen County, North Carolina. Rev. David Thames on coming to this country when a young man located in Cumberland County, securing a tract of land on the Cape Fear River. Along with farming and the management of his plantation he served for many years as a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. He and his wife and three children died during a fever epidemic in 1835-36.

James Thames had one sister, one brother, and several half-sisters and brothers. At the death of his parents he removed to Bladen County to live with a half-sister, Mrs. Lucy Davis, grew up there, and remained in his sister's household until the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1845. He enlisted in the volunteer army and took an active part in that struggle with the Southern Republic. Following the war he returned to North Carolina and bought the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead plantation in Cumberland County. There he set up as a general farmer and enjoyed much prosperity. He lived on the old plantation until his death in 1908. During the war between the states he was captain of a company of Home Guards under Col. Thomas De-Vaughan. For a number of years before his death he received a pension from the Federal government for his services in the Mexican war. This old soldier married Mary Elizabeth Plummer. She was a native of Cumberland County, the only daughter of James and Mrs. (Bramble) Plummer and was of Scotch ancestry. She died in November, 1905. There were five sons and six daughters.

One of his large family of children, Dr. John Thames, spent his youth and boyhood on the plantation in Cumberland County. What the district schools gave him in the way of an education he



John A. Adams

supplemented by preparatory work in a nearby high school, and then entered the University of North Carolina. On definitely deciding upon a career in medicine, he entered the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated M. D. in 1894. Dr. Thames has had a wide and diversified experience in active practice for more than twenty years. He has also taken post-graduate courses in the Polyclinic at Philadelphia and in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

He began practice at Lexington, in Davidson County, North Carolina, and while there began his public health work, serving as health officer for the county. In 1899 he removed to Greensboro, had a general practice for several years, and in 1910 went to Wilmington to become assistant to Doctor Nesbitt, health officer of that city. While at Wilmington he became a recognized force among the health officers of the state, and it was his reputation for efficient work in this branch of the profession that called him to Winston-Salem, where since October 1, 1916, he has been city health officer. His work has already gained him many compliments and a high recognition, and it was made the subject of a special reference by Bishop Rendthaler in the Home Church Memorabilia for 1916.

Doctor Thames was married in 1894, the year he graduated in medicine, to Martha Geneva Cecil. Mrs. Thames was born near Thomasville, in Davidson County, North Carolina, a daughter of Jesse W. and Elizabeth (Moffitt) Cecil. The Moffitts were English Quakers. Doctor and Mrs. Thames have four children: John Allan, Elizabeth Moffitt, Francis Cecil and Mary Louise. Both Doctor and Mrs. Thames are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has long been actively identified with Masonry. He became a Mason in Hiram Lodge No. 466, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in 1894, and has thrice transferred his membership, at present being past master of Wilmington Lodge No. 319. Doctor Thames has thrice held the office of worshipful master in as many different lodges. He is also past high priest of Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, at Wilmington, and presided at the centennial of its organization. He is affiliated with Munson Council No. 4, Royal and Select Masons, at Wilmington, and Plantagenet Commandery, No. J. Knights Templar, at Wilmington, and Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Doctor Thames is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

When the United States declared war against Germany Doctor Thames felt the call to assist in winning the world for democracy. He gave up the health work, applied and was accepted in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army May 15, 1917. Since that time he has advanced rapidly in rank, and has filled some of the most important positions, where the knowledge of prevention of disease was required. It is hoped that he will survive the great world war and return to his native state, better prepared to pursue his work of helping to make North Carolina a safe place to live, free from contagious disease.

Matt Ransom Long. The list of prominent and successful young business men of Roxboro would be incomplete were not mention made of Matt Ransom Long, whose entire career has been passed in this thriving and enterprising community and who has risen to a place of importance through the exercise of natural abilities. Belonging to a family which has long contributed through its members to the growth and development of business and civic interests, he has shown himself a worthy representative of the name he bears and in connection with several important enterprises is contributing his share to the general welfare.

Mr. Long was born at Roxboro, Person County, North Carolina, a son of James Anderson and Laura Rebecca (Thompson) Long. His father was born in this county, May 23, 1841, a son of Ratliff and Mary (Walters) Long, and received a common school education, beginning life as a farmer. When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, C. S. A., with which command he fought to the end of the struggle, rising to the rank of sergeant. Later in life he became major on the staff of Gen. Julian S. Carr, United Confederate Veterans. When the war closed he resumed his farming operations, but his interests gradually extended to other fields, he becoming president of the Peoples Bank of Roxboro and of the two Roxboro Cotton Mills, and owner of the Loch Lily Roller Flour and Grist Mills, Saw Mills and Planing Mills. Mr. Long has been prominently before the public in many positions of civic trust. As early as 1885 he was a member of the North Carolina House of Representatives from Person County, and in 1889, 1901, 1905 and 1909 was elected to the State Senate. He was appointed by Governor Kitchin a member of the State Building Commission to supervise the erection of the State Administration Building provided for by the Legislature of 1911, and was selected by Col. Ashley Horne as a member of the committee to supervise the erection of the monument to the North Carolina Women of the Confederacy, presented by the colonel to the State of North Carolina, to be erected in Capitol Square, Raleigh. He is a member of the Methodist Church, is a trustee of the Methodist Orphanage, belongs to the board of trustees of Trinity College, and is chairman of the board of trustees of Greensboro Female College. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Laura Rebecca Thompson, and they became the parents of three children.

Matt R. Long received his early education in the graded and high schools of Roxboro, following which he attended Trinity College, and then completed his training by a course at the Virginia Military Institute. When he entered the business world it was as proprietor of an automobile garage and a dealer in automobiles and supplies, but in 1911 he disposed of his interests in that direction. Mr. Long is well and favorably known in business circles of Roxboro and the surrounding country and his standing among his associates and competitors is an excellent one. He is president of the Roxboro Light and Power Company and a director in the Peoples Bank, and in various ways is an active factor in the busy life of this growing locality. He is an adherent of the Good Roads Movement and has been able to accomplish much good in this way as chairman of the County Highway Commission.

Mr. Long was married February 22, 1914, to Miss Oveda Page, of Bartow, Florida, and to this union there has been born one child, Laura Oveda.

John Blackwell Sparrow has spent his active life as a business man of Washington, is a banker

in that city, and has made himself a factor in its civic advancement and welfare.

His father, the late Thomas Sparrow, was born at Newbern in North Carolina in October, 1819, and was long distinguished in North Carolina's professional and public affairs. He was a son of Thomas and Jeanette Sparrow, the former a native of Newbern and the latter of Hyde County, this state. Thomas Sparrow, Jr., was liberally educated, attending Caldwell Institute at Greensboro from February, 1836, to April, 1839. In October, 1839, he entered the sophomore class of Princeton College, New Jersey, and in October, 1842 was graduated valedictorian. He afterwards took a post-graduate course for the Master of Arts degree.

In 1842 he began the study of law under Judge William Gaston, was licensed to practice in the County Court in 1843, and in the Superior Court in 1844. Thomas Sparrow located at Washington in 1847, forming a partnership with Hon. Edward Stanley. He rapidly rose to prominence both at the bar and in politics. In the Legislature of 1870 he was chairman of the Board of Managers at the impeachment trial of Gov. W. W. Holden.

He left a well established law practice to serve his country at the beginning of the war. In 1861 he organized the first company from Beaufort County and was one of the most devoted followers of the Southern Confederacy. At the battle of Hatteras he was taken prisoner and spent six months at Fort Lafayette in New York Harbor and Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. He was commissioned major of the 40th North Carolina Artillery and made inspector of ordnance for the defenses of the Cape Fear. Headquarters were at Wilmington, North Carolina. Major Sparrow never surrendered his sword or took the oath of allegiance. The sword which he carried is now in the possession of his son John B. Sparrow. He was several times a member of the State Legislature. In politics he was affiliated with the old whig party and from that became a democrat. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church.

In April, 1844, Thomas Sparrow married Ann M. Blackwell, daughter of John Blackwell, of Newbern, North Carolina. They had six children: Rev. George A. Sparrow, of Lowell, North Carolina; Anna, wife of Dr. R. H. Lewis, of Raleigh; Margaret, Mrs. C. M. Payne, of Raleigh; Elizabeth, Mrs. H. A. McCord of Chicago; Caroline, Mrs. R. F. Dalton, of Greensboro, North Carolina; and John B. Sparrow.

The original ancestors of the Sparrow family came from England and were colonial settlers in Southeastern Virginia.

John Blackwell Sparrow was born January 19, 1860, in the State of Illinois, where his parents lived a short time before the war. When he was about a year old his parents returned to North Carolina and he grew up at Washington. His early education was under the direction of a private tutor. Mr. Sparrow was a general merchant at Washington for ten years and for thirteen years was connected with the firm of S. R. Fowle & Son. In May, 1903, he became one of the organizers of the Savings & Trust Company of Washington and has since been its cashier. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Home Building and Loan Association. Mr. Sparrow has been an official in the Washington Chamber of Commerce, is president of the Washington Public Library Association, chairman of the County Board of Education, was city clerk and treasurer eight years, a member of the city council six years, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. November 30, 1892, he married Miss Fannie Tunstall Payne, of Lexington, North Carolina, daughter of Dr. Robert Lee and Winifred (Wilson) Payne. They have one son, Thomas De Lamar, born September 10, 1895, and now a student of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Brown Finley. Conspicuous among the more talented and able members of the Wilkes County bar is Thomas Brown Finley, of North Wilkesboro; a lawyer who has gained prominence in his profession; a public-spirited citizen whose influence has been felt in the establishment of enterprises conducive to the betterment of the community in which he resides; and a business man of undoubted ability and integrity. A native of Wilkesboro, he was born at Fairmount, now Kensington Heights, a son of Augustus W. Finley, and grandson of Maj. John Finley, an early settler of Wilkes County.

Maj. John Finley was born and brought up in Adams County, Pennsylvania, where he acquired a good education, and a practical training in business pursuits. Coming in early life to the Valley of Virginia and then to North Carolina, he purchased property in Wilkesboro, and on a rise of ground erected a substantial brick house near the site of the present courthouse. In partnership with Colonel Waugh, he engaged in mercantile business on an extensive scale, establishing a chain of stores, including one store in each of the following named places: Wilkesboro; Jefferson; Shouns Cross Roads, Tennessee; Lenoir; and one in Cherokee County. Buying their goods in the North, this enterprising firm either had them transported with teams from Baltimore, or else had them shipped to Fayetteville, this state, and transported from there with teams.

In addition to his mercantile interests, Major Finley was identified with various other enterprises. He owned valuable real estate, operated a tannery, and was interested in a hotel in Wilkesboro. He lived to a ripe old age, dying when eighty-seven years old. He married Ellen Tate, who was born near Staunton, Virginia, and they reared four children, namely: Augustus W.; William W.; John T.; and Clarinda Eliza, who married Doctor Bouscheele.

Augustus W. Finley was born in Wilkesboro in 1812, and died at his home, the present site of North Wilkesboro, December 30, 1889. He received an academic education, and after reaching man's estate migrated to Mississippi, where he embarked in mercantile pursuits, while there becoming familiar with the language of various Indian tribes. Returning to Wilkes County, he purchased land including the present site of North Wilkesboro, and Fairmount, now known as Kensington Heights, where stood the "Red House," built by Charles Gordon, and in the house subsequently erected on that spot, he spent many years, and in it occurred the birth of his son Thomas, the subject of this sketch.

An extensive agriculturist and land owner and dealer, Augustus W. Finley made several trips to the then far West, journeying either by stage or on horseback. He visited different parts of Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, and in each of these states bought land, mostly unimproved. He owned large tracts of grazing land in Ashe County, North Carolina, where he kept herds of cattle during the grazing season, but taking them to



J. B. Finley.

Wilkesboro winters. A few days prior to his death, he sold, and signed the deed to the first lot of land sold in North Wilkesboro.

The maiden name of the wife of Augustus W. Finley was Martha Gordon. She was born in Wilkesboro, in 1821, a daughter of Nathaniel Gordon, and granddaughter of George Gordon, a pioneer of Wilkes County, a member of the celebrated Gordon family of Scotland. Leaving Virginia, his native state when young, George Gordon located in Wilkes County, this state, and having bought a large tract of land on the west bank of Reddies River, close to the present site of North Wilkesboro, and extending westward, he improved a fine estate, which he operated with slave labor. There he spent the remainder of his days, a prosperous agriculturist, and a respected citizen. His son, Nathaniel Gordon, father of Martha Gordon, and grandfather of Thomas B. Finley, was active and prominent in public life, and served several terms in the State Legislature, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

Nathaniel Gordon married Sarah Lenoir Gwyn, who was born in Wilkes County, and was a member of the family of Lenoirs to which Gen. William Lenoir, of Revolutionary fame, belonged. They reared several children, among them having been Gen. James B. Gordon, in whose sketch, which appears on another page of this volume, may be found further ancestral record. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Finley, eight children were born, as follows: Sarah Ellen, who married Samuel F. Pilson; Martha Octavia; James Edward; John George; Carrie G., wife of Frank Pilson; Arthur A.; and Thomas Brown. The mother survived her husband several years, passing away in 1898.

Obtaining his early education in the public and private schools of Wilkesboro, Thomas Brown Finley was fitted for college at the Finley High School at Lenoir. He afterward spent three years as a student at Davidson College, subsequently studying law, for which he had a natural aptitude, under Col. Geo. N. Folk, at his home on the Yadkin River, Caldwell County. Admitted to the bar in 1885, Mr. Finley immediately opened a law office in Wilkesboro, and through his legal knowledge, ability and skill has built up an extensive and remunerative practice, not only in his own county, but in adjoining counties. In his labors, he has been associated with other attorneys of note, having first been in partnership with John S. Craner; later with H. L. Greene; and since 1902 has been with F. B. Hendren.

Keenly interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of city and county, Mr. Finley has been actively identified with enterprises of a beneficial nature. He was one of the founders of the Town of North Wilkesboro, and was one of the organizers, and a director of its first bank. He has always taken a genuine interest in agriculture, and in 1907 was a member of the Wilkes County Corn Club, and raised 110 bushels of corn to the acre, and won the first prize. He was one of the promoters of the Wilkes County Fair Association, which he has served as president since its organization in 1908. He is also president of the Oak Furniture Co., The Shell Chair Co., and the Gordon Hotel Co., director in various other companies, and the chairman of the Graded School Board of Trustees. Mr. Finley has title to vast tracts of real estate, owning upwards of 16,000 acres of mountain land, much of which is covered with valuable timber, and more than a 1,000 acres in the vicinity of Wilkesboro.

A loyal supporter of the principles of the democratic party, Mr. Finley is active and prominent in public affairs, and at the solicitation of friends became a candidate for nomination for judge in 1910. The convention met at Newton, but adjourned without nominating, and later convened at Hickory, over 700 ballots were cast, with Mr. Finley leading the field until the final combination was made. He served as an elector on the presidential ticket in 1916, casting his vote for Woodrow Wilson at Raleigh, and was present at Washington when both houses of Congress met to proclaim the vote for President of the United States. On June 1, 1918, T. B. Finley was nominated for judge of the 17th Judicial District in the primary, by an overwhelming majority over two opponents. This nomination is equivalent to an election as judges are elected by the entire state.

Mr. Finley married September 27, 1893, Miss Carrie Lizzie Cowles, who was born in Wilkesboro, a daughter of Col. W. H. H. and Cora (Worth) Cowles. Her father was a distinguished Confederate colonel, solicitor for eight years, and a member of Congress for eight years. Into their attractive home five children have been born, namely: Lura, wife of Mc'd. Coffey; Thomas Augustus, who was graduated from Davidson College with the class of 1917; Corinna C.; Ellen and Elizabeth. Mrs. Finley has two brothers in the army, one at West Point, and their only son and son-in-law are in the Navy and the other members of the family are doing their best for their country. The family are all members of the Presbyterian Church. Their home, "The Oaks," a finely built, modern structure, is beautifully located on a hillside, overlooking the valley and the mountains beyond, and is noted for its generous hospitality, the friends of each and every member of the family always being warmly welcomed.

Joseph Reid Fletcher. One of the most substantial names in mercantile affairs at Winston-Salem is that of Fletcher. The Fletcher Brothers, including Joseph Reid, have for many years conducted a large wholesale and retail clothing house in that city, and have a trade covering practically all Western North Carolina and Southern states.

It was after a long and thorough apprenticeship as a clerk, traveling salesman and general business man that Joseph R. Fletcher entered the present firm at Winston-Salem. He is also well known in banking and public affairs in that city. Mr. Fletcher was born on a farm in East Bend Township of Yadkin County. His grandfather Ambrose Fletcher is thought to have been a native of the same locality. He was a shoemaker by trade. When he practiced that art shoe factories had not come into existence. The trade of shoemaker was one of the best of the manual arts. All shoes and boots were made to order and in the hands of a skilled operative the trade was a most profitable one. Ambrose Fletcher followed this business practically all his life in Yadkin County.

John F. Fletcher, father of the Winston-Salem merchant, was born in East Bend Township in what was then Surry County, learned the trade of his father, and subsequently bought a farm near the present site of Enon Church. Early in the war he enlisted and gave faithful service to the Confederate cause. Following the war he lived on his farm for several years and while superintend-

ing its operations he also followed his trade. Later he rented the farm and moving to Winston-Salem spent the rest of his days in that city. He married Caroline Brann. She was born near the present site of Enon Chapel in East Bend Township. The grandparents were of German ancestry and from their former home in Caswell County moved to what is now East Bend Township of Yadkin County, and there hewed a farm from the woods. Caroline Brann's father was Thomas Brann, who was born on the homestead that has been her birthplace. He was a farmer, lived prosperously and diligently in that community all his life. Mrs. John F. Fletcher is still living at Winston-Salem at the age of seventy-four. She reared seven children: Lucinda, Joseph Reid, Newton G., Hiram D., John Henry, Cora Elizabeth, and Thomas Luther. All the children are living except Lucinda, Hiram D. and Thomas Luther.

Joseph R. Fletcher as a boy attended rural schools and subsequently the Oak Ridge Institute. While in the institute he was assistant teacher part of the time. He was graduated in 1886 and following that had a year of experience as a teacher. Coming to Winston-Salem, he learned merchandising as clerk for Jacob Tise, and then entered the offices of P. H. Hanes & Co., where he spent eleven years. For two years Mr. Fletcher traveled over much of the country selling rice and coffee for a wholesale house at Charleston, South Carolina. Next he was agent for a hosiery mill five years. In the meantime he had become financially interested in the clothing business with his brothers John H., Newton G. and Thomas L., under the firm name of Fletcher Brothers. He is now actively identified as a partner in that concern, and though they started modestly and with small capital the establishment has been built up to large proportions and influential connections throughout this section of the state.

Mr. Fletcher was married in 1898 to Catherine Conner Broughton, who was born in Clarendon County, South Carolina. She is a daughter of Col. Jackson J. and Mrs. (Harven) Broughton, and is a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Broughton, who was a member of King George's privy council. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher have two children: Frances Josephine and Joseph Reid, Jr. Mrs. Fletcher is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church while Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Board of Deacons of the First Baptist Church. He is also a director of the Merchants National Bank at Winston-Salem.

During his residence at Winston-Salem Mr. Fletcher's interest has always been keen in local affairs, and for four years he served as an alderman. During that time he was chairman of the waterworks committee and the finance committee.

THOMAS N. CHAFFIN. An active and able member of the Davie County bar, Thomas N. Chaffin, a prosperous attorney of Mocksville, has won prestige in the legal profession, and holds high rank among the more useful and respected members of his community. He was born, July 6, 1867, in Mocksville, his home city, while his father, Martin Rowan Chaffin, was born on a farm lying two miles south of Mocksville, his birth occurring November 25, 1828.

Mr. Chaffin's grandfather, William O. Chaffin, was a pioneer teacher of Rowan County, and a man of considerable influence. In a very early day he moved to Indiana where he continued his residence until his death. He was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Hendrix. She died in early womanhood, leaving two children, Martin Rowan and Sarah. By his second marriage he had two children, Stanley and Emily, both of whom settled in Kansas.

Martin Rowan Chaffin studied under Baxter Clegg when young, acquiring an excellent education, and for many years was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools. He has spent his entire life in Davie County, since 1866 having made his home in Mocksville. On September 15, 1858, he was united in marriage with Mary F. McClennon, who was born June 3, 1835. She died September 10, 1861, leaving two children, both of whom died in childhood. He married second, June 15, 1865, Emma Frances Brock, who was born November 18, 1838, a daughter of Nathaniel and Clarissa (Smith) Brock, both natives of Davie County. She died August 17, 1911. To her and her husband seven children were born, as follows: Aura A., who married S. M. Halton; Thomas N., of this sketch; William B., deceased; Jessie B., wife of A. M. McGlamary; Corinne, wife of Joseph W. Kimbrough; Clara T., who married Bruce Craven; and Helen E., wife of Oscar Rich.

Having laid a good foundation for his future education in the public schools of Mocksville, Thomas N. Chaffin attended Trinity College for a year. Beginning life as a teacher, he first taught in School No. 2, Howard District, Davie County, subsequently having charge of schools in both Bethel and Elbaville. Ambitious to enter the legal profession, Mr. Chaffin while yet employed as a teacher, studied law under the preceptorship of Quinton Holton, and proved himself so apt a student that in 1889 he was admitted to practice. He taught school one more year after receiving his license, and then located in Wilkesboro, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for two years. Returning then to Mocksville, his native place, Mr. Chaffin has since built up a large and extremely satisfactory patronage as a lawyer of high standing, and has also established an extensive insurance business.

Mr. Chaffin married, January 15, 1893, Miss Pattie E. Reid, daughter of Rev. Numa and Sallie (Wright) Reid. She died December 24, 1905, leaving one daughter, Emma L., now a student in Trinity College. Mr. Chaffin married for his second wife, February 14, 1907, Miss Ida F. Betts, who was born in Ashboro, North Carolina, in October, 1885, a daughter of Albert L. and Lettie (Hannah) Betts. By this marriage there are five children living, namely: Sarah, Hattie, Louise, Albert N. and William B.

Mr. and Mrs. Chaffin are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Sunday school of which he was for four years the superintendent. Fraternally Mr. Chaffin is identified by membership with Mocksville Council No. 226, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

GEORGE HACKNEY, JR., is one of the prominent young business executives of Washington, has had a wide experience in manufacturing lines, and is now at the head of one of the leading automobile sales agencies in that part of the state.

He was born in Wilson, North Carolina, November 30, 1887, son of George and Bessie (Acra) Hackney. His father for a long period of years has been prominent in manufacturing circles. The son was educated in the public schools, in



W. G. Crawford

the Bingham Military School, and in the University of North Carolina. He returned from college to become associated with his father's manufacturing business, and in 1907 organized the Washington Buggy Company, of which he was owner and manager. He sold that part of the business August 19, 1914, and has since concentrated his energies upon the automobile business. He has the general agency both in North and South Carolina and Georgia for the Stewart Automobile trucks. He also organized and established the Hassell Supply Company, but has since sold his interests in that organization. Mr. Hackney is a former president of the Chamber of Commerce of Washington and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

December 23, 1908, he married Miss Eva Hassell, of Washington. They have one child, Eva Hassell Hackney.

WILLIAM G. CRANFORD is one of the best known residents of Winston-Salem, was long engaged in business there, and is still practicing his profession as a veterinary surgeon. As a youth he had comparatively few opportunities, since he was an orphan child, and has proved his ability in every capacity and in every relationship in his mature life.

He was born on a farm about five miles from Salisbury in Rowan County, North Carolina, in June, 1861. His father, Wilburn Cranford, was born in Montgomery County, North Carolina, reared and educated there, and for a number of years was overseer of a large plantation. Later he bought a farm of his own in Rowan County and lived there until his death early in 1861, three months before the birth of his youngest child, William G. Wilburn Cranford married Martha Elizabeth Todd, a native of Rowan County and daughter of Joseph Todd. Joseph Todd was a planter and slave owner the most of his life in Rowan County. Mrs. Wilburn Cranford died in 1867, leaving four children: Frank, a resident of San Francisco, California; Scott, a resident of Portsmouth, Ohio; Maggie, wife of John Page, of Salisbury; and William G.

Only six years of age when his mother died, the young orphan, William G. Cranford, was then taken to the home of Jeremiah Raeber, a farmer and miller in Rowan County. Thus he grew up practically among strangers, had limited educational opportunities, and early became accustomed to hard work as means of self support. At the age of twenty-one he began learning the blacksmith's trade in the railroad shops at Salisbury.

Mr. Cranford is an old resident of Winston-Salem, where he located in 1886. Here he became an employe of Mr. Ed Spach, a blacksmith, and eleven months later they formed a partnership. It was a successful business alliance and was only interrupted by the death of Mr. Spach in 1904. After that Mr. Cranford became sole owner of the business and continued it on his own responsibility for a number of years. Finally C. W. Snyder became his partner, and they were together until 1916, when the business was discontinued.

During the early '90s Mr. Cranford began the study of veterinary surgery. He attended lectures by some of the well known representatives of that profession, and having a natural inclination for the work he rapidly acquired a mastery of the fundamentals required for practice. He has been in active practice for the past seventeen years, and his services are in wide demand over the territory around Winston-Salem. Doctor Cranford has always been a firm believer in the greatness and the future prosperity of Winston-Salem. That faith he has put to the supreme test by investing freely of his surplus profits in local real estate, and it has justified his confidence.

In 1895 he married Miss Jessie E. Talley, a native of Forsyth County and daughter of Richard and Mary Ann (Miller) Talley. Mr. and Mrs. Cranford have five children: Charles Wilburn, Joseph Edward, Phillip Eugene, Lillian Estelle and Franklin Richard. Franklin Richard has shown a wonderful gift and talent in music, while Phillip is none the less gifted in art. The walls of the family home are decorated with many beautiful sketches in water colors executed by him. His work has been awarded the first prize in several exhibitions. Doctor and Mrs. Cranford are active members of the First Baptist Church of Winston-Salem. He is affiliated with Liberty Council No. 3, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, with Salem Lodge No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He has also served nine years as member of the board of commissioners of Winston.

THOMAS A. BUTNER of Winston-Salem, had an ambition when a boy to make something of himself and his opportunities in the world, and he sought the opening through the trade of carpenter. He became a good journeyman carpenter, found increasing responsibilities, and gradually developed a business as a contractor and builder. At the present time he maintains an efficient organization and has handled some of the largest contracts in Forsyth County. His other interests are widespread and he is an effective factor in the civic and religious life of his community.

He is a native of Forsyth County, born on a farm near Bethania January 1, 1870. He comes of some of the German stock that was transplanted to this section of North Carolina in pioneer times. His great-grandfather Thomas Butner was a native of Germany, and on coming to America settled in what is now Forsyth County. There he bought a tract of land, made a farm of it, and found his profit and pleasure there the rest of his life. The old homestead was near the present site of New Hope Church. His remains now rest in the New Hope Churchyard.

Of his numerous family of sons, one was also named Thomas, and was born near Salem, North Carolina. He grew up on a farm and made agriculture his lifelong vocation. So far as known he never went far from the place of his birth and lived and died in the community where he was born. He married a Miss George.

William Butner, father of Thomas A., was born also in the northern part of Forsyth County, and served a thorough apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. For several years he conducted a shop in Salem, but then bought a farm near the old homestead, and lived there until his death in 1900. He married Mary Kerney, who was born near Bethania, a daughter of Alexander and Catherine (Rothrick) Kerney, the former a native of Stokes County and the latter of Davidson County. Mrs. Mary Butner died in 1915. She reared three children, Sarah, Carrie and Thomas A. Carrie died when twelve years of age. Sarah became the wife of H. P. Fansler.

Thomas A. Butner spent his childhood and early youth on the old farm in Forsyth County. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools. At the age of eighteen he put his ambitions into definite form by beginning an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. Altogether he served eight years as an apprentice and journeyman worker and was then given charge of construction as carpenter foreman. After another eight years experience he graduated into business for himself as a contractor and builder.

In 1896 Mr. Butner bought a farm two miles northwest of the courthouse at Winston-Salem, and has since given more or less active supervision to its management. In 1912 he bought an interest in a drug store on Trade Street in Winston, and in 1916 became sole proprietor. By strict fidelity to the principles of business honor he has prospered and has gained an influential place in his community.

When twenty years of age Mr. Butner married Anna Hege. She was born in Davidson County, daughter of George W. Hege. When she died in 1897 she left three children: Etta, Ruth and Oscar. Etta married Fred Brewer and her children are named Grady, Louise, Fred J. Ruth is the wife of Will P. Yow, and their children are Naomi and Nellie. For his present wife Mr. Butner married Lillie M. Harvel. She was born in Yadkin County, North Carolina, daughter of Lewis P. Harvel. Mr. and Mrs. Butner have six children: Paul B., Myrtle E., Leo, Margaret, Thomas J. and Cyril.

The religious association of Mr. and Mrs. Butner is with the Calvary Moravian Church, in which he has served as a member of the board of trustees and the board of elders. He and his wife are members of Liberty Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and he is affiliated with Winston Aerie No. 732, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Twin City Camp No. 27 Woodmen of the World.

Frank T. Meacham, superintendent of the state experimental farm for the Piedmont region of North Carolina, has for the past fourteen years been a leading and influential citizen of Statesville and his activity in business affairs, his co-operation in public interests and his zealous support of all objects that he believes will contribute to the material, social or moral improvement of the community keeps him in the foremost rank of those to whom this section owes its development and present position as one of the leading rural districts of the state. His life is characterized by upright, honorable principles and it also exemplifies the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one." His genial, kindly manner wins him the high regard and good will of all with whom he comes in contact and thus he is popular throughout this entire region.

A native of Missouri, Frank T. Meacham was born in Scott County, that state, in 1869, and he is a son of Daniel and Julia (Christopher) Meacham. Although born in Missouri, Mr. Meacham is of North Carolina parentage and ancestry and was raised in this state. His father was a native of Cumberland County, North Carolina, and he served throughout the Civil war as a Confederate soldier. Soon after the close of the war he located in Benton, Scott County, Missouri. In the early '70s, however, the family returned to North Carolina and settled on a farm in Wake County, some three miles from Raleigh. Under the sturdy discipline of this farm Frank T. Meacham was reared to maturity and from his earliest youth he was imbued with the idea of becoming a splendid, scientific farmer. With this idea uppermost in mind he entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina and was graduated as a member of its first class, in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After completing the four years' course he won a post-graduate scholarship, giving him an additional year of study in the college; accordingly, he spent another year in study and received the degree of Master of Science, in 1894. He then obtained a position on the great Vanderbilt estate, "Biltimore," at Asheville, where he remained for a number of years. It is a well known fact that the Vanderbilts employ only the most adequately equipped men as managers and department superintendents and the fact that Mr. Meacham remained in their employ for a number of years speaks well for his ability.

In 1903, when it was decided by the state to establish an experimental farm somewhere in the center of the Piedmont region of North Carolina, Mr. Meacham was selected by the state authorities to assume charge of this enterprise and he was given the position of superintendent, an office he has filled with the utmost efficiency during the long intervening years up to the present time, in 1917. A location for the farm was chosen in Iredell County, some two miles northwest of Statesville, on the Taylorsville Road, in which vicinity 210 acres of land were purchased at a cost of $22 per acre. The place selected was an abandoned homestead but it possessed the required natural advantages for developing an experimental station. It is located most advantageously between the Taylorsville Pike and the Southern Railway. The object of the farm, as previously intimated, is to help the farmers of the Piedmont region. This section differs from other parts of the state, inasmuch as the farmers here own and work themselves moderate sized farms, while elsewhere in the state, large plantations, worked mostly by negro tenants, is the rule. From the very beginning the farmers of this region manifested and have continued to manifest a deep and abiding interest in the farm, much to their own great benefit and profit.

The first constructive work, in starting this farm, was to lay out the fields in experimental plots, terracing the land to prevent washing by rains, and raising it to an up-to-date farm. This Mr. Meacham has accomplished. He then planned the experiments to be carried out and each succeeding year has witnessed this place as one of increased usefulness to the surrounding farmers, for whose benefit it was originally planned. The buildings on the place were planned and constructed in keeping with the nature of the work and they are modern and convenient in every particular. Mr. Meacham laid out pastures and immediately began a number of experiments with various field crops and grasses. He has obtained for the farm several varieties of live stock for breeding purposes and has established foundation herds and flocks for the good of the farmers of this section. An orchard of twelve acres was launched, on which a variety of fruits have been grown in order to determine which are best adapted for the Piedmont soil, both from the standpoint of successful cultivation and profitableness for market-

ing. The orchards of this farm have been eminently successful and financially profitable far beyond expectation. Numerous fruits have been grown with marked success but experiments have shown that peaches, on account of their great demand and the elimination of cold storage, are the most profitable for this region.

In regard to live stock it has been found advantageous to take beef cattle from the mountain districts of the western part of the state and fatten them for the eastern markets from the by-products of the farm. In this connection it has been demonstrated that the Piedmont farms can also be largely improved by the manure derived from the cattle thus fed. A herd of Poland-China hogs has been maintained on the experimental farm for many years past and hog-raising, both for food and for breeding foundation, has been found very remunerative. A small herd of Jersey cattle, chiefly for home use, has also been maintained on the farm and the offspring of this herd has been placed locally on various adjacent farms, the result being a grading-up of the farmers' herds.

A flock of 200 thoroughbred Rhode Island Red poultry was installed on the farm for experimental purposes and has proved most profitable as food since the inception of the war.

The field crops grown are those that are produced largely through the scientific application of fertilizers. The staple crops, such as cotton, corn, wheat, oats and peas, are used to determine the best varieties adapted for this section of the state. Plots of pure-bred improved crops have been grown largely for local seed distribution to farmers.

Referring again to live stock, Mr. Meacham early saw the necessity for improved work stock for the Piedmont region, namely—larger and better horses. In this connection one of his most recent importations to the farm is a large pure-bred Percheron stallion, heading what he is developing into a Percheron breeding stud of pure-bred stallions and mares, the object of which is to improve the size and quality of the work horses of the farms of the community. As a result of this enterprise some 400 graded Percheron colts and horses have been placed on farms of this section.

Another of the recent additions to the farm is a flock of sheep, installed for purposes similar to those related in regard to the horses, and it is expected that this experiment also will be a great success on account of the constantly soaring prices of mutton and wool and on account of the elimination of the sheep-killing dog.

Mr. Meacham has employed every possible means of placing the results of his successful experiments immediately before the farmers, whom they are calculated to benefit. He cultivates a personal acquaintance with the farmers and encourages them to visit the farm, where they are shown practical demonstrations either by himself or by his assistants. All through the growing season parties of interested farmers daily visit the place and are cheerfully shown the results of experiments that may mean considerable profit to themselves. Practically all the work on the farm is labeled in plain "farmer's" language. Farmers' institutes have been held at various and frequent intervals and the interest in these in late years has grown to such an extent that they are frequently attended by from 2,000 to 3,000 farmers, often accompanied by their wives and families. In addition to the institutes, lectures and demonstrations are given on the farm and during the summer months picnics are given by different communities of farmers, the same being a source of pleasure and recreation to the farmer; these gatherings are usually addressed by speakers of prominence in the agricultural world.

Reverting to Mr. Meacham's biographical sketch, he married, December 29, 1896, Miss Effie Barnard, of Asheville. They have seven fine, vigorous children: Frank, Julia, Hilda, Effie, Earl, Hazel, James Edward. In his family life and home administration, Mr. Meacham carries out the same practical method and system that he uses in conducting his business. He keeps strict account of all personal and household expenditures, an interesting feature of which shows just what the rearing of each of his children costs.

Mr. Meacham's personal habits from boyhood have been of the most exemplary character. He has never smoked, drank, wasted time, or indulged in any habits or vanities that would detract from his maintaining the highest personal efficiency. However, he and his family live generously on the best the land affords, they have an exceptionally happy and comfortable home and enjoy all the wholesome pleasures of life. There has been very little sickness in the family and Mr. Meacham, himself, has not lost a day out of his work for the past twenty-eight years, nor has he missed a regular meal during all that time. High personal efficiency shows results of a like kind in one's work and this is particularly true of Mr. Meacham and his life work. Nothing under his jurisdiction is ever wasted and the result is the greatest good to the greatest number.

Mr. Meacham is genial in his associations, affable in his address, generous in his judgment of his fellow men, and courteous to all. As a citizen and enthusiast of his home locality, it is but just to say that communities will prosper and grow in proportion as they put a premium on men of his mold.

Neill Alexander Currie. In the business world of Bladen County, and more particularly in the territory immediately contiguous to the City of Clarkton, there is no name better or more favorably known than that of Neill Alexander Currie. Belonging to a family the members of which have long held a foremost place in commercial, public and civic life, he is worthily representing the honored name which he bears, not alone as a business man but as an influential supporter of the best interests of his section and its people.

Mr. Currie was born at Clarkton, Bladen County, North Carolina, in 1872, a son of Hon. John Duncan and Amanda Louise (Cromartie) Currie, and on both sides of the family is of pure Scotch stock, these names having been known and revered in the Cape Fear community from a period dating before the outbreak of the War of the Revolution. The father of Mr. Currie was one of the most distinguished North Carolinians of his day in this part of the state, and passed his life at Clarkton. He attended the University of North Carolina until his senior year, when he gave up his studies to enlist as a soldier in the Confederate Army, which he was finally forced to leave after his third wound because of disability, in 1864. Returning to Clarkton, he entered business and later agriculture, was editor of a paper largely devoted to the cause of education, and was sent to represent his fellow citizens in the Legislative

halls of the state. A review of the career of this distinguished citizen will be found elsewhere in this work.

Neill Alexander Currie was educated in the public schools of Clarkton and at the University of North Carolina, where he was a student for three years. After coming out of college he engaged in the mercantile business at Clarkton, succeeding to the original enterprise, which had been founded by his father in 1866. Mr. Currie built up and has for many years carried on a large general merchandise and plantation supply business that for successful management, high standing in the commercial world, and popularity with the purchasing public in the quite extensive territory the store covers, is second to none other in this section of North Carolina. It is a commercial house the success of which is built upon honor and transacts a business the yearly volume of which is very large. Mr. Currie is widely known as one of the best business men of this part of the state.

Like his late father, Mr. Currie has taken a prominent part in public affairs and in the development and commercial expansion of the interests of Clarkton and the rich surrounding agricultural territory, which is noted for its fine farms. He served several years on the board of county commissioners of Bladen County and was chairman thereof for two years. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, known as Brown Marsh Church, and which is one of the oldest and most historic churches in the Cape Fear section, its written records going back to 1795, with the probability that it was founded some years earlier than that date.

Mr. Currie married Miss Augusta Evans, of Cumberland County, North Carolina, a member of one of the oldest and most historic families of that county, and a daughter of the late Erasmus Evans. To this union there have been born five children: Isabella Campbell, Augusta Evans, John Duncan, Neill Alexander, Jr., and Annie Kelso Currie.

John Marshall Clement, son of John Clement and his wife, Nancy Bailey, was born in what was then Rowan County, now Davie, on November 1, 1825. His first teachers in Mocksville were Mr. Buford, Mr. Peter S. Ney, and Rev. Baxter Clegg, the second named being the reputed French marshal. Mr. Clement was small when he attended Mr. Ney's school, but retained the same vivid impressions of him which seemed ever to follow Ney. Even the scar across the forehead, which to many is convicing proof of his identity with Napoleon's greatest general, he would describe graphically, as well as the fencing lessons given to the larger boys with canes cut from the forest in which the little schoolhouse stood. While considering him by far the most impressive and unique acquaintance of his youth, Mr. Clement was not entirely persuaded he was Marshal Ney, from the fact of his profound erudition and culture, while history teaches us the real Ney was comparatively unlearned.

Mr. Clement went to Bethany, in Iredell County, when he was about sixteen years of age, and entered the school of Hugh R. Hall. Afterward he attended Mr. Clegg's school, the Mocksville Academy, until 1844, when he went to the North and entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The journey was made by private conveyance and stage, and was long and tedious. Very interesting was his account of the City of Washington at that period, his visit to the White House, Capitol, and other public places. The Capitol was at some distance from the city, and was reached by a path across open country, where the grand Pennsylvania Avenue now is. He remained in Gettysburg during his entire collegiate course of two years, as the distance was considered so great and travel so slow. A great grief was his, on August 31, 1845, being caused by the death of his father. Between the father and son was an unusual depth of love and feeling, distinguished by pride on the part of the father and implicit faith and obedience on part of the son. He was a close student, and this, combined with a naturally bright mind, won many honors for him in society and class, and he was chosen valedictorian in June, 1846. After graduation he returned home and assumed, at the youthful age of twenty-one, control of his father's estate, the guardianship of his younger brothers and sisters, and relief of the brave little mother. How well he fulfilled that trust with his own busy professional life is shown in a remark made after his death by his youngest brother, Captain W. A. Clement: "I never questioned my obedience to him, never looked upon him as brother, but as a father, and never had an unkind word or look from him."

He read law at Richmond Hill with Chief Justice Richmond M. Pearson, for whom he always cherished the fondest love of a friend and the highest admiration as a teacher. He was licensed to practice law at June term, 1848.

He was married on January 18, 1853, to Miss Mary Jane Hayden, only daughter of William Hayden, and his wife, Mary Welch. By this marriage he had ten children. Three sons died in childhood, John Hayden, Marshall and Eugene, and one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, in graceful Christian womanhood. Those surviving are: Louis Henry Clement, attorney, Salisbury, North Carolina; Mrs. H. H. Trundle, Leesburg, Virginia; Mrs. E. L. Gaither, Mrs. Julia C. Heitman, Herbert and Walter R. Clement, of Mocksville, North Carolina.

Much of the success of his business and professional life he attributed to his noble Christion wife, his love for her being the crown of his life. Combining in an unusual degree mental endowments with a liberal education and great executive ability, during frequent long absences, attendant on his far-reaching practice, she never allowed any part of his home affairs, including a large number of slaves and several plantations, to feel the lack of the "master's hand." He considered her price "far above rubies," and always referred to her as his "court of highest appeal." Their home was open to the kindest hospitality, and many good and distinguished men and women met around their board.

In his early life he served one term in the Legislature of North Carolina. The rest of his life he devoted to his profession, in which he was wonderfully successful. His practice was wide and varied, embracing a large number of capital cases, but in the latter part of his life he refused to appear for the prosecution where life was at stake. His devotion to his clients was proverbial, and it was said of him the more desperate the case the harder he labored. By his close application he had so mastered the law that its most



intricate problems he could reason out as if by intuition. He was a brilliant speaker, a close reasoner, an accurate pleader, and a profound lawyer. Before the courts where he practiced, both State and Federal, none stood higher than John Marshall Clement. Illustrating his legal acumen and profound knowledge of the principles of equity, at June term, 1861, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, he argued for the plaintiff the case of Sains vs. Dulin (59 N. C. Rept. 195). His views of the doctrine of equity involved were not adopted by the Supreme Court at that time; but in 1900, after his death, the case of Luton vs. Badham (127 N. C. Rept., 96) was decided, which overruled Sain vs. Dulin, supra, and sustained Mr. Clement's view of the case. Judge D. M. Furches, a native of Davie County, and who practiced law for many years in the same town with Mr. Clement, and who admired him greatly, on the day the court filed this opinion, he delivering the opinion, wrote a letter to a member of Mr. Clement's family, saying it gave him pleasure to let them know that the doctrine contended for by him nearly forty years before had been adopted. In the same letter he also communicated the pleasing information, which was given him by Charles Price, of Salisbury, North Carolina, that Mr. Clement during the war had kindly furnished books to a Federal prisoner in Salisbury, who afterward became a distinguished judge of the Federal Court of Appeals.

In 1878 Mr. Clement's name was presented by his friends to the democratic judicial convention for judge, but despite the strenuous efforts of these friends he failed to receive the nomination, though all conceded his splendid ability and fitness. It is no secret that he would have been elevated to the Supreme Court bench but for the condition of his health, which was delicate for many years before his death. He was considered by all eminently qualified, both in learning and character, to adorn the highest judicial tribunal of our state.

In his home life he was at his best. So gentle, loving and kind, yet firm, wise and just, always unyielding in any point he considered best for his children's highest good, he was an ideal parent, for while he loved his own, he was quick to see their faults and to correct the same, and as ever ready to commend and reward worth. Cheerful in his disposition, entertaining in conversation, genial and gentle in manner, he was a most notable and attractive man. His religious life was deep and quiet, but was founded on the Rock, Christ Jesus, as he was taught in his childhood at his mother's knee, and at the all-day Sabbath School of Joppa Presbyterian Church. Although his professional duties called him to various portions of this and other states, his home was within a half mile of where he was born, and he now sleeps in the old Clement graveyard on the hill, just beyond, overlooking the meadow and playground of his boyhood—a fit, peaceful resting place, so near to home, so close to heaven. Mr. Clement died June 4, 1886.

Louis Henry Clement. Only to the few and the best in any profession can such rare distinctions come as have been bestowed upon Louis Henry Clement during his long and active career as a lawyer. These distinctions are measured less by conspicuous public place than by straightforward and valuable service, much of it quite unknown and appreciated by the general public, in the walks of his profession.

How he is regarded by the profession in general throughout the state is well indicated by his election unanimously and without solicitation on his part in 1908 as President of the North Carolina Bar Association. For ten years or more he was also President of the local bar association of Rowan County.

As told in the language of an old friend and neighbor some of the prominent points of his career were noted as follows: "As a lawyer Mr. Clement has always enjoyed the confidence and respect, not only of his brethren of the bar, but of the community at large, and of a large and intelligent clientele. He has proved himself not only an able and effective advocate, but a wise and prudent counsellor. As a citizen he was always been generous, hospitable and public spirited. Of engaging address, cordial manners, neatness and tastefulness in dress, with a friendly word and genial smile for all, Mr. Clement is deservedly popular with all classes of citizens, and with a wide circle of friends throughout the state. Of liberal education, of extensive reading and wide information, added to a sparkling wit and cheery humor, he is the most delightful of companions."

And what he received by inheritance has fitted in splendidly with his individual attainments, and he has honored as well as has been honored by the character of his ancestry. His paternal grandparents were John and Nancy (Bailey) Clement, the latter a member of an old and prominent Davie County family. Hon. John Clement for many years represented Davie and Rowan counties in the General Assembly of North Carolina and died at his desk while serving as clerk of the Superior Court of the former county. The maternal grandparents of Louis H. Clement were William and Mary (Welch) Hayden, prominent citizens of Davie County.

Louis Henry Clement was born at Mocksville, Davie County, January 19, 1854, a son of John Marshall and Mary Jane (Hayden) Clement. His mother is remembered as a woman of fine intelligence and strong Christian character, while to his father Mr. Clement is indebted for those rugged powers of intellect which characterized John Marshall Clement as one of the greatest lawyers of the state and one of the most loved and respected men of his generation. He was in politics only briefly, during which he served a term in the General Assembly. But as a lawyer he rose to the very heights of professional success and reputation.

With all the advantages that such a family insured in the way of social manners, high ideals and incentive to achievements, Louis Henry Clement spent his early life at the Village of Mocksville, attended preparatory schools and then entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with honor in the class of 1876. Just thirty years before, in 1846, his father had been valedictorian at the same college. At college he distinguished himself as a student and was very active in debating and literary societies.

On returning home he took up the study of law under one of the eminent jurists of North Carolina, Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice of North Carolina at Richmond Hill. He was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court in June, 1877, and

since then forty years have been devoted by him to the law with only brief and occasional interruptions through public office. He practiced in Davie County and for two years was Solicitor of the Inferior Court, but in 1880 removed to Salisbury, where for a number of years he was an associate of one of the prominent lawyers of North Carolina, Hon. Kerr Craige. This partnership was dissolved when Mr. Craige was made Third Assistant Postmaster General during Cleveland's administration. After that Mr. Clement practiced alone for a number of years, but in 1909 took into partnership his son, Hayden Clement. Today the firm Clement & Clement is one of the best known and most successful in the entire state.

In 1885 Mr. Clement was appointed Solicitor ad-interim of the Ninth Judicial District of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Joseph Dobson. He has never been an active candidate for any political office. And considering the valuable work he has done in his profession and the fine dignity and prestige attaching to his name, none could be found who would doubt that he had chosen wisely in preferring the strict lines of professional work to the turbulence of a political career. Mr. Clement is a loyal democrat, is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, has for many years been a communicant of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church at Salisbury, and is chairman of the Board of Managers of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, the Salisbury branch. In 1910 Pennsylvania College, his alma mater, conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. D., others similarly honored at the same time being Hon. Martin G. Brumbaugh, then Governor of Pennsylvania, and Judge Harter of Canton, Ohio.

In November, 1878, Mr. Clement married Miss Mamie C. Buehler of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Her father, Edward B. Buehler, was one of the distinguished lawyers of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Clement had an ideal marriage companionship lasting nearly thirty-five years, terminated by her death on April 20, 1913. She was a devout Christian, a leader in social life, and was both loved and venerated in her home circle. She was the mother of four sons who have already done much to honor their parents. These sons are: Hayden Clement, mentioned on other pages; Dr. Edward Buehler Clement, a physician at Atlantic City, New Jersey; Donald, an assistant quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant in the National army; Louis H., Jr., battalion adjutant of the Three Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry, United States Regulars, with the rank of first lieutenant. All the sons completed their education in the University of North Carolina.

Hayden Clement, junior member of the law firm of Clement & Clement at Salisbury, his senior being his father, Louis H. Clement, who for over thirty years has ranked as one of the leaders of the state bar, has gained a wealth of distinction through his own comparatively brief career, and it is doubtful if any lawyer under forty years of age in North Carolina has borne with greater credit more of the higher responsibilities of public life than Hayden Clement.

He represents the fourth generation of a prominent family in which the oldest son on the paternal side has been a lawyer, and his own career is to some extent a reflection of the great virtues and abilites of such eminent legal lights as John Marshall Clement and Edward B. Buehler, his grandfathers, and Louis H. Clement, his father.

Hayden Clement was born at Mocksville, North Carolina, the town where many of his ancestors had lived, on September 25, 1879. The next year his parents moved to Salisbury, where he attended public schools, and did his preparatory work in Horner's Military Academy. In September, 1899, he entered the University of North Carolina, and had a brilliant record as a student and leader in student activities at the university. However, he did not remain to graduate, leaving during his senior year to take up the study of law. In 1903 he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice at Salisbury.

In January, 1907, when he was not yet thirty years of age, Mr. Clement was appointed Assistant Attorney General of North Carolina. This office had been created by the legislature owing to the protracted illness of the Attorney General, and Mr. Clement was therefore the first incumbent of that special office and for two years he had entire charge of the Attorney General's department. His work as Assistant Attorney General deserves all the high praise that has been given it. He was the first to recommend and through his efforts had passed the law abolishing public executions in North Carolina. He also recommended the creation of four additional Superior Court judges from the division of the state into two circuits. Through his efforts the number of challenges in criminal cases was changed. The Assistant Attorney General also had much to do with the railroad rate and freight litigation of the past ten years. One of his opinions was on the constitutionality of the prohibition act voted by the state in May, 1908.

Such was his record in this special office that every reason existed why he should be chosen to fill the office of Attorney General. At the primaries of 1908 he received a distinctive plurality of all votes, but not quite enough to insure his nomination. In the Charlotte convention his candidacy was lost, to the regret of all right-thinking citizens of North Carolina, as a result of the factional fight by three prominent candidates for the office of Governor that year.

Then in 1909, after leaving the office of Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Clement returned to Salisbury and formed the partnership of Clement & Clement with his father, which is one of the leading law firms of the state. Since then he has had much to do with politics and public affairs. He served as chairman of the Congressional Committee of the Eighth District, and organized the district so thoroughly that it elected Hon. R. L. Doughton for Congress. This was a surprising result, involving a change of over 2,000 votes, and making a democratic district out of a district that had been normally republican for a number of years. In 1912 Mr. Clement again managed the Doughton campaign and in that year he was chosen to represent the Eighth District as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson for president.

For the past four years Mr. Clement has gained further fame and reputation in the public life of his native state through the energetic and capable administration he has given to the office of Solicitor of the Fifteenth Judicial District. He was first appointed to this office by Governor Craig in March, 1914, and in the democratic primaries of that year was unanimously nominated for the of-

fice. He was also unanimously elected in the fall of 1914 and since then has given a vigorous administration, and yet has been called one of the most humane solicitors the district has ever had. As Solicitor Mr. Clement was active in the prosecution of a case that attracted national attention during the fall of 1917. This was the prosecution of Gaston Means for the murder of the widow King of Chicago. Mr. Clement is vestryman in St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Salisbury, is affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Masons and the Sigma Nu college fraternity. June 25, 1913, he married Miss Clay Wornall Croxton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. H. Croxton of Winchester, Kentucky. Her father served with the rank of colonel under General Morgan during the war between the states. Mr. and Mrs. Clement have one son, Hayden Croxton Clement.

Mr. Clement has well justified the assertion made of him recently that "no young man in the state has risen as rapidly or made good more completely than has Hayden Clement." And none will question the essential truth and appropriateness of the following sentiments which have been expressed: "As a courageous champion of clean politics and the welfare of the average man, his services have been invaluable; as an efficient public official, one who knows no favoritism, the people delight to honor him; as a patriot and gentleman he has no superior in North Carolina. Indeed it may truthfully be said of Hayden Clement he is one of the state's best and ablest young men, and that broader fields of usefulness are just before him."

PAYTON B. ABBOTT was one of Winston-Salem's best known men. He practiced law in Virginia before coming to North Carolina, and also had extensive experience as a newspaper man and was a regularly ordained minister of the Christian Church. He died in January, 1917, after six years of residence in Winston-Salem.

Mr. Abbott was born on a farm in Craig County, Virginia, February 25, 1860. There is a town named Abbott in that section of Virginia, and the family has been identified with that community for generations. However, his lineage goes back to an earlier generation that had its first home in Western North Carolina. He is lineally descended from one of five brothers who came out of England to America in the early Colonial period and settled in Massachusetts. Their descendants are now scattered over every state of the Union. Some of them came south and located in what is now Stokes County, North Carolina. It was in that county that Thomas Abbott, great-grandfather of the Winston-Salem lawyer, was born. He moved to Botetourt County, Virginia, and settled in that section of the county now known as Craig County. There he spent his last years. Grandfather James Abbott was a native of Botetourt County, now Craig County, Virginia, and became a successful farmer. He acquired some very extensive land holdings and was a resident of the county until his death at the age of eighty-nine. The name of his first wife, grandmother of Payton B. Abbott, was Elizabeth Carper.

Sinclair C. Abbott, father of Payton, was born in Craig County, Virginia, and though of a substantial family he had limited opportunities to acquire an education. He made the best of his advantages, however, and became a skillful surveyor. For many years he devoted his time to that profession and did much work in Craig and adjoining counties and also in West Virginia. His home was five miles south of Newcastle, Virginia. He died there at the age of sixty-five. Sinclair Abbott married Lucinda Williams, who was born in Craig County, daughter of Rev. Philip B. and Mrs. (McPherson) Williams. The latter was of Scotch ancestry, while Philip B. Williams was of Welsh stock and a minister of the Christian Church. Mrs. Sinclair Abbott died at the age of forty-five, having reared nine children: Payton B., Frank L., Gurdine A., Robert E. Lee, Luther M., Wade H., Edna, Elizabeth and Minnie.

Payton B. Abbott attended Milligan College in Johnson County, Tennessee, and after the completion of his course there took up the study of law, at first in the office of Judges Holmes and Lee at Newcastle, Virginia, and later with Major Ballard of Salem. His last instructor was Col. G. W. Housborough of Salem. He then took the examinations of the University of Virginia Law Department and was admitted to practice in 1885. Mr. Abbott began his professional career at Newcastle, Virginia. For four years he served as commonwealth attorney of Craig County. From Newcastle he removed to Bluefield, Virginia, and was in active practice there until 1910, in which year he removed to Winston-Salem. Instead of taking up the practice of law he became a member of the staff of the Winston-Salem Sentinel, and was active in newspaper work two years. In 1900 Mr. Abbott was licensed to preach in the Christian Church, and after coming to North Carolina he took charge as pastor of the churches at Pfafftown, Muddy Creek and Galacia in the Winston-Salem district. In 1915, having taken the examination before the Court of Appeals, Mr. Abbott was admitted to practice in North Carolina, and from September of that year gave his time and energies to the law.

In 1889 he married Miss Marietta Chaffin, who, with ten children, survives. Mrs. Abbott was born at Mount Airy in Surrey County, North Carolina, daughter of John and Araminta (Smith) Chaffin.

JAMES ALEXANDER HARTNESS of Statesville enjoys many distinctions in his home community, but over the state at large his most significant contribution to progress and welfare of North Carolina was undoubtedly his splendid and determined leadership in the cause of prohibition, at first in his home county and later in the state wide movement. While a host of good men and women contributed to the final victory, it is doubtful if any one more persistently and courageously and for a longer period of years waged the good fight than James A. Hartness.

Some time ago when he was asked concerning his inveterate hostility to the liquor traffic, Mr. Hartness said he recalled that when a boy he formed a very decided aversion to this destructive custom and traffic, and then and there resolved that he would never be satisfied until he saw it abolished. Seldom does a purpose formed in youth harden and gain such effectiveness as this resolve did in the case of Mr. Hartness. It is an interesting fact also that he realized that prohibition like charity begins at home, and he started in to exert his influence in his home town of Statesville. Many will recall how Statesville in the older days was a center of the whiskey business with almost a nationwide

reputation. Whiskey in large quantities was shipped in and out by wholesale houses and other large dealers and the traffic was an enormous one. In fact Statesville was one of the biggest strongholds of the liquor traffic in the entire South. Thus Mr. Hartness had to assail a giant when he began his campaign for local option. He encountered the most violent opposition from the powerful local liquor interests who had unlimited money and political influence behind them. The community itself had been drugged by the presence of these interests, and was not easily aroused to join in the fight under the leadership of Mr. Hartness. As the local option movement grew in strength, Mr. Hartness actually took his political future in his own hands, but refused to be daunted in his determination and against every vindictive resource, threats of violence, and personal danger he proceeded straight to the goal until the whiskey business in Statesville was completely stamped out.

His success in this local campaign naturally rallied around him as a leader the forces in the movement for statewide prohibition, and in 1908 he was elected superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of North Carolina. In that larger campaign he continued one of the efficient leaders until its ends and objects were accomplished. The history of the prohibition movement in North Carolina is now practically a closed record, and in its pages hardly any name deserves to figure more largely than that of James Alexander Hartness.

Mr. Hartness is a native of Iredell County, having been born six miles north of Statesville in 1863. His parents, Hiram and Martha E. (Gibson) Hartness, are both now deceased, and were members of very old families in this part of the state. Several generations of the Hartnesses have been born here, grandfather Alexander having been born in the county at the edge of Alexander County. Hiram Hartness was also a native of Alexander County. Martha E. Gibson, a native of Iredell County, was a daughter of Levi Gibson, and a great-granddaughter of William Gibson, who came from County Tyrone, Ireland, to North Carolina about the time of the Revolutionary war. He made settlement in Bethany Township north of Statesville in what is now Iredell but was then Rowan County. The Gibson family home in Bethany Township was near the famous "Academy of Sciences," a noted school conducted by Dr. James Hall. This school attracted students from all over the South and gave the community a special character as an educational center.

James Alexander Hartness was educated under the stern but thorough instruction of Prof. J. H. Hill of Statesville. Professor Hill, who is still living at Statesville, did a great work as an educator not only of the intellect but of the character. He left an indelible impression on the minds and natures of many men who have since become prominent figures in this and other states.

After leaving the school of Professor Hill Mr. Hartness studied law in Major Bingham's Law School at Statesville, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. For a number of years he was an active and successful member of the Statesville bar. In 1896 Mr. Hartness was the democratic nominee for member of the House in the State Legislature from Iredell County. He was one of the few democrats elected in that year of political upheaval. Practically every contest for the Legislature was a triangular one, due to the eruption of the populist party into the state. Mr. Hartness made a very creditable record during the following session of the Legislature.

For nearly twenty years he has served as clerk of the Superior Court of Iredell County. He was first elected to that office in 1898 and has been reelected at every succeeding term. Mr. Hartness is acknowledged to be the most efficient and popular occupant this office has ever had in Iredell County. He was the author of the Civil Service Law in North Carolina.

Mr. Hartness is owner and was formerly editor of one of the Iredell County's most successful journals. In 1893 he became editor of the Statesville Mascot, a weekly paper. Its name was later changed to the Statesville Sentinel, which for years has been one of the fixtures among the newspapers of the state. Mr. Hartness finally retired from the editorial management of this paper but is still its owner.

Mr. Hartness is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and has always identified himself with every organization and movement for the public good. He and his family are active members of the Presbyterian Church. The Hartness home is an exceedingly beautiful one, situated in a grove of fine oak trees in the extreme northern part of the city fronting on North Central Avenue.

On March 28, 1888, Mr. Hartness married Miss Jennie Henderson of Rowan County, member of the noted Henderson family of that section. One of its members is Dr. Archibald Henderson of the State University. Mr. and Mrs. Hartness have a family of eight children, Elva, William, Elizabeth, Linda, Charles, Luke, Rebecca and Lois.

Alonzo Marion Dumay has played a spirited and very important part in the commercial life of North Carolina since he identified himself with the state twenty-five years ago, coming here as an experienced railroad man and banker.

He was born in the State of Missouri October 29, 1864, a son of John Henry and Elizabeth (Thompson) Dumay. His father was a merchant and the son grew up in an atmosphere of business. He was educated in public schools and as a boy learned the telegraph code and put in several years of active service as a telegraph operator with the Wabash and Santa Fe Railway companies. This service led him into Kansas, and as one of the pioneers at Harper in that state he engaged in banking as cashier of the National Bank. Later for a time he was cashier of the First National Bank of Brunswick, Missouri, but in 1892 resigned and sought an entirely new field.

Coming to Washington, North Carolina, he has ever since been one of the livest and most forceful factors in the town. He organized the Beaufort County Bank, and was its cashier until it was merged with the First National Bank in 1895, and since then has been cashier of the latter institution. That is only one of a large number of institutions and movements which have been benefited by his time and services. He organized the local Chamber of Commerce, was its president nine years and a number of years treasurer and member of the executive committee. He also organized the Washington Tobacco Warehouse Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer; is secretary and treasurer of the Beaufort County Storage Warehouse Company, and it was this



B. B. Miller

concern which made arrangements with the First National Bank and financed the cotton crop in Beaufort County during 1914-15. He is a director and the largest individual stockholder in the Pamlico Cooperage Company, is director of the Washington-Beaufort Land Company, secretary and treasurer of the Timber Corporation, buying and selling timber lands, and is secretary and treasurer of the Improvement Company, operating tobacco warehouses and stemming plants. He is also a director and treasurer of the Washington Building and Loan Association. Mr. Dumay is a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, is a Knight Templar Mason, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On September 6, 1887, he married Miss Marietta Emeline Merrill, of Rising Sun, Indiana. They have one daughter, Reba Helen, now wife of John D. Gorman, secretary and treasurer and manager of the Pamlico Cooperage Company of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Gorham have one son, Alonzo Dumay.

HON. BACHMAN BROWN MILLER. A well-known and prosperous attorney of Salisbury, Hon. Bachman B. Miller is not only successfully engaged in his legal affairs, but is one of the leading agriculturists of Rowan County, and an authority on stock breeding and growing, and on the raising of feed for cattle, branches of agriculture in which he has experimented to a considerable extent. A native of Rowan County, he was born March 22, 1874, on a farm in Mount Ulla Township, while his father, Jesse Wendle Miller, and his grandfather, Henry A. Miller, were born in Providence Township, Rowan County.

His great-grandfather, Wendle Miller, who was of German ancestry, came from Pennsylvania to North Carolina in pioneer days, locating in the vicinity of Organ Church, of which, according to Rumple's History of Rowan County, he was one of the founders. The same authority says that the organ placed in the church was built by one of its members, and having been the first instrument of the kind to be installed in any church edifice in the county it gave the church its present name. Wendle Miller received a grant for a tract of land from Richard Caswell, the first governor of North Carolina, which he improved and he continued as an agriculturist until his death.

His son, Henry Miller, succeeded to the ancestral occupation, and accumulated considerable wealth, becoming owner of several farms, and also of milling interests. His will, recorded in the Salisbury Courthouse, bears date of June 17, 1857. To him and his wife eight children were born and reared, as follows: Elizabeth Trexler, Charles, Henry A., Rosamond Barringer, Sophia Brown, Catherine Efird, Jesse W., and Christina Graham.

Jesse Wendle Miller was born on the parental homestead, in Providence Township, Rowan County, in 1828. He received good educational advantages, but not being inclined by either taste or temperament for a professional career, he turned his attention to agriculture, and having inherited the parental homestead began life for himself as a farmer. On July 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment, North Carolina Troops, in which he was commissioned lieutenant, and later promoted to the rank of captain, receiving his commission therefor on March 6, 1863. He was with his regiment in all of its marches, campaigns and battles, including the battle of Gettysburg, and is said to have been one of the men who went over the wall, later being captured and taken to Johnson Island, in Lake Erie, and was there held until the close of the war. Returning then to Rowan County, he located in Mount Ulla Township, and was there prosperously engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1897. He was twice married. He married first a Miss Barringer, who died in early womanhood, leaving three children, Ira B., Daniel J., and Robert L. He married for his second wife Mrs. Laura Brown Barrier, who was born in Mount Ulla Township, a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Kistler) Brown, granddaughter of Jacob Brown and great-granddaughter of Abraham Brown, who came to North Carolina from Pennsylvania. She died in 1889. By her first marriage she had one child, Mary Ida Barrier. By her marriage with Jesse W. Miller, she had four children, Bachman Brown, Herbert E., Mattie E., and Laura Olena. Both Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller were Lutherans, and reared their children in that faith. The father was always greatly interested in educational matters, and for many years served as one of the trustees of North Carolina College at Mount Pleasant. He served as magistrate several terms, and was also one of three county judges.

Bachman B. Miller received his rudimentary education in the Lutheran Parochial School, later advancing his studies at North Carolina College. Then, after teaching for a year, he entered the law department of the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. Being licensed to practice the same year, he located in Salisbury, where he has met with good success, having built up a large and lucrative clientage.

Mr. Miller has never lost his interest in the free and independent occupation to which he was reared, and soon after succeeding to the ownership of the home farm, in 1905, he commenced the breeding and raising of pure-bred Hereford cattle, and at the present time has a valuable herd of sixty-five handsome Herefords. Mr. Miller has successfully experimented with the raising of blue grass, red top and alfalfa, and has proved that both soil and climate are well adapted to these grasses, which are recognized as the best grown. Alert to the imperative needs of his country he concentrated his time, energy and the resources of his farm to increased food production during the war with Germany, waiving deferred classification, however, in order to give priority to military service. His call to report to the local board, November 12, 1918, was annulled by order of provost marshal.

Actively and intelligently interested in everything pertaining to the public welfare, Mr. Miller was the first judge of the county court as at present constituted, serving in that capacity for four years, and in 1915 he had the distinction of being elected to the State Senate. He is a member of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, and of the North Carolina Beef Cattle Breeders' Association and the first president of the North Carolina Hereford Breeders Association. Religiously Mr. Miller belongs to Saint Luke's Lutheran Church. He is a member of the executive committee of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, and of the board of home missions of the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South, and he represented his Synod at the Lutheran merger and the organization

of The United Lutheran Church of America in New York City November 15, 1918.

ALBERT ANDERSON, M. D. Perhaps no position in the state government offers greater opportunities for service than the superintendency of the State Hospital at Raleigh. And it is the testimony of those competent to judge that no member of the profession in the state had stronger qualifications and could have brought about a more efficient organization and administration of that post than Dr. Albert Anderson, who has been superintendent since 1913.

Doctor Anderson has had an active experience in general medical and surgical practice covering more than a quarter of a century, and is an authority on mental and nervous diseases. Soon after taking the management of the State Hospital he introduced vocational occupations for mental treatment, and that innovation alone has served to bring the standard of institutional management up to a plane where it is recognized as foremost among similar institutions in the entire country.

A happy expression of professional opinion on Dr. Albert Anderson's standing among North Carolina medical men is found in a brief sketch that appeared in the Charlotte Medical Journal in October, 1915, the sketch being edited by two well known physicians. The article reads substantially as follows:

"Dr. Albert Anderson was born October 18, 1859, at Eagle Rock, Wake County, North Carolina. He is the son of Jesse and Mary Anderson. His father was a farmer and he began life on the farm. He entered nature's school early and gleaned her inmost secrets. He knew and cared for her lesser children and they were his brothers. All the gentle influences thrown about him in the first stage of his growth moulded and fashioned his soul and mind after a manner that is ripe and fostered within him a profound love for his kind—a love which sought expression in service. The profession he has chosen and practiced so many years has been the medium of that service.

"At a tender age he entered the public schools of his community, later the Raleigh Academy, and in 1883 he graduated from Trinity College, when that school was located in Randolph County. For four years he was principal of the Middleburg Male Academy at Middleburg, North Carolina, and while there took up the study of medicine under private instruction. He later entered the University of Virginia and the year of 1888 marks the date of his graduation from there. Throughout his years of study threads an earnestness and intensity of purpose which was bound to glorify his profession. During the first year of his student life at Raleigh he united with the Methodist Church and has been foremost in such work ever since.

"He began practicing at Wilson, North Carolina, in 1888, shortly after passing the state board and for twenty-five years he steadily grew in his profession, when came promotion—the superintendency of the State Hospital at Raleigh, where he is now.

"During the years of his practice Doctor Anderson has from time to time taken post-graduate courses in the North, general medicine and surgery being his subjects. He has not buried his light under a bushel, but has voiced it through medical journals and before different medical societies. The medical societies have long since seen his sterling mettle and have not left him unused. He has served as president of the Seaboard Medical Society (in 1902), the Tri-State Medical Society, Wilson and Wake County Medical societies, and member of the State Medical Examining Board.

"In 1892 he was appointed by the State Board of Health to attend a special course offered by the United States Government. In 1898 he was elected for a term of four years as a member of the State Medical Examining Board, and in 1903 was elected a member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association. He was chief supporter of the plan for revising the constitution of the State Medical Society so as to make the County Medical Society a basal unit of organization and requiring prospective members of the State Society to first enroll in their home county society.

"In 1898 Doctor Anderson, while in Wilson, associated with Dr. E. C. Moore, built one of the finest private hospitals in North Carolina. He remained at the head of that institution until he moved to Raleigh. This hospital enterprise is considered one of the greatest professional achievements in his life.

"Doctor Anderson moved to Raleigh in 1907 to become medical director of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, and filled that position five years, afterwards devoting himself to private practice until he was made superintendent of the State Hospital."

Fraternally Doctor Anderson is affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. December 12, 1888, he married Miss Pattie R. Woodard, a sister of Mrs. C. B. Aycock. The concluding paragraph of the sketch above noted is as follows. "Socially Doctor Anderson is a charming gentleman. His personality is very attractive. He is a fine conversationalist, never failing to please and entertain everyone who comes into contact with him. In debate Doctor Anderson is logical and convincing. His stage manners are beautiful and he is considered one of the most popular speakers in the medical profession of North Carolina or in this entire section of the South. On one occasion he delivered an address at the graduating exercises of the North Carolina Medical College in Charlotte and it was declared one of the finest speeches ever delivered in that city."

JAMES W. WILSON, deputy collector of internal revenue at Statesville, enjoys a position of special honor in his native state both for his own character and ability and because he is son of the late Maj. James W. Wilson, one of the greatest railway engineers and constructive business men produced by North Carolina.

The late Maj. James W. Wilson was the engineering genius who built the old Western North Carolina Railroad, now part of the Southern System, from Salisbury to Asheville. This of itself is a lasting monument to his memory and an achievement that places him in the ranks of America's greatest railroad builders. The work he did as an engineer was only one phase of a distinguished character. He possessed seemingly superlative powers in carrying on big operations that required brains, executive ability, a forceful character, initiative and unflagging energy and the gift of looking into the future.

Major Wilson was born in Granville County, North Carolina, in 1832, a son of Rev. Alexander



Ernest Haywood

Wilson. Rev. Mr. Wilson moved with his family to Haw Fields in Alamance County, where Major Wilson grew up. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1852. Adopting civil engineering as a profession, in 1856 he located at Morganton in Burke County and at that time began work as an engineer on construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad. This was a state enterprise, the plans contemplating a road from Salisbury to Asheville over the Blue Ridge Mountains. The work was of course interrupted by the war.

At that time Major Wilson was living at Statesville in Iredell County and at once returned to Haw Fields to join the Confederate forces being organized there. He became captain of the noted organization known as "Haw Fields Boys," which was in the Sixth North Carolina, Fisher's Regiment. He afterward served as staff major and assistant quartermaster on the staff of General Ramseur.

Near the close of the war Major Wilson became chief engineer and superintendent of the Western North Carolina Railroad. In the latter part of 1865 he was officially appointed to these positions by Governor Worth on recommendation of the directors of the road. Major Wilson had been a member of the construction firm which was building and financing the road, and on account of the difficulty in raising funds it had become heavily in debt to him, an indebtedness which later was arranged for. The road was at various times heavily involved with its creditors, and the serious financial obstacles overcome in its construction were hardly less noteworthy than those of a physical nature. The road was completed to Azalia Station, 130 miles west of Salisbury, in 1879, thereby surmounting the Blue Ridge, and was completed to Asheville in 1880.

On the division west of Asheville the road was built through Balsam Gap, 3,100 feet above sea level, the highest pass east of the Rockies. The main feature and the most difficult to accomplish in the engineering and construction of the road was the section from Old Fort to and including Swannanoa tunnel. It is this that gives Major Wilson his most lasting fame as one of the greatest engineers of his day. On this section the road surmounts Round Knob. In passing Round Knob there are successive layers of track plainly visible six times as it winds around the mountain. This road makes accessible some of the most magnificent scenery of North Carolina. The route presented many intricate and surpassing problems of railroad engineering. Even modern railroad engineers, who have had at their command vastly improved facilities and resources, have admired the way in which Major Wilson overcame the problems which confronted him.

Having accomplished the building of the road, Major Wilson then essayed perhaps an equally great task as its president and general manager under state authority. For the first few years and during its construction he was chief engineer and superintendent, and during the last years of its construction and the first few years of its operation was president as well as chief engineer. He had complete charge of the maintenance and operation of the road. In fact he was the guiding spirit all along, and besides building and operating the line it devolved upon him to raise the money for the enterprise, float bonds, and on many occasions he used his own funds in paying for labor, materials and other supplies. The work as a whole stands as a monument to the years of ceaseless energy and activity on the part of Major Wilson. Everyone now recognizes that the state owes him a great debt of gratitude, and this road, now a part of the main system of the Southern Railway, is perhaps to a degree that no other piece of railroad construction in America is a monument to the man who built and financed and looked after its welfare. Major Wilson also built another line of railway to Middleboro, Kentucky. His home was for many years at Morganton in Burke County, but he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. L. Gibbon, at Charlotte in 1910.

In 1876, at the time of the overthrow of "carpet-bag" government in North Carolina, Major Wilson was one of the democrats elected to the State Legislature and represented Burke County. During his later years he was chosen a member of the Corporation Commission of North Carolina and for eight years was its chairman.

Major Wilson married Louisa Erwin, who is also deceased. She was a member of the noted Erwin and Avery families of Burke County. Her father was Adolphus L. Erwin. The old Erwin home was Belvidere, sixteen miles east of Morganton.

James W. Wilson was born at Round Knob, McDowell County, North Carolina, in 1869. His birth occurred in his father's railroad camp while the Western North Carolina was being constructed around that difficult point. His father's camp headquarters was called the "White House" on account of the building being whitewashed, and it was in that humble structure that Mr. Wilson first saw the light of day.

He was liberally educated, attending school under Professor Gilmore at Morganton, for two years was in Davidson College, and two years in the University of North Carolina. At first his home was in Morganton, where he early entered railroad service and for seven years was the Southern Railway agent at Morganton. Mr. Wilson has been a resident of Statesville since 1913. As a Federal employe he is deputy collector of internal revenue for the Fifth Collection District of the state.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Ivy Hayes. Her father, the late Gen. Jack Hayes, was a dashing and brilliant Union officer in the Civil war and attained the rank of general in the Union Army. He was born in Ohio, but during his army service saw much of North Carolina, became fascinated with the country, took up his residence here and was long a devoted citizen of both the state and of the South.

HUGH PARKS BROWN. Active, enterprising and trustworthy, Hugh Parks Brown, of Salisbury, is a practical representative of the manufacturing interests of this section of Rowan County, and as a man and a citizen is eminently deserving of the esteem and respect in which he is held by his neighbors, friends and business associates. A son of Dr. William Lafayette Brown, he was born in Winston, North Carolina, of honored ancestry.

Rev. Thomas Brown, Mr. Brown's grandfather, was a clergyman, and for many years served as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Mocksville. He also owned a farm near that place, and took great interest in advancing the agricultural prosperity of that locality.

Dr. William L. Brown was born in Mocksville, Davie County, in 1832. After receiving the degree of M. D. he was for several years ship surgeon on an ocean liner plying between New York and foreign ports. At the end of ten years on board ship, he settled in Mocksville, North Carolina, where he subsequently embarked in the manufacture

of tobacco. Removing in 1877 to Winston, which was then but a small place, regarded as a suburb of Salem, he there continued as a manufacturer of tobacco until his death in 1898. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Chin, was born at Farmington, Davie County, a daughter of John and Margaret Chin. Surviving her husband, she passed to the life beyond December 12, 1917. She reared ten children, as follows: William Thomas, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mabel, Florence, Gertrude, Hugh Parks, Letitia, Amanda and Delphina.

Completing his early studies at the Salem Boys' School, Hugh Parks Brown entered Davidson College, but on account of the death of his father was forced to leave before graduation to enter the office of his father's factory. After the business was sold to the American Tobacco Factory Company, Mr. Brown embarked in the fertilizing business, and upon the organization of the H. P. Brown Guano Company was elected president, and has since given his entire time and attention towards promoting the interests of the firm.

In 1911 Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Naomi Frund, who was born in Indiana, being a daughter of H. W. Frund. Two children have brightened their union, Mary Ella and Hugh Parks, Jr. True to the religious faith in which he was reared, Mr. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which his father filled various official positions. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Catholic Church. Fraternally Mr. Brown belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Ernest Haywood began the practice of law in his native State of North Carolina thirty-four years ago, and the success and reputation for ability now associated with his name are in proportion to the length of years spent in close and conscientious devotion to his profession.

He was born at Raleigh February 1, 1860, a son of Dr. E. Burke and Lucy (Williams) Haywood. His father was long a prominent physician at Raleigh. The son had the advantages of a liberal education. He attended Lovejoy's Academy in Raleigh, Horner's Military Academy at Oxford and Hillsboro, and in 1880 was graduated from the University of North Carolina, a medalist, a first honor man, and with the degree A. B.

His law studies were pursued in the law school of Federal Judge Dick and Judge Dillard of North Carolina Supreme Court at Greensboro, North Carolina. He graduated in 1882 and in October of the same year passed a successful examination before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, which licensed him to practice.

Since that date he has been a member of the Raleigh bar. For a number of years he practiced with his brother, A. W. Haywood, under the firm name of Haywood & Haywood. Mr. A. W. Haywood retired from practice in 1895 and since then Mr. Ernest Haywood has continued in practice alone, with offices in the Tucker Building at Raleigh.

He has a general practice in all branches of the civil law, and has made a specialty of commercial, insurance, corporation and real estate law and the settlement of estates. With him the law has indeed been a jealous mistress, and he has rigidly excluded any interest or diversion that might interfere with the successful practice.

He is and always has been a loyal democrat, is an Episcopalian in religion, is a member of the American Bar Association, of the North Carolina Bar Association and of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Capital Club and the Country Club.

Charles Edward Brewer, Ph. D. President of Meredith College at Raleigh, one of the leading Baptist institutions of the South, Charles Edward Brewer has been prominent in North Carolina educational affairs for more than a quarter of a century, and for many years held the chair of chemistry in Wake Forest College.

His grandfather on the maternal side, Dr. Samuel Wait, was the founder and first president of Wake Forest College. Charles Edward Brewer was born at Wake Forest July 12, 1866, a son of John and Ann Eliza (Wait) Brewer. His father was a farmer and merchant. Attending the elementary schools of Wake Forest, and the Vine Hill Academy, Mr. Brewer pursued his higher studies in Wake Forest College from 1881 to 1886, graduating A. B. and A. M., taking post-graduate work in chemistry for a year, and for two years in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. In 1889 he was called to the chair of chemistry at Wake Forest College and presided over that department continuously until June, 1915, having participated in the instruction and training of almost a generaton of students. The last three years he was dean of the college. In 1915 Mr. Brewer was elected president of Meredith College, and his qualifications both as a scientist and an executive have been abundantly proved during his administration. In 1900, after a course of post-graduate work, Mr. Brewer received the degree Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell University.

He is very prominent in Baptist circles in the state, for the past eight years has been recording secretary of the Baptist State Convention, is a member of the North Carolina Baptist Board of Education, and for two years was chairman of the Laymen's Movement Committee of the Baptist Church of the state. He formerly held membership in the Chemical Society of Berlin, Germany, the American Chemical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is now a member of the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges, the North Carolina Teachers Assembly, the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, and was formerly state councilor of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which he is still a member. He is also one of the trustees of the National Orphans' Home of that order, located at Tiffin, Ohio. In December, 1917, he was appointed a member of the North Carolina State Educational Commission authorized by the General Assembly of that year.

On October 28, 1891, Mr. Brewer married Love Estelle Bell of Shawboro, Currituck County, North Carolina. Her father, Joseph E. Bell, was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have two living children: Ellen Dozier and Ann Eliza, both of whom are in school. They lost two sons, Joseph Bell, who died at the age of thirteen, and Charles Edward, Jr., who died in infancy.

Walter H. Mendenhall. A man of sterling worth and character, endowed with excellent business ability and judgment, Walter H. Mendenhall, cashier of the Bank of Lexington, is ably meeting every requirement of the responsible position he is filling, administering the affairs of the bank in an

efficient and satisfactory manner. A son of James Mendenhall, he was born on a plantation in the Deep River Settlement of Guilford County, North Carolina, coming from honored colonial stock. His grandfather, Elihu Mendenhall, an early settler of the Deep River Colony, cleared and improved a farm in that part of Guilford County, and there spent the closing years of his life. He and his wife were prominent members of the Society of Friends, and reared their children in that faith. An interesting history of the Mendenhall family from the time of the immigrant ancestor up to the present generation has been written by Prof. Marshall Elliot, of Johns Hopkins University.

James Mendenhall was born, it is supposed, in Randolph County, North Carolina, but was brought up and educated in Guilford County, where for a number of years he was engaged in the lumber business. Coming from there to Davidson County, he established a factory in Lexington, and built up a large and lucrative business as a manufacturer of spokes and shuttle block, and other articles of a similar nature. Successful in his work, he continued a resident of Lexington until his death, in August, 1907. The maiden name of his wife was Martha Wheeler. She was born in Guilford County, in the Deep River Settlement, a daughter of Cyrus J. and Nancy A. (Mullen) Wheeler. She died in 1906, leaving two sons, Walter H. and Otis E. Both she and her husband were loyal and faithful members of the Society of Friends.

After his graduation from Guilford College, where he completed his early education, Walter H. Mendenhall entered the Bank of Lexington as a clerk, and during the ensuing four years proved himself so capable and trustworthy that, in 1899, he was promoted to the cashiership, the position which he has since so ably and faithfully filled.

Mr. Mendenhall married, in 1900, Miss Jessie Thompson. She was born in Tyro, Davidson County, a daughter of Charles M. and Mary (Peebles) Thompson, and granddaughter of Joseph Hiram and Cynthia (Ratts) Thompson. She is of pioneer ancestry, her great grandfather, Frederick Thompson, having been one of the earlier settlers of Tyro. Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall have one child, Dorothy. Religiously Mr. Mendenhall, having never swerved from the faith in which he was reared, is a member of the Society of Friends, and Mrs. Mendenhall is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he belongs to Lexington Lodge No. 473, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; to Lexington Lodge No. 71, Knights Templar; and to Lexington Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

JOHN DOWNEY COOPER. In the last twenty or twenty-five years the degree of importance or any business or public enterprise initiated in the City of Henderson might be accurately measured by the presence and association of John Downey Cooper as a supporter or participant in the movement, enterprise or undertaking. As a matter of fact the individual record of Mr. Cooper is a fairly good outline and summary of business history at Henderson.

He was born in Granville County, North Carolina, March 15, 1849, and has had a very active and almost a strenuous career. His parents were Alexander and Harriet (Young) Cooper, and his father was a prosperous planter in Granville County before the war. The son completed his education in Horner's Military School at Oxford, and spent one year of his young manhood in Texas on the plains and ranches as a cowboy. He also worked as foreman in his uncle's tobacco factory, at Oxford, and then went West again and for three years was a gold prospector in North Dakota. On returning to North Carolina, Mr. Cooper went into the tobacco business and was one of the prominent men in the tobacco industry in the state until 1914. For many years he represented the Allen Gintes tobacco house, and upon the organization of the American Tobacco Company became identified with that corporation and remained with them until 1912.

Mr. Cooper has been identified with all the important manufacturing companies at Henderson, including four cotton mills. He is president and organizer of the Carolina Bagging Company, is president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, president of the Farmers Loan and Supply Company, president and one of the organizers of the India Bagging Company, a director of the Henderson Cotton Mills, of the Harriet Cotton Mill, and the Citizens Bank.

He has not been less useful and interested in public affairs. He has served as town commissioner, was for a number of years mayor, and was trustee of the graded school system. He performed a useful public service as chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners, and when elected to that office he promised the people that when money was needed for improvement of the highways it would be supplied and he would see to it that the county stood behind the improvement.

Mr. Cooper has reason to take a great deal of pride in his home and family. October 27, 1885, he married Fannie Spotswood Burwell, of Mecklenberg County, Virginia. They have eight children. George Burwell is manager of an important tobacco manufacturing company at Bristol, England. John Downey, Jr., is superintendent and manager and electrician with the Harriet Cotton Mill at Henderson. Lewis Gintes an attorney at law but is now lieutenant of artillery with the United States Army. Fannie Spotswood is Mrs. A. A. Zollicoffer, her husband a cotton mill man. James Wesley is sergeant major of the One Hundred and Twenty-First Regiment of Infantry, United States Army. David Alexander is attending medical school in the University of North Carolina. The two younger children are Henry Burwell, a student of the State University, and Marshall Young, a student in the high school at Henderson.

TITUS WILLIAM CARR III was in many ways a distinguished character of Eastern North Carolina and in his career represented both the older aristocratic elements of the state and also that courageous patriotism and pioneer resourcefulness by which the sons of the old South rehabilitated their fortunes under the new conditions following the war.

He was born in Pitt County, North Carolina, February 27, 1841, and his death occurred February 28, 1903. He was fourth in descent from Robert Carr of Nansemond County, Virginia, who died in 1773. The will of Robert Carr, still extant, is a unique document, amusing in its minute details. In it he speaks of being the author of eight children and the possessor of "much plunder."

Titus Carr I in 1785 moved to Greene County, North Carolina, settling upon a tract of land which has never since departed the possession of the family. Titus Carr II, who lived from 1788

to 1837, reared a large family of twelve sons and daughters on the home place, but after his death all migrated to the far South, to Mississippi and Texas, with the exception of Matthew, father of Titus William Carr III. In Mississippi and Texas the descendants of the other children are still numerous and prominent.

Matthew L. Carr remained in North Carolina to settle up his father's estate and soon formed ties that held him the rest of his life. He became a man of considerable wealth, and while too old for service in the Civil war he gave liberally of his means to the cause. Prior to the war he had served as a colonel of militia and in 1856 was a member of the State Senate. He married Sarah Saunders, and their second son was Titus William Carr III.

The latter received his early training in the old Stantonburg Academy, afterwards attended the Horner School in Oxford, North Carolina, and was graduated in the class of 1863 from the University of North Carolina. At college and through life he was characterized by his neatness of appearance and was known as "the handsomest man at university." While he specialized in the study of law, he never sought admission to the bar.

After graduating from university he entered the Confederate States Army as first lieutenant of Company K, Sixty-Seventh North Carolina Regiment of Cavalry. His military record is found in Clark's North Carolina Regiments, Vol. 3. In March, 1865, in a brush with the enemy near Kinston, his horse fell and he was captured. He remained in prison at Fort Delaware until the end of the war. While on the way to prison the young officer in charge of the prisoners, being a member of the same college fraternity, gave him forty dollars in gold. To the possession of this money he attributed the preservation of his life under the hard conditions of imprisonment.

Like hosts of other young men in the South, reared in affluence, educated for the profession of law, returning after the close of the war and finding all swept away, he turned to the first thing that offered, the cultivation of mother earth, for which he had strong natural inclinations. Descended from a long line of land owners and land lovers, this occupation was most agreeable to him. Leaving his father's home, which happily had escaped the ravages of war, he struck out for himself. Within a year after his return from a northern prison he married, and took his bride into a virtual wilderness in Greene County, where he became a planter and merchant, and in time bought and operated large tracts of farming lands. Accompanying him to his new home were a few of the faithful family slaves who went with him to accept relations with their former master upon a new and strange basis, that of hired employes. Notable among these former slaves was Louis, early playfellow of his master, his personal servant at school and university, who had followed him faithfully through the war and who, surviving his master by several years, died only recently. By personal effort Titus William Carr carved out a modest fortune for himself and encouraged his neighbors to do likewise. He reared and educated four children, all of whom received college and university training. With great personal pride he made of his home a place of note in Eastern North Carolina, and died there mourned as a true friend of all classes.

Though his influence in his community was of exceptional power and benefit, he never held public office, though often solicited to do so. He was a democrat, a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Mr. Carr was twice married and his wives were sisters. The first was Ada Gray Little, whom he married February 27, 1866, and who died February 8, 1882. On September 1, 1887, he married Dora E. Little, who is still living. Their father was Col. James Little of Beaufort County. They were descended from John Eborne (VonEborne) of Hyde County, who took an active part in the Revolutionary war and afterwards for many years represented his county in the State Legislature. The wives of Mr. Carr were descended through their mother from the Huguenot family of Laniers.

The four children of Titus W. Carr III are: William Gray Carr, who lives in Wilson, North Carolina, and married Sallie Herring; Dr. Matthew L. Carr, who is unmarried and lives in New York City; Frederick L. Carr, mentioned on following pages; and Dorothy Carr, who lives in Wilson, the wife of Charles Harper.

FREDERICK LOUIS CARR, a son of the late Titus William Carr, III, was born on his father's plantation in Greene County on August 7, 1873; was for a number of years actively associated with his father in business affairs, and latterly has formed various influential business connections at Wilson. He is a large stockholder, a director and member of the finance committee of the Branch Banking and Trust Company; director and treasurer of the Wilson Cotton Mills, and actively connected with other business enterprises in his community.

He was educated at home under a private tutor, afterwards attended the Horner Military Institute at Oxford, North Carolina, and in 1895 graduated "summa cum laude" from the University of North Carolina, being a charter member of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter at that institution. For one year he was instructor in Latin at the university, pursuing advanced studies in political science, and was awarded a scholarship at the Johns Hopkins Institute. But preferring the activities of business, he found ample opportunities for his talents in the management of his father's interests, and has always manifested a strong family trait which has kept the Carrs close to the land. Mr. Carr directs the operation of a splendid farming estate of many thousand acres, and his individual efforts have contributed much to the sum total of North Carolina's agricultural industry.

In 1901 and again in 1903 Mr. Carr represented his county in the State Legislature. For six years he was private secretary to Senator Lee S. Overman, resigning when he was married to devote his time to his business interests. Mr. Carr is a member of the Wilson Country Club, a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

He was married on December 10, 1908, to Nancy ("Nan") Barnes Branch, noted for her skill as a horsewoman and for her proficiency in outdoor sports. She is a daughter of the late Alpheus Branch and a granddaughter of Gen. Joshua Barnes, both well known and prominent North Carolinians. Mr. and Mrs. Carr have two children, Frederick Louis, Jr., and Alpheus Branch Carr.

GEN. JOSHUA BARNES, whose name is so closely linked with the early history of the City of Wilson and the formation of Wilson County, was born in that part of old Edgecombe County which later became Wilson County on January 15, 1813. He was of long lived, vigorous stock. His parents



GENERAL JOSHUA BARNES
Jan. 15, 1813—Oct. 5, 1890

were Jesse and Edith (Dew) Barnes, both of whom exceeded the allotted span of life. Jesse Barnes was born in 1761 and died in 1843, and his wife was born in 1775 and died in 1849. General Barnes was married May 16, 1845, to Matilda Bynum, who was born May 21, 1819, and died December 5, 1883. Her parents were likewise long lived. She was a daughter of Turner Bynum, who was born October 5, 1787, and died in 1867, and his wife, Nancy Bynum, lived from 1787 to 1859. The Bynums were very prominent in Eastern Carolina, and were proprietors of large land holdings there. General Barnes and his wife had only two children: Louise Wilson Barnes, who died on the verge of manhood; and Nannie, who became the wife of Alpheus Branch, a prominent banker and merchant elsewhere referred to.

General Barnes, who died October 5, 1890, was one of the most influential citizens of his time. About a year before his death, referring to his work in the establishment of Wilson County and the upbuilding of the City of Wilson, the Raleigh State Chronicle contained an article from which the following sentences are abstracted as having special application to the present purpose:

''General Joshua Barnes probably enjoys the high honor of being the only man in the state who was a commissioner of a town of which he was not a resident. General Barnes lived two miles north of Wilson, was the most distinguished citizen of his section and had often served in the Legislature and had been particularly zealous in his efforts to secure the incorporation and upbuilding of the town. His election was a compliment to his well directed zeal. On February 15, 1855, the Town of Wilson, which had been in Edgecombe County, was made the county seat of the newly established County of Wilson. During 1854 the question of making a new county out of parts of Edgecombe, Wayne, Nash and Johnston counties was the leading topic. The opposition was very great, especially around Tarboro. The canvass was of the most exciting nature, but General Joshua Barnes and Colonel David Williams, who advocated the new county, were elected to the Legislature. When the news reached Wilson from General Barnes that the new county had been established the joy of the people knew no bounds. . . . The zeal, untiring labor and successful endeavors, especially of General Barnes, won for him the lasting gratitude of the people. He had been often in the Legislature and had a host of friends throughout the state. His popularity served the good purpose of getting many votes for the new county. The future of Wilson was assured. General Barnes lives to this day, an honored and loved citizen, to see the ripened fruits of his patriotic labors. He was the first chairman of the County Court.'' It should be added that the county was named for General Louis Wilson of Edgecomb. General Wilson was an intimate friend of General Barnes, and for him General Barnes named his only son Louis Wilson.

Another account indicating the esteem in which General Barnes was held is found in the Wilson Advance of October 16, 1890, a few days after his death:

''On Monday morning at 7 o'clock at the residence of his son-in-law, A. Branch, Gen. Joshua Barnes departed this life in the peace of God and in charity for mankind. He has been a sufferer over twenty years from paralysis, his splendid constitution having borne him through two attacks of that fearful disease, though entirely destroying his powers of locomotion.

''Born in sight of Wilson, his whole life had been spent in our midst, exemplifying the very best type of her citizens, the patriot and Christian. Full of years and honors, and first in the hearts of the people, he has been gathered to his fathers, and, in the words of John Randolph on the death of Nathaniel Macon, we feel that the last of the old Romans is gone.

''General Barnes sprang from a people of hardy virtues and he inherited from his parents not only a good patrimony and a vigorous constitution, but a religion that has moulded many a hero, the severe logic of which he has never been tempted to abandon. He married Matilda, daughter of the late Turner Bynum of Edgecombe County, by whom he had two children, a son who died on the verge of manhood and his daughter Mrs. Branch. His wife, a most amiable lady, preceded him several years to the spirit land, and for whose memory he cherished a fond affection.

''General Barnes was a born leader of men and his services at home and in the Legislature which resulted in the establishment of the county will not be forgotten. His influence with a body composed of the best talent of the state contributed not a little to the successful issue of a measure that was vigorously opposed. Besides his services as a general of the militia, as chairman of the County Court and justice of the peace, he was always foremost in every measure that tended to the advancement of the people. Social in his temperament, he enjoyed life and made no difference in man, but had a smile and a word for every man, woman and child in the community that came within his reach, and knew them all by name. There was something in his smile and words that attracted people and particularly children, yet when excited he roared like a lion.

''In his youthful days he excelled in many sports and particularly enjoyed hunting and the excitement of the chase; and to the very last like an old war horse at the tap of the drum, he was all attention at the recital of an unusual story and out of his treasures he could usually produce one to match it.

''He gave much to the poor, was faithful to his friends, and his honesty, prudence and truthfulness made up the well rounded character that he was. The long procession and solemn funeral Tuesday, with the business of the town entirely suspended, with tolling bells, attest the love and respect of the whole community. In his seventy-eighth year, having seen his descendants to the third generation, he has fallen on sleep.''

General Joshua Barnes was pre-eminently a type of the Old South. Born to command, accustomed to affairs on a lavish scale, he might have found it difficult to adjust his ideas to conditions after the war, but no mention of the early history of Wilson is complete without his name. Soon after the war he was stricken with paralysis and committed the direction of his affairs more and more to the care of his son-in-law, Alpheus Branch, while he found relief through many years of helplessness in the intercourse of a large circle of friends, and in the family circle of his only daughter, with whom he made his home till his death.

ALPHEUS BRANCH was one of the notable characters and vitalizing forces of Eastern North Carolina from the close of the war until his death. He

was still young when the great war closed. With a maturity of experience and a breadth of mind beyond his years he soon foresaw the possibilities of Eastern North Carolina, and in building his own business career he did much to reconstruct and make provisions for the future welfare of his entire community. He was never a politician, his name does not fill high places in public affairs, but as a business man he still had time for public welfare and was foremost in every public enterprise of his section, his name being among the first to be included in any church, school or philanthropic subscriptions. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, he possessed the indomitable will and tireless energy of his race, and the success of his life has impressed his name upon the business and social interests of a large community.

He was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, May 7, 1843, and died, when still comparatively young, at Wilson on January 3, 1893. His parents were Capt. Samuel Warren and Mary Branch. His father was an extensive planter before the war and also a man who filled a large place in his community. During his early boyhood Alpheus Branch attended the Academy of Dr. Charles F. Deems at Wilson, the Horner School at Oxford, and Trinity College, which he left at the beginning of the war at the age of seventeen.

During the war he served as a member of the Scotland Neck Cavalry. His military record will be found in the Confederate Military History (Hill) Volume 4. He was also interested in military organizations, and after the war he served as an honorary member of the Wilson Light Infantry Company, and did much to encourage its discipline and support as a creditable unit of the military organizations of the state.

After the war, like many others, he turned his first attention to agriculture and did farming on a large scale and with unusual success. In 1872 he founded the mercantile firm of Branch & Company, afterwards Branch, Hadley & Company, and still later Branch, Briggs & Company. This business had a steady growth until it was one of the wealthiest firms in the state, with branches in many towns. In 1883 Alpheus Branch founded and became president of the Wilson Cotton Mills. In 1889 was founded the banking house of Branch & Company, of which he was first president. This enterprise, always regarded by Mr. Branch as his crowning achievement, well justified his confidence. Under the present title as the Branch Banking & Trust Company it is one of the leading banks of Eastern North Carolina. Mr. Branch was also a large stockholder and a member of the audit committee of the W. & W. Railroad Company.

When his achievements as a business man are considered, his disinclination to public office and the lack of time which prevented his acceptance of such honors appear in the nature of a real loss to the community. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Episcopal Church.

On November 7, 1865, Alpheus Branch married Nannie Barnes, only daughter of the late Gen. Joshua Barnes, whose individual career and family connections are traced on other pages. Mrs. Alpehus Branch died July 1, 1901. The record of their children is: Ximena, who was born March 10, 1867, died June 28, 1900, she married first James Roberts and second R. G. Briggs, and had her home for many years in Wilson. A. Paul, born October 27, 1869, died March 14, 1910. He married Annie Harris. Mattie, born August 10, 1874, died December 27, 1914, she was first the wife of Edgar Gay and afterwards of J. B. Williams. Nancy, born January 11, 1879, is the wife of Frederick L. Carr of Wilson. Ellen, born August 21, 1881, is the wife of S. H. Anderson of Wilson. Joshua, born June 28, 1883, died April 5, 1904.

REV. THOMAS PAUL GRIFFIN. For seventeen years, during the greater part of his ministry, Rev. Thomas Paul Griffin has been one of the able and constructive workers in the Catholic Diocese of North Carolina. During that time he has been continuously pastor of the Church of Sacred Heart at Raleigh.

He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, July 10, 1871, a son of Michael and Catherine (Eaton) Griffin. Early in life he determined to devote his services to the church, and his early training was carried on under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers at Loyola College and he studied theology and philosophy at St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore and in the Benedictine Monastery at Beatty, Pennsylvania. He was ordained a priest July 26, 1896, and was at once assigned to service in North Carolina. The first three years he spent at Fayetteville, and since then has been at the head of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Raleigh. His parish comprises forty-five families and about 160 pupils are enrolled in the schools. It was during his pastorate that the Dominican nuns opened up the Sacred Heart Academy and that institution has steadily grown in merit among all creeds. Although a Catholic school the large attendance of those not of that faith shows the effective methods of the Dominican nuns as teachers. Father Griffin in 1916 completed the beautiful granite rectory at a cost of $8,000, and he and his congregation now look forward to the erection of a beautiful church building.

SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH of Raleigh began its corporate existence in 1834. At that time it was known as the Church of St. John the Baptist. Prior to its existence mass had been offered up in the homes of the faithful where a visiting priest ministered to their spiritual needs. The first church was built in 1834. It is said that the first mass ever celebrated in Raleigh was by Rev. Peter Whelan in 1832 in the house of Matthew Shaw, a Presbyterian. Raleigh was then in the diocese of Charleston under the spiritual care of the learned and eminent Bishop England, who frequently ministered and preached there.

Father Whelan, the first pastor, was succeeded about 1840 by Father McGowan. Father Dunn was pastor from 1848 to 1854. Rev. Dr. P. Ryan came in 1854, during the period when "Know Nothingism" was rampant. He was recalled to Charleston in 1859, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Quigley. During his pastorate he secured the church and lot formerly the property of the First Baptist Church of Raleigh. The church was dedicated under the title and invocation of St. John the Baptist June 3, 1860. Bishop Lynch of Charleston officiated and there was also present Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, who was on his way to Chapel Hill to lecture at the University of North Carolina by invitation of the students. Father Quigley left Raleigh in 1867 and was succeeded by Rev. Henry P. Northop,

who later on became Bishop of Charleston, his native city, where he died in June, 1916.

From 1870 to 1874 Rev. J. V. McNamara and Rev. Mark Guss were pastors. Rev. John J. Reilly was pastor from 1874 to 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. James B. White. Rev. William J. Wright took the place of Father White for nearly two years while the former was busy in effecting the purchase of new church property.

To Father White belongs the honor of securing for the Catholics of Raleigh the magnificent property now occupied for church, school and rectory. Father White was a man of wonderful executive ability. Having filled an office of high trust under the Federal government he retired from the world and was ordained a priest by Bishop Gibbons, now Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore.

This property is in the heart of Raleigh adjacent to the capitol. At present the Dominican nuns of Newburgh conduct a day school for boys and girls and accommodate a limited number of girls as boarders. This school was opened in 1909. The program is the same as that of the graded and high school departments in Raleigh. These sisters have also establishments at Newton Grove and Durham. It is the earnest hope of their patrons that the Sacred Heart Academy in Raleigh will continue to grow and add another name to the long list of educational institutions under the care of the Dominican sisters.

The Catholics of Raleigh are beginning to look forward to the erection of a church worthy of the Catholic religion and of the capital of the State of North Carolina. At present they worship in a temporary structure. Recently there has been furnished a beautiful rectory of Salisbury granite under the direction of the present pastor, Rev. Thomas P. Griffin. It is hoped that this building will prove an inspiration to adorn the property with other buildings comporting with the site acquired largely by the sacrifice of Father White.

Father White was succeeded in 1887 by Rev. John Reilly. From 1889 to 1892 the pastorate was filled for short terms by Rev. Father Charles and Father Francis of the Benedictine Order. Rev. Peter Marian was appointed in 1892 and after faithful service was removed to Asheville, North Carolina. In September, 1895, Rev. James Prendergast took charge and after a pastorate of four years died of pneumonia at the Rea Hospital in Raleigh. He was a gentle, sweet character and is remembered today for his extensive charity. He was buried in Philippburg, New Jersey, his birthplace. Rev. Thomas P. Griffin was appointed in 1899.

Lee Vance Phillips. An able and prominent business man of Lexington, Lee Vance Phillips is actively identified with the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Davidson County, being proprietor of a veneer plant at Linwood, the factory, established through his enterprise, having been the third of the kind in North Carolina to make veneering. He was born on a farm in Yadkin College Township, a son of J. Sanford Phillips, coming from English ancestry.

Barnes Phillips, his grandfather, was a native, it is understood, of Montgomery County, North Carolina. Locating in Arcadia Township in early manhood, he bought a tract of land, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits during his remaining years. He married a Miss Cowles, and they became the parents of five sons, as follows: J. Sanford, James, F. M., Benjamin, and Frank.

J. Sanford Phillips was born in Arcadia Township March 2, 1824, and while young acquired valuable experience in the art and science of agriculture. After his marriage, he settled on land that his wife had inherited, and began his career as an agriculturist. During the Civil war, he was detailed by the Confederate government to work at the salt petre plant. Subsequently resuming his former employment, he continued as a tiller of the soil until his death, in 1905. He was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Sheets, died in early life, leaving one child. Wesley A. Phillips. The maiden name of his second wife was Margaret Wagler. She was born in Yadkin College Township, Davidson County, March 28, 1826, a daughter of Hon. Henry and Elizabeth (Warner) Wagler. Her father, an extensive planter and slave holder, was prominent in public affairs, and represented his county in the State Legislature for a number of terms. Mrs. Margaret (Wagler) Phillips died July 29, 1892. To her and her husband nine children were born, namely: Henry Thomas, Elizabeth died at the age of four years, John F., Mary E., Martha, M. F., D. W., Leila B., and Lee Vance.

Having completed his studies in Yadkin College Township, Lee Vance Phillips began life on his own account as a commercial salesman, and for twelve years traveled throughout North Carolina and South Carolina selling tobacco. Resigning his position in 1892, Mr. Phillips embarked in an entirely new venture. Locating in Linwood, he established a veneer plant, it being the third one of the kind in the state. Meeting with genuine success in his undertaking, he has operated the plant ever since, finding much profit in his industry, his home, however, being in Lexington.

On January 10, 1901, Mr. Phillips was united in marriage with Mary Wells Hall, who was born in Steel Township, Rowan County, a daughter of Newberry Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are active and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is a deacon, and both are actively interested in its Sunday School, she being a teacher, and he a member of the Bible class. Mr. Phillips is warmly interested in political and public affairs, and as a member of the county board of road commissioners was an earnest and faithful worker for good roads. Fraternally Mr. Phillips is a member of Lexington Lodge, No. 473, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Lexington Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, to which Mrs. Phillips also belongs; and a member of Lexington Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Howard Thach Shannonhouse. Prosperity comes not to the man who idly waits but to the faithful toiler whose labor is characterized by intelligence and force and who has the foresight and sagacity to know when, where and how to exert his energies. Thus it happens that only a small portion of those who enter the world's broad arena in business competition come off victors in the struggle for wealth and position. Some lack perseverance, others business sagacity and still others are negligent and dilatory, but the record of Howard Thach Shannonhouse, of Hertford, proves that he possesses all the requisite qualities necessary to cope with the complex conditions of the business world. He is connected with a number of prominent enterprises at Hertford, and has

so capably directed his activities that, although still a young man, he is now accounted one of the prosperous citizens of the community.

Mr. Shannonhouse was born at Hertford, North Carolina, February 18, 1884, and is a son of William Robert and Addie Honeywood (Thach) Shannonhouse. His father was a general merchant and farmer and a respected and well to do citizen, and the youth was given excellent opportunities for the gaining of a general, military and business education. After attending the public schools and Hertford Academy, he was a student at the Horner Military School, and when he left that admirable institution was well equipped to take his place among the world's workers. For a period of ten years Mr. Shannonhouse had the benefit of experience in a business way in association with his father in the general merchandise line, and at present is engaged in the sale of fertilizers, peanuts, etc., possesses large and important farming interests, and is prominently connected in other ways. He is manager of the firm of Shannonhouse & Blanchard, dealers in cotton seed, peanuts and soy beans, is a director of the Hertford Banking Company, and is manager of the Shannonhouse Estate, doing business under the firm style of Shannonhouse & Company. With W. T. Shannonhouse and Mrs. W. O. Elliott, a brother and sister, he owns the old Harvey Estate, which first belonged to the old and honorable family of that name who settled in Harvey Neck, this estate including the old home of Col. John Harvey and the 1,400 acres of land connected with it.

While he is primarily a business man, Mr. Shannonhouse has not neglected the duties of citizenship, and in addition to serving as town commissioner, has aided every public-spirited movement which his judgment has told him would have been beneficial to the community. He is energetic in his actions and operations, reliable in his business transactions, and faithful to his engagements, and therefore his reputation in the business world is an enviable one. He belongs to the Hertford Baptist Church, with Mrs. Shannonhouse, and at present is serving as a member of the church board of trustees. In addition to the training which he secured during the period of his education at the military institute, Mr. Shannonhouse has had practical experience as a soldier, having served as lieutenant of Company F, Second Regiment, North Carolina National Guards, during the administrations of Governors Russell, Aycock and Glenn.

On July 16, 1913, Mr. Shannonhouse was united in marriage with Miss Annie Hughes, of Hertford, daughter of Joseph and Anna Elizabeth (Caroone) Hughes.

Millard Mial. Among the progressive agriculturists of Wake County who have been called to fill positions of high trust in the government of the state, Millard Mial, of Raleigh, holds a foremost position. Born of a family of lovers of nature and tillers of the soil for many generations, it is only natural that he should be first, last and all the time a farmer. Although a county official for a number of years, with duties preventing him from spending as much time on his farm as he would like, he has not lost one whit of interest in things agricultural, nor neglected to get close to nature in field and wood whenever possible.

Millard Mial was born on a farm in Mark's Creek Township, Wake County, North Carolina, and is a descendant of two of the oldest and most prominent families in the Old North State. His father, Alonzo T. Mial, was an extensive planter and a man well known for the deep interest he took in the political, educational and religious life of his community. The Mial family were among the first settlers in the state, the land upon which Millard Mial was born having been granted to the family by King George III of England. This grant was preserved by the Mial family until the time of the war between the states, when the wax bearing the official seal of the English Government was used for some other purpose, wax at that time being almost impossible to procure. Mr. Mial's mother was before marriage Miss Victoria LeMay, daughter of Thomas J. LeMay, who more than three-quarters of a century ago was editor and publisher of the Raleigh Star and North Carolina Gazette, one of the leading whig papers of the state.

Milliard Mial as a youth attended the country schools and Trinity College, from which latter he was graduated in 1872. He was interested in agricultural pursuits and after leaving college took up farming and followed this vocation continuously until the year 1891, when he was appointed by the board of county commissioners to fill an unexpired term as register of deeds of Wake County. Although always actively interested in politics and the cause of democracy, Mr. Mial had not been a candidate for public office up to that time, but so well did he fill the office to which he was appointed that he was urged by friends to become a candidate in the following election. He was fully elected and served until 1894, establishing an excellent record. In 1898 he was appointed one of two county commissioners authorized by the Legislature to bring the total membership of that body up to five and was elected a member of the board two years later. He served as a member of the Legislature from Wake County in 1907 and was elected clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County in 1910. He was re-elected in the election of 1914 and is still serving in that office.

Although in the public limelight for many years, Mr. Mial has never been a seeker after office, nor has he used his position of trust as a means of personal aggrandizement. His acceptance of nomination for office has always been at the earnest urging of fellow-citizens actuated by a desire to see public positions of trust and responsibility filled by men of high ideals, steadfastness of character and unimpeachable honesty. Throughout his career both public and private, Mr. Mial has always maintained an honorable standard and in the discharge of his official duties has been faithful, exact and systematic.

Mr. Mial is by faith and church membership a Methodist and is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Mark's Creek Township. He was a member of the Seaton Gales Lodge of Odd Fellows and of the Raleigh Country Club. He has extensive farming interests and holdings in Wake and Johnson counties and is numbered among the most advanced and progressive agriculturists of North Carolina.

Rufus A. Shore early chose the newspaper business as his career and has for many years been identified with the Twin City Sentinel at Winston-Salem, being now its business manager. He was born at Salem, North Carolina. His grandfather, Thomas Shore, was born near Hope-



Millard Mial

well Church in what is now Forsyth County and was of German stock. At one time he owned a farm near Hopewell Church and operated it with slave labor. He married Mary Shutt, who was born in the same locality, daughter of George Shutt, also of German ancestry. Both grandparents lived to a good old age and are buried in Hopewell Churchyard. Their four sons and two daughters were named Samuel, Jonas, Henry W., Lucy, Mary and Nathaniel.

Jonas A. Shore, the father of Rufus, was born near Hopewell Church, was educated in the public schools and when a young man he was employed in driving stage from Salem to High Point. Later he was in the wood working department of the Salem Iron Works for several years, and continued a resident of Salem until his death. He married Martha Elizabeth Thomas, who was born near Friedburg, and her father, John W. Thomas, at one time had a dairy farm in South Fork Township and subsequently removed to Salem, establishing the first dairy in that town. Mrs. Jonas Shore died December 27, 1916, the mother of two sons, Rufus A. and Fred E., who is now a merchant at Kings, North Carolina.

Rufus Shore was educated at Salem in the Boys School, and on leaving school became a clerk in J. B. Whittaker's book store. From that he went to work with the Sentinel in the circulating department, and in 1903 was promoted to his present responsibilities as business manager of that well known and influential journal. He is also business manager of the Wachovia Moravian, the organ of the southern province of the Moravian Church.

On November 10, 1901, Mr. Shore married Miss Susie J. James, who was born at Old Town, daughter of Franklin and Jane (Spaugh) James. The James family is of early Virginia ancestry, while the Spaughs are members of that well known family in Western North Carolina elsewhere referred to. Mr. and Mrs. Shore have two children: Rufus James and Mary Louise. Mr. Shore is active in the Home Moravian Church, while his wife is a Baptist.

MATTHEW LEWIS OGBURN, now deceased, was long a prominent resident of Oldtown Township, Forsyth County. He served with distinction in the war between the states and during the greater part of his active career was more or less closely identified with the tobacco culture and tobacco manufacture. However, he operated a large estate as a general farmer, and for his achievements and for his character his name is spoken with high respect and with grateful memory in his part of the state.

He was born on a plantation in Oldtown Township June 1, 1832. His father, Edward Ogburn, was born in Virginia, moved to North Carolina, and bought land in Oldtown Township, in Stokes but now Forsyth County. There he prospered as a farmer and lived in that community until his death. He married Miss Williams.

Matthew L. Ogburn grew up on his father's farm, had such advantages in school and home training as were then possible and was making his work count as an independent farmer when the war broke out. On May 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company D of the Twenty-first Regiment, North Carolina troops. That regiment went to Virginia and became a part of the command under Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Mr. Ogburn was with his comrades until severely wounded at the Battle of Pavillion Station in Virginia, and being incapacitated was granted an honorable discharge in August, 1862. While recuperating he went to South Carolina and planted a crop of cotton. On June 24, 1864, he enlisted in Company G of the Ninth North Carolina Cavalry, and was in the cavalry branch of the Confederate army until the close of hostilities.

The war over Mr. Ogburn entered the employ of the late Nathaniel D. Sullivan, long prominent as a pioneer tobacco manufacturer in Forsyth County. As a traveling salesman he carried the Sullivan tobaccos for distribution all over South Carolina and Georgia, and continued as a tobacco salesman about five years. Mr. Ogburn then settled down in Oldtown Township, where he bought 300 acres. He raised all the staple crops, but emphasized tobacco culture and also the manufacture of tobacco. His products as a tobacco grower were sent to the southern markets.

In 1870 Mr. Ogburn bought 300 acres of land in Oldtown Township, only a small part of which was improved, and he subsequently added another 100 acres. Here he continued his work as a farmer and tobacco manufacturer and grower, and lived to find himself surrounded with all the material comforts and conveniences. That was his home when death came to him March 9, 1913, when past eighty years of age.

Mr. Ogburn was married in February, 1870, to Anna Eliza (Huckabee) Clowney. Mrs. Ogburn, who is still living at the old home in Oldtown Township, was born in Kershaw County, South Carolina, November 25, 1841. Her grandfather, Hon. Richard Huckabee, was a prominent South Carolina planter and slave owner and made a name in public affairs in the early days of the state being a member of the State Legislature. Richard Huckabee married Mary Booker, and both of them lived to a good old age. William Booker Huckabee, father of Mrs. Ogburn, was born either in Wake or Cumberland County, North Carolina, and spent practically all his life as a farmer. Removing to South Carolina, he bought a plantation on the Wateree River in Kershaw County and was one of the aristocratic and successful planters of that section. He had a large number of slaves to perform the field work and also to spin and weave and carry on the varied activities of the household. The cloth that was woven by the slaves was made into dresses and suits by Mrs. Ogburn's mother, and in the early days all the family dressed in homespun. Mrs. Ogburn well remembers how when she was a girl the cooking was done entirely by an open fire. Her father died at the age of seventy-one. William B. Huckabee married Catherine Hudson, who was born in Kershaw County, South Carolina, daughter of Rush and Annie Hudson, and she died at the age of sixty-nine.

Mrs. Ogburn was married in 1860 to John Clowney of Fairfield County, North Carolina. Mr. Clowney enlisted in the Confederate army at the beginning of the war and died while in the service.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogburn reared six children: Catherine E., Sally B., Willis, Minnie, Maude and Pearl. Catherine is the wife of Walter E. Gladstone and her seven children are Ewell, Emmet, Ruth, Howard, Hunter, Ruby and Mary. Sally is the wife of Jeff Zigler and has two children, Otto and James. Minnie married Jerry Newton and has six children, Clara, Anna May, Jerry L.,

Dona, Edward and Evelyn. Maude married John Pratt, and their five children are Hazel, Lillian, Beryl, Juanita and Russell. Pearl, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Ogburn, is the wife of Robert Ferguson, and has two children named Mildred and Ogburn.

Mrs. Ogburn is an active member of the Oak Summit Church and her husband was also affiliated with that congregation. Fraternally he was a member of Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was an honored and respected member of Norfleet Camp of the United Confederate Veterans.

REV. WILLIAM B. DUTTERA, Ph. D., S. T. D. Salisbury, North Carolina, numbers among its honored and valued residents many who have won noble distinction in one or another field of activity; and in the founding of the First Congregational Church and Parish House as a religious and social center here, Dr. William B. Duttera has won a place among the most worthy. It was the culmination of years of hope and effort on his part, and in its final achievements is a monument of things yet hoped for.

William B. Duttera was born at Littlestown, near Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, in 1865. He is a son of Amos and Martha (Babylon) Duttera, the latter of whom is deceased. Doctor Duttera's ancestors on coming to America settled near Germantown, Pennsylvania. In William B. Duttera's boyhood the family moved to Maryland, and later locating at Taneytown, here his father engaged in banking business for a while, but he is now living retired.

William B. Duttera attended both public and private schools, and as he was designed for the banking business, he was given a commercial education in Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, but later decided to give his life to religious and social work. With this end in view he entered upon a period of study at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, where he was graduated in 1894. In 1897 he finished his theological course at Heidelburg University, Ohio, and was graduated with the degree of B. D., and in the same year became a licensed minister of the Reformed Church. Subsequently he took extensive post graduate study in the Chicago University, the University of Wisconsin and at Harvard. While in Chicago, through the facilities offered by Hull House and Graham Taylor's Chicago Commons, the young man became deeply interested both in study and participation in social work.

Going then to Cincinnati, Doctor Duttera inaugurated the university social settlement work in that city, where he was located until stricken with typhoid fever. It was in 1901 that this enthusiast came first to Salisbury, and here he has found a congenial home and has made this city the scene of his useful activities. Taking charge as pastor of a weak and struggling church, at a time when its prospects were discouraging and its whole organization needed his revivifying energy, he built it up to self support, both materially and spiritually and continued its pastor for fourteen years.

In 1915 Doctor Duttera withdrew from that denomination and founded the First Congregational Church of Salisbury, becoming a member of the latter communion at that time, and doing this in order to carry out long cherished plans to combine social and religious work at Salisbury, believing the democratic nature of the Congregational organization the true ideal under which to carry out such plans and affording the widest scope. There went with him into his new endeavor a gratifying number of members of his former congregation, for many were in thorough accord with Doctor Duttera's broad, liberal and progressive ideas for carrying on a modern religious and social enterprise in Salisbury, for everybody, regardless of creed or lack of creed. The original list of members has been substantially augmented by other dependable and influential people.

Doctor Duttera held services first in the new $150,000 courthouse, and later in the old courthouse, converted into a community building, until the spring of 1917, when he had the satisfaction of dedicating the new Parish House, one block away, which has a most central location, standing on the cornor of Main and Liberty streets. Doctor Duttera not only looked after the financing of this enterprise, but he designed the building, personally selected the lumber, brick and other material, and superintended its construction. He may justly feel proud of this achievement. He is a pioneer in this line, there being no other like it in the South, and it has been modeled upon the most approved of such structures in the northern cities where social work is a part of the life of the people. This beautiful and appropriate building is of brick construction throughout, two stories in height, with a basement equal to another story, and a roof that can be utilized during the summer season, thus providing four floors. A commodious main auditorium provides abundant space for religious services, concerts, etc. There are game rooms adjacent for the young people, besides a number of other rooms for use of individual societies, circles, musical organizations, etc. An admirable feature of the building is the adequate lighting, a flood of light pouring in on every side, no agent more exhilarating or therapeutic, while the ventilating system is perfection. The basement has been fitted up as a gymnasium for both sexes and is equipped with lavatories and shower baths of modern type. The basement is also used for basket and volley ball, and a completely fitted kitchen and dining room provides for other needs.

Doctor Duttera is a great believer in the power of illustration, and with his other methods of entertaining, on two Sundays of the month he delivers interesting and instructive lectures which he illustrates with his compound stereoptican. He is an eloquent and forceful speaker and has a winning personality, and it would be difficult to find any other better fitted for such great work as he has undertaken. His name is already coupled with other great men of the Congregational body.

Doctor Duttera was married to Mary R. Julian, the only daughter of the late well-known David R. Julian, this family being prominent not only in Rowan County, but in North Carolina. They have four children, namely: Martha Dorothy, Wayne Bradford, Maurice Julian and Mary White.

On many occasions and by many bodies, Doctor Duttera has been honored. He is registrar and treasurer of the Congregational churches in the state, and no official is better informed or more zealous in advancing religious and social propoganda through the church. He is state president for North Carolina of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, and is a national representative of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which body he was formerly state chaplain, and



N B McCanless



Mrs. N. B. McCanless

later made national chaplain. He is also state editor of the national organ of the Sons and Daughters of Liberty, The Visitor. He has also held sundry state offices in other fraternal organizations. In closing this all too brief record of an unusual man, a torchbearer along pioneer paths at is were, it seems appropriate as indicative of his aims and beliefs, to append his summary of what Congregationalism means: Democracy in religion and life; sane evangelism and aggressive missionary extension; a civic vision and a social consciousness; church unity in diversity; education and the open mind; the proclamation of the Gospel with the right of Jesus Christ to rule all life and the spirit of love expressed in service.

NAPOLEON B. MCCANLESS. Endowed by nature with rare judgment, energy and discrimination, thoroughly public-spirited and progressive, and one whose interests are always of a vital nature, Napoleon B. McCanless, of Salisbury, has devoted much of his time to the advancement of his home city, aiding in its upbuilding, furthering its material prosperity, and promoting in every possible manner the higher and better interests of the county and the state. Identified with various projects, he is associated with the agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests of Rowan County, and is now serving as president of the Halifax Cotton Mill Company. He was born at Gold Hill, Rowan County, North Carolina, a son of Joseph McCanless, and grandson of William McCanless, who immigrated to North Carolina from Scotland, settling on a farm in Iredell County.

Joseph McCanless was born on a farm in Iredell County, in 1818, and there lived until about 1845. Coming then to Gold Hill, Rowan County, he was engaged in mining until sometime during the progress of the Civil war, when he served for awhile in the Confederate army. At the close of the conflict, the owner of the mine having recovered its possession, he was given charge of the mill. Late in life, he removed to Winston, and there resided until his death, at the age of three score and ten years. The maiden name of his wife was Catherine Wasson. She was born in Iredell County, a daughter of William Wasson, and died at Gold Hill, Rowan County. Five children blessed their union, as follows: William Lafayette, James C., David A., Laura, and Napoleon B.

At the age of fourteen years, enthused with patriotic zeal, Napoleon B. McCanless tried to enlist in Wheeler's Cavalry, but failed in the attempt. Coming to Salisbury soon after the close of the conflict, he was a clerk in the firm of McCabbins, Foster & Company, and its successors, for nearly three years. Going then to New York, he entered the employ of the firm of McCanless & Burrell, of which his brother, William L. McCanless, was the head, and remained until the death of his brother. Going from there to Kansas, Mr. McCanless became one of the first settlers of Wichita, where he remained for a year, being employed in the construction department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Mr. McCanless then returned to Gold Hill, and soon after entered the employ of Amos Howe, who had at that time purchased a mine, and continued with him for a year. The North Carolina Reduction Company then bought the mine, and he took a contract to mine for them for a year. The following year, he filled a contract to haul the granite for the Post Office Building at Raleigh. Mr. McCanless subsequently contracted with the state to build a mile of the North Carolina Railroad, beginning at the west end of the Swannanoa Tunnel, but at the end of a year the state annulled the contract. Returning to Salisbury, Mr. McCanless was engaged in the mercantile business for a year, when he sold his interest in the firm to his partner. Then, in company with Dr. William Murdock and others, he organized the Vance Mill Company, and built and equipped the Vance Mill, which he operated for a time. Later, with D. R. Julian and others, he organized the Kesler Mill Company, and built and equipped the Kesler Mill.

Prior to that date the streets of Salisbury had not been improved, and were in a sad condition, at times being almost impassable. Mr. McCanless, with J. S. McCabbins and D. R. Julian, signed a contract to macadamize a part of some of the streets, the city issuing bonds to the amount of $50,000, the bonds being taken by the contractors in payment for their work. The contract being filled, Mr. McCanless and Mr. Julian built and equipped the North Side Roller Mill, and operated it successfully for two years. Later, in partnership with Thomas St. Vanderford, he built and equipped the Spencer Street Railway, which they sold to a Grand Rapids firm.

Prior to that time, Mr. McCanless and D. R. Julian had organized the Salisbury Savings Bank, and erected for its use the building on the corner of North Main and West Council streets. After disposing of the Spencer Street Railway, these enterprising gentlemen organized the Peoples National Bank, of which Mr. McCanless is the president. As a contractor and builder, Mr. McCanless has erected many private residences, and having purchased a large tract of land in the southern part of the city platted it, and built Thomas Street. In company with Lee Overman, D. R. Julian and C. L. Welch, he erected the Washington Building in Salisbury, and with J. D. Norwood, C. L. Welch and J. S. McCabbins, erected the Empire Block.

Mr. McCanless has always been interested in agriculture, and in partnership with J. D. Norwood, owns a farm of 800 acres in Iredell County, two miles from Statesville, operating it through tenants. In 1916, he, with J. D. Norwood, M. L. Johnson, and D. D. Campbell, organized the Yadkin Finish Company, and erected a mill on the river, in the fall of 1917 having it completed, and fully equipped with all the modern appliances used in the manufacture of mercerized goods, it being the second largest plant of the kind in the country.

Mr. McCanless is president of the Harris Granite Company, which has quarries at Neverson, Balfour, Stacey, and at Salisbury has a well-equipped finishing plant, it being the largest in the South to manufacture monuments and mausoleums. At the present writing, in 1917, he is financially interested in a ship building plant that is filling large government contracts at Alexandria, Virginia.

Mr. McCanless married, April 26, 1872, Georgia Frances Mauney. She was born at Gold Hill, Rowan County, a daughter of Ephraim and Rachel (McMackin) Mauney, and granddaughter of Val-

entine and Jemima (Black) Mauney. Nine children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. McCanless, namely: Carrie, Mary, Lena, William A., Kate, John, Walter, Charles, and Napoleon B., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. McCanless are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of its building committee. Fraternally Mr. McCanless belongs to Rowan Lodge No. 110, Knights of Pythias, and to the Royal Arcanum. Politically he is a democrat, but his private interests prevent him from taking part in public affairs.

LAWRENCE BAGGE BRICKENSTEIN has been a business man at Winston-Salem for a number of years, and while not a native of the state he is connected in the maternal line with one of the very oldest families in Western North Carolina.

Mr. Brickenstein was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Rev. John Henry Brickenstein, was a native of Basel, Switzerland, came to America when a young man and became a minister of influence and power in the Moravian Church. He held various pastorates, including the churches at Nazareth and Lititz, Pennsylvania, where he spent his last years.

Mr. Brickenstein's father was also a minister. He was Rev. Herman Brickenstein, born at Emaus in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the Moravian school at Bethlehem, where he graduated in theology, and after his ordination he went to Olney, Illinois, and was pastor of the Moravian Church there and subsequently at Brooklyn, New York. Returning to Pennsylvania, he became principal of the Linden Hall Seminary at Lititz, Pennsylvania, and filled that responsible post for thirty-five years. He died in Pennsylvania in 1894. His wife was Susan Shultz. She was born at Friedburg, North Carolina, daughter of Rev. Augustus Henry Shultz. Her father was born in South America, where his father was stationed as a missionary. Augustus Henry was ordained as a preacher in the Moravian Church at the early age of eighteen years and became pastor of the Friedburg Church in Western North Carolina and was active in that community for many years. This early Moravian minister married Rebecca Matilda Bagge. Her father was Charles Frederick Bagge and her grandfather was Traugott Bagge, who was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, July 27, 1729. Traugott Bagge came to America prior to 1770, locating at Bethabara, North Carolina. The store he established there he moved to Salem in 1772, and was a successful merchant and the recognized business head of the old Salem Colony. At different times he appeared before the Legislature at Raleigh in the interest of this colony. Traugott Bagge married Rachael Nicholsen. Both were active members of the Home Moravian Church. Traugott Bagge died April 1, 1800, and his wife in 1799. They reared four children.

Mr. Brickenstein's mother died in 1891. She reared five children, named Charles, John Henry, Mary, Lawrence B. and Lucy. Mr. Brickenstein was educated in the public schools of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, but at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to learn the tinsmith's trade. His apprenticeship continued for three years, and he then removed to New York City and for two years was a student in the technical department of the New York Trade School. In April, 1900, coming to Winston-Salem, he put in one year as a journeyman worker and then engaged in business for himself as a contractor for plumbing and tin work of all kinds. This business he has built up to large and prosperous proportions.

Mr. Brickenstein was married in 1892 to Gwennie Leibert, a native of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Her father, Harry Leibert, also a native of Pennsylvania, was reared and educated there and as a young man helped to build the Bethlehem Steel Company. He laid the first brick in the first factory of that company, and was identified with much of its early prosperity. While working in the plant he helped make the first armor plate ever manufactured in the United States and also the first twelve-inch high power gun and the first armor piercing projectile. Thus he was identified in the early stages with America's greatest armor plate and munition factory. This venerable industrial pioneer died in South Bethlehem on December 28, 1917, aged eighty-four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Brickenstein have one daughter, named Margaret. The family are members of the Home Moravian Church, and Mr. Brickenstein is active in the Twin City Club.

ROBERT J. JORDAN, one of the substantial merchants of Winston-Salem, is a native of that town and belongs to early colonial ancestry. According to the information contained in the reports of the United States census in 1790, ninety-five Jordans were enumerated as heads of families living in several different counties of North Carolina. Mr. Jordan's great-grandfather was John Jordan, and he was born probably in Randolph County. Late in life he moved to that portion of Rowan County that is now included in Davie County, and lived on a farm with his son, James, until his death. Grandfather James Jordan was born in Randolph County, went when a young man to Davie County and bought a tract of land about two miles east of the courthouse. He was engaged in general farming and also became a tobacco manufacturer. When the war broke out he employed a substitute and rendered his own best service in civil life, looking after his farm and raising supplies for the government. However, during the latter part of the war he was in the ranks fighting as a soldier. Following the war he sold his farm and bought another place on Yadkin River in Davidson County. That was his home until his death in his eighty-fourth year. Grandfather James Jordan married Malona Ann White. She was born in what is now Davie County. Her father, James White, was probably a native of the same locality and a farmer there. He married for his first wife a Miss Booe, whose father, Jacob Booe, owned 1,000 acres of the best land in Davie County, located along Dutchman and Elisha creeks. Jacob Booe operated his land with a large number of slaves and also conducted a distillery. He died before the war. Mrs. James Jordan died at the age of seventy-six years, having reared nine children.

Robert Lindsay Jordan, father of Robert J., was born on a farm near Mocksville in Davie County, North Carolina, August 31, 1853. As a boy he assisted his father on the farm and also in the tobacco factory, and from the age of twenty-one until he was twenty-six conducted his father's land. He then removed to Elberville in Davie County, worked in a tobacco factory a few years, and removing to Winston continued in a local factory from 1882 until 1899. For a time he was in the provision business and is now assisting his sons in their store in Winston-Salem.



P. S. Carlton

At the age of twenty-eight Robert L. Jordan married Stelle Novella Hege. She was born in Davidson County, daughter of George W. and Hattie R. Hege. Of the children of Robert L. Jordan and wife one, Luna Viola, died at the age of sixteen. Seven grew up: Robert Jackson, Hattie, Maude, Walter, Everett Lindsay, Alice and Malona. The parents are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Robert J. Jordan acquired a good education in the public schools and Agricultural and Mechanical College. On leaving school he worked at different kinds of employment and in 1906-07 was manager of the subscription department of the Winston-Salem Journal. As soon as his experience justified it and as soon as he had sufficient capital he engaged in the mercantile business at the corner of Ninth and Hickory streets. Subsequently the store was removed to Fourth and Maple streets and in 1909 came to its present location at the corner of Highland and Fourth streets. Here Mr. Jordan is associated with his brother, Walter E., under the firm name of R. J. Jordan & Company. They have a fine trade, handle a well selected stock of general merchandise, and are rapidly becoming prominent and successful business men of Winston-Salem.

In 1916 Mr. Jordan married Clarice McKee. They are both members of the Methodist Protestant Church. They have one little daughter, Elsie McKee.

CHARLES WILLIAM GRICE. The important and varied interests which have engrossed the time and attracted the abilities of Charles William Grice have brought him to the very forefront among the business men of Elizabeth City. His career has been one characterized by a continuous and steady climb, from the bench of a machinist to the directing head of numerous important enterprises, and during this period of advancement he has relied solely on his own ability and energies.

Mr. Grice is one of the native sons of Elizabeth City who have won success in the community of their birth. He was born March 21, 1854, his parents being Dr. Samuel Davis and Susan (Charles) Grice, the former of whom was for many years a prominent and leading physician and surgeon of Elizabeth City. After attending private schools Charles W. Grice turned his attention to the machinist's trade, at which he served a four years' apprenticeship, but subsequently took up railroading and for several years had an engineer's run on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In various ways he was brought into contact with large development and other enterprises, and soon realized that he possessed abilities that made him successful in the organization and promotion of stock companies. Accordingly, he gave up his position with the railroad in order to devote his entire time to the new line of work, which carried him to San Francisco, California, and the Puget Sound country, and in which he was unusually successful. In 1886 Mr. Grice became interested in the hotel business, taking over the proprietorship of the Hotel Albemarle, which he conducted for about four years. Later he had a similar experience at the summer resort, Nags Head, where he was the boniface of the well known hostelry, Nags Head Hotel, for four years, and in this time was also interested in various other ventures and enterprises. In 1898 he entered the general insurance field, and later became connected with Messrs. Culpepper, Griffin and Old in the handling of insurance and bonds, this company finally being incorporated as the Culpepper-Griffin-Old-Grice Company, of which he was president until January, 1917, when he disposed of his interests and retired from the company.

At the present time Mr. Grice's interests are large and important. Among other connections he is secretary and treasurer and general manager of the Norfolk & Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company, vice president of the Elizabeth City Electric Light Company, vice president of the Elizabeth City Water and Power Company, and a director in the Shorber & White Hardware Company. He is a York Rite and Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, and is well and favorably known in club and fraternal life. In the promotion of the civic interests of his native place he has always taken an active and leading part.

On January 31, 1900, Mr. Grice was united in marriage with Miss Mary Alice Kramer, of Elizabeth City.

HON. PRITCHARD SYLVESTER CARLTON. Noteworthy among the talented and eneregtic citizens of Salisbury who have gained distinction at the bar, and a position of influence in public circles, is Hon. Pritchard Sylvester Carlton, who is well adapted to his profession not only by his natural gifts, but by his legal learning and skill, while his deep convictions and strong beliefs on public questions of importance have made him a leader in political matters. He was born on a plantation lying three miles south of Warsaw, Duplin County, North Carolina, a son of Sylvester M. Carlton, Esq., whose birth occurred on the same large plantation, but about one mile further south, June 6, 1850.

His paternal grandfather, John Lewis Carlton, was born January 30, 1819. He and his two brothers, A. Wright Carlton and Royall Carlton, were prominent planters of Duplin County, carrying on farming with slave labor. He died June 23, 1884, on the plantation which he had improved. He married Bathsheba Mathis, who was born September 17, 1816, and died January 20, 1867. They reared three sons and four daughters: John Wright, who served in the Confederate Army during the Civil war, was killed in battle, May 30, 1864; William Chauncey also served in the Confederate Army; Sylvester M., father of the subject of this sketch; Susan M. married O. P. Middleton; Jemima married L. R. Carroll; Celistia married W. H. Middleton; and Emma married Dr. James Nicholson.

Receiving excellent educational advantages when young, Sylvester M. Carlton, Esq., entered Wake Forest College, but before completing the course of study was stricken with a fever and forced to leave the institution. After recovering his health, he married, and having erected a house on his father's plantation embarked in agricultural pursuits, first as a general farmer, and later as a truck farmer, or market gardener, after he became owner and proprietor of the "Willowdale Farm." Finding the occupation both pleasant and profitable, he resided on the farm until his death, September 25, 1911. Although never an office seeker, he served several years as justice of the peace. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, to which his wife also belonged, being a deacon in the church, which was located in Warsaw, and for upwards of twenty years served as superintendent of the Sunday school, holding the

position until failing health compelled him to resign.

The maiden name of his wife was Virginia Emeline Wells. She was born on a farm lying six miles west of Magnolia, in Duplin County, October 4, 1849, and died March 22, 1908. She was a daughter of James W. and Sarah Wells, and sister of John R. Wells, a planter and former treasurer of Duplin County; Ellis D. and Chauncey Graham Wells, both ministers of the Baptist Church and now located in South Carolina, and James D. Wells deceased.

To Sylvester M. Carlton and his wife, Virginia Emeline, were born four sons, one of whom, Chauncey Graham Carlton, born January 14, 1888, died May 23, 1891. The three living are John William, Pritchard Sylvester and James Delaney. John William Carlton was graduated from Wake Forest College, after which he entered the dental department of the University of Maryland, and since his graduation from that institution has been actively engaged in the practice of dentistry at Spencer, although he lives in Salisbury. He married Pearl Kern, a daughter of Thomas M. and Dora M. Kern, and they have one son, Thomas Kern Carlton. James Delaney Carlton attended Wake Forest College, and later was graduated from the dental department of the University of Maryland. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Salisbury, where he is meeting with satisfactory success. He married Meta May Winstead, a daughter of William Robert and Martha King Winstead, of Nash County.

Pritchard Sylvester Carlton prepared for college at the Warsaw High School, and in 1899 was graduated from Wake Forest College with the degree of A. M. During his senior year in college he was elected orator by the Philomathesian Literary Society, senior speaker by the faculty and was awarded the senior orator's medal. Accepting a position then in Elizabeth City, he taught Latin and Greek in the Atlantic Collegiate Institute for three years, after which he continued his studies in the law department of Wake Forest College. In February, 1903, Mr. Carlton was licensed to practice law, and in July of that year settled in Salisbury, where he has since built up a substantial and remunerative patronage.

A democrat in politics, Mr. Carlton cast his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan. In 1912 he was elected to represent Rowan County in the State Legislature, and in 1914 he was elected judge of Rowan County Court. Religiously he is an active member of the Baptist Church, of which he was for many years a trustee, and the treasurer, while for the past ten years he has served as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Fraternally Mr. Carlton is a member of Rowan Lodge, No. 100, Knights of Pythias; of Cordon Lodge, No. 168, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of Winona Council, No. 18, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Socially he belongs to the Old Hickory Club, and a number of other social, civic, business and religious organizations.

Mr. Carlton married, August 28, 1917, Beulah Mary Kern, the youngest daughter of Thomas M. and Dora M. Kern. She was born on the farm of her father about six miles northeast of Salisbury, but moved with her parents to Salisbury in 1904. Mrs. Carlton is an active member of the Lutheran Church and a member of the leading social and book clubs of the city.

William Stephen Linville has for many years been actively identified with business affairs at Kernersville as a general merchant. With the aid of his two enterprising sons he has built up a large establishment, a completely stocked department store, and along with good business judgment he has displayed much public spirit in the advancement of that community.

Mr. Linville is of an old family in this section of North Carolina. He was himself born on a farm in Belews Creek Township in Forsyth County. His Linville ancestors are said to have come to America with the William Penn Colony. His great-grandfather, from the best of information at hand, was a native of Pennsylvania and from there came to North Carolina and was a pioneer settler in Belews Creek Township. When he reached there he was on the outermost fringe of civilization, and the wilderness was filled with game, wild Indians and other obstacles to cultivation and settled life. He hewed a farm from out the woods and lived there quietly and prosperously until his death.

Fuell Linville, grandfather of the Kernersville merchant, was born in Belews Creek Township and also took up the vocation of agriculture. He bought land in his native township and spent his entire life in that community. He married Elizabeth Hallbroak, who was also probably a life-long resident of that township. She and her husband were active members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Moses Linville, father of William S., was born in Belews Creek Township in 1831. After he was grown he bought some land in the township, but after a few years sold it and secured a tract of land in the northern part of Kernersville Township. He possessed the industry and thrift required for a successful career as a farmer, and he lived in his community honored and respected until the age of eighty-four years. During the war between the states he served as an officer of the Home Guards. Moses Linville married Elizabeth Hester. She was born in Belews Creek Township, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Linville) Hester. Her grandfather, John Hester, at one time had a home in Granville Township, where his father had spent his entire life. Mary Linville's father was Henry Linville, a soldier in the War of 1812 under General Jackson, and he died while in the service at New Orleans. Mrs. Moses Linville lived to be seventy-eight. She was the mother of only two sons, William Stephen and Newton. Newton is now a resident in Walkertown.

William S. Linville grew up in this section of North Carolina, which had been completely transformed since his great-grandfather settled there. His early environment was the farm, his first training came from the district schools, and afterward he attended Kernersville Academy. At the age of eighteen he was a teacher, and for twenty years he followed teaching part of each annual season, while the rest of the year was spent as a farmer. Between these vocations he alternated with usefulness to himself and others until 1891, when he removed to Kernersville and invested his modest capital in a stock of general merchandise. That business has grown and flourished, and he now has his sons, Addison N. and James A., as his associates. They have a large store, and their stock includes all staple provisions, drugs, men's furnishings, dry goods and a large line of farm implements.

Mr. Linville was married in 1871 to Mary Vance, a native of Kernersville. Her parents were Martin and Hepsey (Smith) Vance. Mr. and Mrs. Linville have reared eight children, named Addison N., William C., James A., Elizabeth, Ed M., Mary, Walter and Frannie. William C. studied medicine in the University of North Carolina and in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, where he was graduated, and is now a successful practitioner. Elizabeth is the wife of Gideon H. Hastings. Mary married Clyde A. Holt. Frannie is the wife of William H. Morton. Mr. and Mrs. Linville are active members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is affiliated with Kernersville Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Joseph J. Körner is a carpenter and contractor and resident of Kernersville in Forsyth County. His family have many interesting associations with that locality.

It is said that King Charles the First divided the province of North Carolina into eight districts, granting each of them to a personal friend. One of these grantees was Lord Granville. His district included many thousands of acres, part of which was the present site of Kernersville, North Carolina. The tradition is that a man named Caleb Story, an Irishman, bought 400 acres, including the town site, and paid four gallons of rum for the land. He held it only a short time, then sold to Nathaniel Shober, of Salem, North Carolina, and the latter passed it on to William Dobson, and for a time the place was known as Dobson's Corners. Dobson sold to Joseph Körner, grandfather of Joseph J. Körner. During his ownership the locality became known as Körner's Corners or Cross Roads.

This Joseph Körner was born in the Black Forest of Germany March 13, 1763, a son of Peter and a grandson of Jacobus Körner. Joseph Körner learned the trade of clock maker and in 1783, came to America, working at his trade a short time in New York and Philadelphia and then coming South into North Carolina selling clocks. He located at Friedland (a Moravian church), which was his home until 1817, when he bought the 400 acres above noted, including the site of Kernersville. His house was on the main road from Salem to Greensborough. That house he used as a tavern for a number of years. He was a very successful man in a business way and acquired other lands until his ownership extended to 1,100 acres. He died in 1830. This pioneer married Christina Costner, who was born at Friedland. They reared three children: John F., Phillip and Sarah. John inherited that part of his father's estate lying west of the Salem Road. Phillip acquired that portion lying between the Greensborough and Danville Road, while Sarah, who married Apollos Harman of Connecticut had all the land between the Greensborough and Salem Road.

Phillip Körner, father of Joseph J., was born at Friedland in 1805. He sold his inheritance to William Penn Henley, of Lexington, North Carolina, who in turn sold to Levi Bodenhamer, the latter sold to Dr. J. B. Sapp, who left the place to his son, Carey Sapp, and the latter in turn sold to David Bodenhamer, the present owner.

Phillip Körner sold his part of the ancestral domain in 1848 and then bought a farm two miles to the west. There he engaged in farming until his death in 1875. His wife was Judith Gardner, a native of Kernersville. Her father, William Gardner, was a native of Nantucket, Massachusetts, but came to North Carolina when a young man and located in what is now Forsyth County, where the rest of his days were spent. William Gardner married Abigail Weisner, a native of Forsyth County. Judith Gardner Körner died in 1853, and Phillip Körner subsequently married Sally Gibbons, who is still living at the age of ninety-one. By his first wife he had the following children: Florina Eliza, Antoinette Marie, William Gaston, Sally Harmon, Joseph John, Medora Cornelia and J. Gilmer. By the second marriage there were two children, Henry C. and Consin.

Joseph J. Körner was a native of Kernersville, grew up and attended the high school there and subsequently took a course in the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. When a young man he learned the trade of carpenter and now for many years has been a successful building contractor. He has not only built but has sold many residences in his section of the state.

Mr. Körner married Virginia Elizabeth Doggett, a native of Guilford County, North Carolina. Her parents were James Doggett, of English ancestry, and Mary Ann (Lambeth) Doggett. Her mother was the daughter of Rev. John and Mildred (Flack) Lambeth, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Körner have three children: Cullen Leggett, Russell DeLessep and Estelle Gertrude. Cullen is a traveling salesman, and married Pearl Link, their only child dying at the age of four years. The son, Russell, was a traveling salesman but is now in the navy at Newport, Rhode Island. Estelle Gertrude is a graduate of Guilford College and is now principal of the school at Guthrie. Mr. Körner was reared in and has always held to the faith of the Moravian Church. He is a well known citizen as well as business man, and formerly served as county treasurer of Forsyth County.

Dennis Luther Fox, M. D. Hundreds of families in Randolph County have come to appreciate the ability and splendid services of two generations of the Fox family as physician. Dr. Dennis Luther Fox is in practice at Randleman, and his present standing in the profession is the result of nearly twenty-five years of active experience. His father before him was an old time country doctor and a man really eminent in his profession and as a splendid type of citizen.

The late Dr. Michael L. Fox was a son of Christian Fox, who owned and occupied a farm on Sandy Creek in Liberty Township of Randolph County. On this farm Michael grew up, enjoyed a good education, and as a youth taught school for a time. He began the study of medicine under Doctor Black and later entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia and earned his degree from that great institution. Returning home, he took up practice, and soon had a patronage that taxed his great energy and perseverance. He practiced in the days before automobiles and improved highways, and traveled for miles in all kinds of weather and both night and day. His usual method of reaching his patients was by horseback, though he also used a two-wheeled gig. He lived in that one locality and served it faithfully and well with the exception of 1½ years at Conover in Catawba County, where he lived for the purpose of giving his children the benefit of the schools. His death occurred in his old home township in 1885, at the age of sixty-three. He married Sarah Lutterlow, who also died at the age of sixty-three. They had seven children, named: William Alexander, Lewis M., Sally A., Cora M., Thomas I., Dennis Luther and Junius Claudius.

Dennis Luther Fox was born on his father's farm in Liberty Township of Randolph County, and in his generation had many of the experiences which were common to his father. He attended Liberty Academy and Conover College and at the age of twenty began teaching. As a teacher he had one term at Black Schoolhouse in Liberty Township, one term in the Coble School in Guilford County, and one term at New Salem. His early medical studies were directed by his brother, Dr. William Alexander Fox, and he supplemented these by attending Vanderbilt University Medical College at Nashville, Tennessee. He graduated in 1894, and since then has been a busy man in his profession. For three years he practiced at Ramseur, at Worthboro two years, and since then at Randleton. Doctor Fox is a member of the Randolph County and North Carolina Medical societies, and the American Medical Association.

Thomas Pinckney Johnston. Of the many enterprising and prosperous agriculturists and esteemed citizens of Rowan County, Thomas P. Johnston, of Salisbury, is a worthy representative, his life record being creditable to himself, and also to his good mother, who reared him in the paths of industry and integrity, instilling into his youthful mind those lessons of truthfulness, honesty and justice that have been his guiding principles through life. A son of J. Sloan Johnston, he was born in Salisbury, September 8, 1845. His father, and his grandfather, Lemuel D. Johnston, were both born on Beaver Dam Creek, in Scotch Irish Township, Rowan County, on the farm where his great-grandfather, William Johnston, settled in pioneer days. A soldier in the Revolutionary war, William Johnston took an active part in the engagements at Guilford Courthouse and at Alamance. His last years were spent in Rowan County, on his home plantation, on Beaver Dam Creek. He married a Miss Dickey, who, like himself, was of Scotch ancestry.

Lemuel D. Johnston succeeded to the ownership of the home farm, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits during his entire life, carrying on his work with slaves until his death, in 1852. He also had a country tanyard. The maiden name of his wife was Nancy Hall.

Born about 1816, J. Sloan Johnston grew to manhood in his native township, and having been crippled in his right side and arm in early life, being scholarly inclined he received a good education. Locating in Salisbury as a young man, he purchased property on the west corner of Lee and Fisher streets, and there engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons. He also purchased, and occupied as a home, the house that once stood on the corner of Inniss and Church streets, the site now occupied by the Marble U. S. Postoffice Building. Going security for friends, he lost his entire property prior to his death, which occurred in 1868. He filled various public offices, having served as coroner, magistrate, and registrar of deeds. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Reeves, was born in Salisbury, March 22, 1822, being a daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Hughes) Reeves, and grand-daughter of Col. Andrew Balfour, of Revolutionary fame.

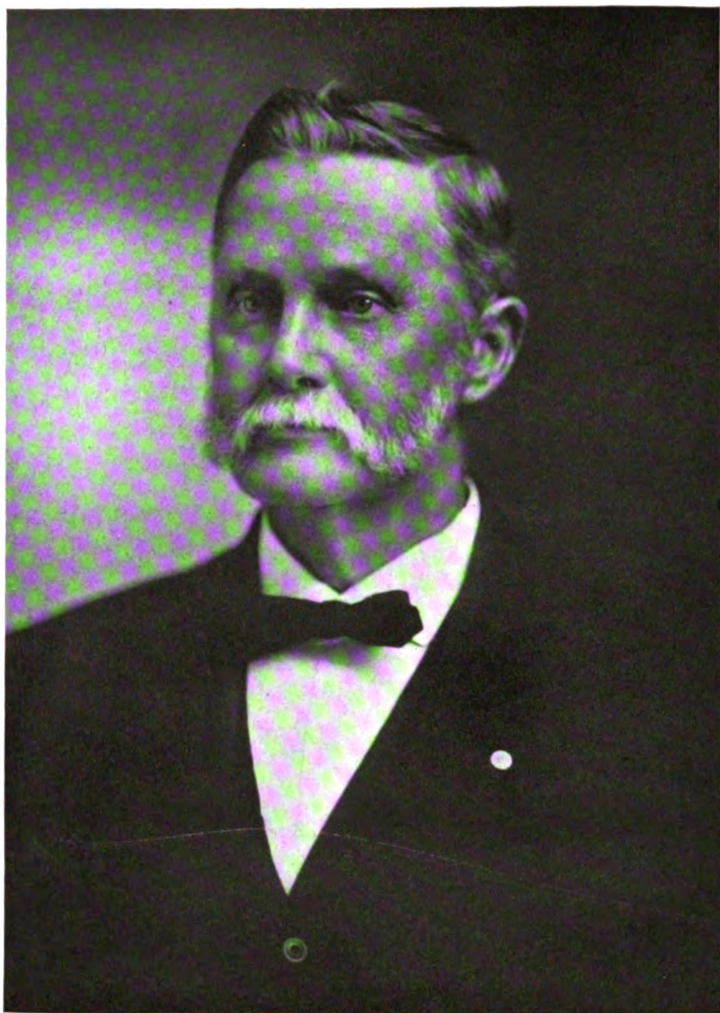
As previously mentioned, J. Sloan Johnston lost his property, and it devolved upon his widow to support her family. Having an excellent education, she taught school successfully for a number of years. Kind-hearted and sympathetic, she was widely known for her charity and benevolence, and during the Civil war no soldier, be he Rebel or Yankee, ever came to her for assistance that he did not get it. Her home, which was but a block from the garrison, became the refuge for soldiers of both armies. Hugh Berry, a Yankee soldier from Oshkosh, Wisconsin, being sick, was taken to her home, and there nursed by her until his death, when his body was tenderly laid to rest in her garden. It was while assisting this sick soldier that she received from a Confederate a slight bayonet wound. For caring for Hugh Berry and other Yankee soldiers, she, by a special act of Congress, was granted by the Federal Government a colonel's life pension.

After the war had closed, Mrs. Sarah (Reeves) Johnston moved with her family to Cincinnati, in order that her children might have better educational advantages, and all of the younger members of her family became teachers. She remained in that city about twenty-five years, but after the death of her youngest child returned to Salisbury, and here spent her remaining days, with her youngest daughter, Mrs. S. D. J. Parker, dying May 13, 1906, having lived a widow for thirty-eight years. She was a woman of much force of character, strong mentally and physically, and retained her health and faculties to the last, passing to the life beyond at the venerable age of four score and four years.

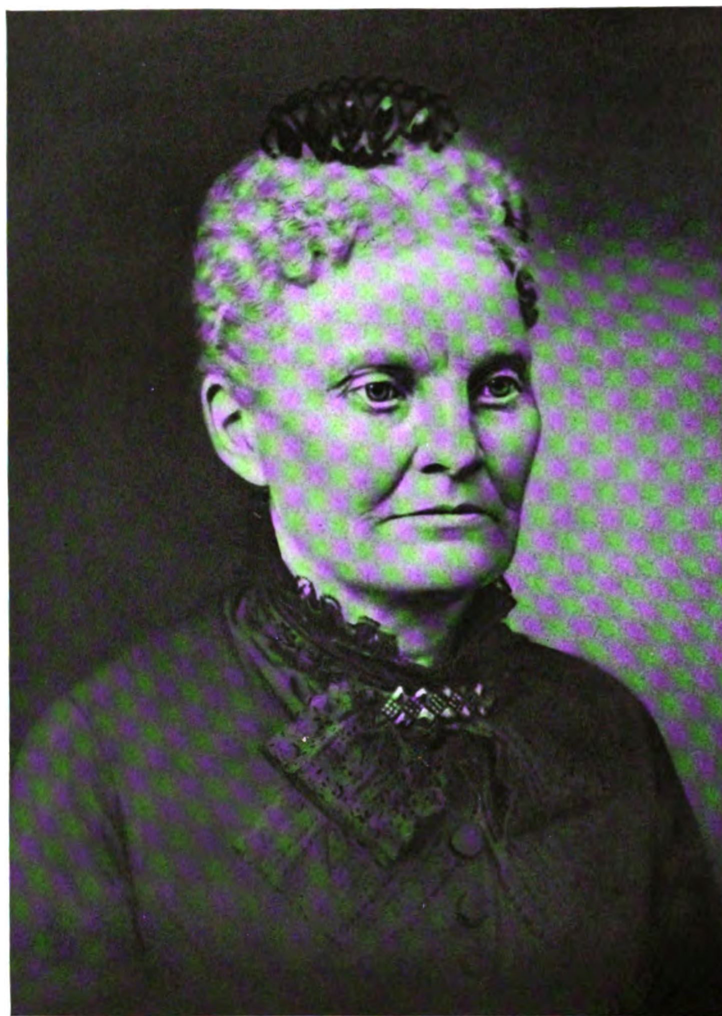
She reared two sons, Thomas Pinckney and William, and three daughters, Mary Ann, Harriet M. and Sally Dayton. Harriet married William Tubbs; Mary A. married Robert Hendry; Sally D. became the wife of Alexander Parker. William, who entered the United States Mail Service, lost his life in a railway accident at Mingo Junction when but twenty-two years old.

Thomas Pinckney Johnston was educated under the tutorship of Prof. Samuel Wiley. At the outbreak of the Civil war, he entered the Confederate service as ordnance messenger, and continued in that capacity for nearly three years. Joining the navy in January, 1864, he went to Halifax, this state, where the Albemarle was built. He assisted in its building, and was on board that boat continuously in all its active service including the sinking of the Federal boats "Bombshell" and "Southfield," and was aboard the "Albemarle" when it was torpedoed and sunk, making his escape with the remainder of the crew. With others, Mr. Johnston was then ordered to Wilmington to ship on the privateer "Owl." An accident on the W. and W. Railroad at Tarboro delayed them two days, and the "Owl" sailed without them. Mr. Johnston and the crew were then ordered to Fort Fisher, and assisted in its defense on December 25 and January 16, when it was captured, he escaping to Wilmington, and retreating from there to Richmond. There, on April 3, 1865, he was in the Presbyterian Church when he saw a messenger deliver to the minister a telegram announcing the surrender of Petersburg, Virginia, and saw President Jefferson Davis walk out of the church with the whole congregation. With some of his comrades, Mr. Johnston left Richmond at four o'clock the next morning, on the last train that left the city carrying Confederate soldiers, who then fired the bridge.

At that time provisions were very scarce in that city, and Mr. Johnston applied at a house for food, being unable to buy any. The woman replied that she had nothing but one loaf of bread,



Thos. R. Johnston



Sarah R. Johnston

which she offered to divide with him, hoping that some one would treat her boy in the same way. Landing with his companions in Danville, Virginia, Mr. Johnston started with his friends to walk to Greensboro; on the way they met a supply train going north to escape capture. The train crew had not heard of the surrender of Richmond. The boys got something to eat there, and then forced the engineer to take them to the Yadkin River, from which point they walked to Salisbury, seven miles away, Mr. Johnston taking with him a pair of Government blankets which he had secured in Greensboro.

After trying farming in the vicinity of Salisbury for a time, Mr. Johnston went to Cincinnati, where he spent two years, working first as street car conductor, and later as correspondent in the Andes Amazon & Triumph Insurance Company. Returning then to Rowan County, he bought land in Salisbury Township, and on the farm which he improved carried on farming extensively and successfully for upwards of forty years. As a civil engineer, he formerly did much surveying in and around Rowan County, and served for some time as county surveyor. Industrious and thrifty, he acquired considerable wealth, and in addition to his farm owns much valuable city property.

Mr. Johnston has been twice married. He married, on September 4, 1866, Julia A. Brown, who was born in Salisbury Township, youngest daughter of Moses L. and Letitia (Hartman) Brown, her father having been a large landholder, and a prosperous agriculturist. She died in 1890. Mr. Johnston married second, in 1892, Mrs. Jennie (Keistler) Wincoff, a native of Concord, North Carolina. Her father, Jeremiah Keistler, was born in Salisbury, this state; her grandfather, Ralpel Keistler, came from Pennsylvania to North Carolina to sell clocks. Meeting pretty Nancy Reeves, he fell in love with her, married her when she was but fourteen years old, and subsequently lived in Salisbury until his death. Jeremiah Keistler learned the tailor's trade, and followed it in Concord until the outbreak of the Civil war. Enlisting then in Company E, Thirty-third Regiment, North Carolina Troops, he served until the surrender at Appomattox. He returned home broken in health, and though he lived until February 12, 1872, he never recovered his former physical vigor. The maiden name of the wife of Jeremiah Keistler was Nancy Haithcox. She was born in Cabarrus County, a daughter of Lee and Sarah (Wilhelm) Haithcox, and died November 8, 1893. She was the mother of five children, as follows: Jennie, now Mrs. Johnston; Fannie; Moselle; Robert Lee; and Laura. Mrs. Johnston's first husband, J. N. Wincoff, died November 8, 1893, in Concord.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, three sons have been born, namely: Thomas Pinckney, Jr.; Ralph Balfour, who was accidentally killed at the age of sixteen years; and Robert K. By his first marriage, Mr. Johnston had seven children, of whom four grew to maturity, namely: Anna, Thomas Edgar, Samuel Reeves, and William M. Anna married D. J. Miller, and has four children, Robert Lee, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia; Jesse N. and Council J., now members of the United States Regular Army and Navy; and Julia B., wife of Harry Edwards, of Jasper, Florida. Thomas Edgar married Mabel Kizer, who was a most successful teacher, and is now a member of the State Board of School Examiners. Samuel Reeves first married Ada Cathcart, who died, leaving one son, Edgar Reeves Johnston. He then married for his second wife, Mrs. Edith Bowman, by whom he has one daughter, Ada M. William M., who died at the age of thirty years, married Jessie Sims, who, with their two daughters, Dorothy Sims and Julia E., survive him. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are valued members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Johnston is a life-long advocate and practitioner of prohibition and votes and prays as he lives.

JOHN C. SPACH. For a long period of years the name Spach has been identified in Forsyth County with manufacturing and industrial interests. Farmers of half a century or more ago used wagons and other vehicles manufactured in the Spach factory at Waughtown, and today the Spach vehicles are noted for the same qualities of durability and service as the old hand made wagons were. The proprietor of the wagon industry at Waughtown is John C. Spach, a son of its original founder.

Mr. Spach was born May 15, 1854. His father, William Elias Spach, was born in what is now Forsyth County, and the grandfather was Christian Spach, a native of the same locality.

The name Spach has historic associations with the early history of this part of Western North Carolina. There is some confusion in the family records, and the genealogy through the earlier generations cannot be exactly traced. However, from the best information at hand Christian Spach is supposed to have been a son of Gottlieb Spach, while Gottlieb was a son of the pioneer of the family, Adam Spach. A record in the Friedberg Church register states that Adam Spach was born in Alsace January 20, 1720, was married in 1752 to Elizabeth Hueter, and came to North Carolina in 1753. He died August 23, 1801. From another source it is stated that Adam Spach lived a time in Pennsylvania before coming to North Carolina. In this state he located about two miles from the present site of Friedberg, and was the first premanent settler in that vicinity. There he built a substantial rock house. The basement was pierced for port holes, showing that the house was meant to serve the purpose of a fort in case the Indians, then numerous in North Carolina, should prove hostile. This old house is still standing as a relic of early days and is shown elsewhere in this work. Adam Spach and wife joined the Friedberg Moravian Church.

Grandfather Christian Spach was a farmer, and spent his last years on the farm near Salem. William Elias Spach, though reared on a farm, early left home to learn the trade of carriage builder. He did his first work in the shop of John Vaughters and later was connected with the wagon factory of J. P. Nissen. During the last year of the war he was in the Confederate army. Following the war he engaged in business for himself. He had a shop 16 by 24 feet, had a limited capital and equipment, and did all the work connected with the making of a wagon himself. His workmanship was unsurpassed, and there was no dearth of buyers for the vehicles that came out of his shop. He continued this business many years, but finally retired to his farm, where he died in 1892. He was four times married. His first wife, the mother of John C. Spach, was Mary Ann

Vaughters. She was born in Waughtown, a daughter of John M. and Polly (Campbell) Vaughters. John Vaughters was born in North Carolina and was one of the first wagon manufacturers in the state. Mrs. William E. Spach died in 1858.

John C. Spach was contented with a limited education in schools and displayed his enthusiasm as a boy chiefly by work in his father's shop. Aided by unusual natural talent, he advanced rapidly in proficiency and at the age of fourteen was entrusted with the buying of materials and also had charge of the sale of the output of the wagon factory. In 1886 he bought the plant. At that time it was employing twelve men, and the factory had a limited output. In 1894 Mr. Spach took in as a partner his brother, Samuel L. The business has shown a steady and most satisfactory growth for many years. The brothers bought five acres of ground at Waughtown and subsequently purchased other land until they had eleven acres as a factory site. On this land they constructed commodious brick and frame buildings, equipped them with modern machinery, and on the same land they put up a flour mill. These enterprises were run jointly by the brothers until January, 1914, when the partnership was dissolved, Samuel L. taking the flour mill, which he still operates, while John C. continues the wagon business being assisted by his son and son-in-law.

Mr. Spach was married December 27, 1880, to Miss Lucy Masten. She was born about two miles from Salem, daughter of Mathias Masten, who for fourteen years held the office of sheriff of Forsyth County. Mathias Masten married Catherine Masten. Mr. and Mrs. Spach have reared two children: Mary Catherine and William Mathias. The daughter is the wife of Charles L. Creech. Mr. and Mrs. Creech have three children, Charles, Jr., Mary Catherine and John Spach. Mr. John C. Spach is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and is affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

HENRY WALTER HORTON. A live, wide-awake business man, thoroughly public-spirited and progressive, Henry Walter Horton, of North Wilkesboro, Wilkes County, has been conspicuously concerned in many important commercial enterprises, his remarkable capacity for the handling of multitudinous details having made him a leader in the establishment of the numerous beneficial projects with which he has been actively and officially identified. A native of North Carolina, he was born on a plantation near Boone, Watauga County, being a son of Hon. William Horton, and a descendant in the ninth generation from one Barnabas Horton, his ancestral record, for which we are indebted to the "History of the Horton Family," published by George F. Horton, of Tarrytown, being thus traced: Barnabas, Caleb, Barnabas, Caleb, Capt. Nathan, Col. Nathan, Phineas, William, and Henry Walter.

Barnabas Horton was born in Moulsey, Leicestershire, England, July 13, 1600. Sometime between 1635 and 1638 he came to America in the good ship Swallow, locating first in Hampton, Massachusetts. In the spring of 1640 he migrated to New Haven, Connecticut, and in the fall of that year settled in Southold, Long Island, New York, where, in 1660, he erected a house which is still standing, and is now occupied by one of his descendants.

Caleb Horton was born in Southold, Long Island, in 1640, and when ready to begin life for himself located at Cutchogue, Long Island, and was there a resident until his death, October 3, 1702. The maiden name of his second wife, the mother of his children, was Abigail Hallock. She was a daughter of Peter Hallock, the pilgrim ancestor of the Hallock family of America. She died in 1697.

Barnabas Horton was born at Cutchogue, Long Island, in September, 1666. He was twice married. His second wife, the mother of his children, was before marriage Sarah Hines. Their son, Caleb Horton, was born at Southold, Long Island, December 22, 1687. He married Sarah Terry, who was a native of Southhold, being a daughter of Nathaniel Terry, and granddaughter of Richard Terry, men of prominence in the early annals of Long Island. In 1748 they moved to New Jersey, settling in Chester, where his death occurred August 6, 1772. His wife survived him, passing away December 24, 1776, and on her tombstone may be seen the following epitaph:

"Martha's care she had at heart
And also chosen Mary's better part."

Capt. Nathan Horton was born at Southold, Long Island, in 1725. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was commander of the guard that executed Major André. The gun that he carried while in the army is in the Hall of History, in Raleigh, having been loaned by J. B. Horton, one of his descendants. In 1749, soon after his marriage with Mehitabel Case, of Southold, he moved to Chester, New Jersey, and there spent his remaining days.

Col. Nathan Horton was born in Chester, New Jersey, February 25, 1757. He joined the State Militia when but eighteen years old, and being elected lieutenant of his company was subsequently promoted through the different grades until commissioned colonel of his regiment. Colonel Horton married July 10, 1783, in New York City, Elizabeth Eagles, daughter of John and Hannah Eagles, and about two years later came to North Carolina, settling on New River, in what is now Watauga County, as pioneers, and on the farm they cleared and improved reared their sons and daughters.

Phineas Horton was born on New River, Watauga County, January 9, 1795. He became one of the extensive landholders of the county, operating his estate with the assistance of slaves. Patriotic and public-spirited, he volunteered his services as a soldier in the War of 1812. He became prominent in public life, serving for many a term as magistrate, and also being county treasurer several years. He married, about 1827, Rebecca Council, a daughter of Jordan and Sarah (Howard) Council.

William Horton was born on a plantation bordering on New River, Watauga County, March 9, 1828, and was there brought up and educated. Following in the ancestral footsteps, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his life, dying on his plantation in 1875. Active in public affairs, he was elected county surveyor in 1849, and served efficiently in that capacity until 1862. In that year he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, and there proved himself so loyal to the interests of his constituents that he was honored with a re-election to the same office in 1864, and again in 1866.

Hon. William Horton married, in 1860, Nancy Rebecca Blair, who was born in Caldwell County, North Carolina, August 26, 1835, a daughter of

Henry and Mary (Steele) Blair. Eight children were born of their union, namely: James Crittenden, Julia Rebecca, Mary Emma, Henry Walter, Jonathan Blair, William Phineas, Annie Elizabeth, and Sally Hill. The father died in 1875, and the mother is still living (March 23, 1918).

Henry Walter Horton was born on the home farm July 4, 1873. He was educated in the rural schools and at New River College, and as a boy acquired some knowledge of agriculture. At the age of eighteen years he entered upon a business career, becoming a clerk in the commissary department of the North Carolina Midland Railroad Company, which was then building a railway extending from Goldsboro to Charlotte. Returning home at the end of a year, he worked on the farm for awhile, and then accepted a position as traveling salesman in Georgia. Coming to North Wilkesboro in 1898, Mr. Horton was assistant station agent for about two years, and during the ensuing eight years was a clerk in the Bank of North Wilkesboro.

In the meantime, Mr. Horton, with characteristic foresight and energy, had organized the Citizens Loan and Trust Company, of which he has since been secretary and treasurer. In 1900 he purchased the Wilkesboro telephone properties, which he now owns, and is operating under the name of the Horton Telephone Company. Mr. Horton was also the organizer, and is the secretary and treasurer of the Gwyn-Horton Fire and Life Insurance Company. In 1911 he organized the Kensington Heights Land Company, of which he was made secretary and treasurer. Purchasing in the center of the town ten acres of land, in which is included the site of the "Red House," the first dwelling erected in the place, the company platted the tract, and put it on the market. If the full history of this old house was written it would fill a large volume, but below are recorded a few items that may be of interest to the future generations:

About 1760, in colonial days, Charles Gordon came to this part of North Carolina, which was then a wilderness, through which Indians and wild beasts of all kinds roamed at will, and on the site of the present building erected what was called "The Red House." The house was built of logs sawed flat on two sides by a cross-cut saw, one man standing on the log and the other beneath, and the doors were made with port-holes, in order that the occupants could look out and ascertain whether it was friend or foe demanding admittance before opening the door. The slope of the hill in each direction was kept clear so that in case of an attack the savages might be shot before reaching the house, the range of the firearms of that day being about 100 yards. Whenever the Indians living in the jungles in the bottoms became enraged, and started on the war path, the settlers would gather from far and near, and go to "The Red House" for protection, the women and children remaining inside, while the men went out to fight. Wilkes County was not then formed, the only inhabitants being a small band of Moravians, who, a few years before, had taken up land on the south side of the river, in the vicinity of Wilkesboro and Moravian Falls.

The present house, the first frame house erected in this section, was built by Chapman Gordon, son of Charles Gordon, and grandfather of Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, one of the noted generals of the Confederate army. There may be some of the original house in the one now standing. The nails were made by a blacksmith, machine made nails being then unknown and unthought of. In the early days the "Red House" was the scene of many social events, and a center of interest. Its first occupants fought in many engagements with the enemy, including the Battle of Kings Mountain. They also served in the United States Senate, and Chapman Gordon had the distinction of being the first clerk of the court of Wilkes County.

Several years before the war between the states, Mr. A. W. Finley married Miss Martha Gordon, bought the place, then called "Fairmount," and occupied it until his death. Before the Town of North Wilkesboro was started, the place was bought by the Winston Land and Improvement Company, and its name was changed to "Kensington Heights."

While on his march northward at the close of the war, General Stoneman camped his army in Wilkesboro, and made this place his headquarters. Soon after the war. Gen. Robert F. Hoke, being sent here to put down the "Bushwhackers," also made it his headquarters. It is said that General Lee had recommended General Hoke as commander-in-chief of the Southern army, if he, General Lee, should be killed or incapacitated for the position.

Mr. Horton now owns the site of the "Red House," and also owns and occupies the house that was built on that spot by Chapman Gordon, it having been removed from its original site.

In addition to the many organizations of which Mr. Horton is serving as secretary and treasurer, he is vice president and director of the North Wilkesboro Deposit and Savings Bank. He is interested in the automobile business, and has always been an earnest advocate of good roads. A zealous worker in the latter cause, he is now secretary of the Wilkes County Good Roads Association, which has charge of the extensive work in that line now going on, and upon which upwards of $300,000 will be expended.

Mr. Horton married, December 18, 1912, Charity Susan Usher, who was born near Charlotte, North Carolina, a daughter of John W. and Sarah Usher. Three children have brightened the union of Mr. and Mrs. Horton, namely: Sarah Lillian, Rebecca Sue, and Henry Walter, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Horton are active and faithful members of the Baptist Church, and are bringing up their children in the same religious faith. Mr. Horton is a deacon in the church, and for fifteen years has taught a class in its Sunday school. When the present church edifice was erected, he served as treasurer of the building committee.

LOGAN EDWARD OLD. In business circles of Elizabeth City, and more particularly in the field of fire insurance and bonds, a name that has become prominent within recent years is that of Logan Edward Old. This energetic and progressive business man, who is secretary and treasurer of the Culpepper-Griffin-Old-Grice Company, has passed practically his entire career in the handling of fire insurance, and while other matters have claimed a part of his attention, it is in this line of business that he is best known.

Logan E. Old was born in Norfolk County, Virginia, September 20, 1872, a son of Rev. James Young and Agenora (Ives) Old, his father being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His education was secured in public and private schools of his native county, and at Elizabeth City, whence he came while still a youth, and his

first independent venture when he faced life's responsibilities on his own account was in the position of dispatching clerk in the Elizabeth City postoffice. After one year in that position he decided that that was not his forte, and, in search of a more congenial and profitable occupation, decided upon the general insurance business, but particularly upon that of fire indemnity. This was work for which he had been peculiarly fitted, and he was soon in possession of a clientele that was representative and profitable. Finally, with other prominent business men of the city, he organized what is now one of the largest firms of its kind in the state, the Culpepper-Griffin-Old-Grice Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer, positions which he still retains. This concern does a general business in insurance and bonds and has figured in some of the largest transactions in the history of the city. Aside from his business, Mr. Old has few interests, but is a popular member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and treasurer of the First Methodist Church, where he is also a member of the board of stewards. He lends his support in all worthy measures for the benefit and advancement of the city of his adoption, and is accounted a good and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Old was married August 19, 1905, to Miss Helen Holmes Cone, of Riverton, Virginia, who died September 16, 1909, leaving one son: Logan Edward, Jr.

WALTER NORMAN OLD, brother of Logan Edward Old, was born in Norfolk County, Virginia, August 5, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Norfolk County and at Norfolk Academy, and after his graduation from that institution in 1889, came to Elizabeth City and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He and his father erected five lumber mills in North Carolina, three of which were located at Elizabeth City, but they subsequently sold these mills and for two years Walter N. Old acted as assistant superintendent in these enterprises. His next venture was in the grocery business, but he sold out his establishment to engage in the proprietorship of horse and mule sales stables, which he disposed of after two years to become a member of the firm of E. S. Chesson Company. Retiring from that concern, he spent some time as manager and adjuster for lumber companies, but in January, 1917, joined the Culpepper-Griffin-Old-Grice Company as assistant secretary and solicitor. Mr. Old is widely known in business circles of Elizabeth City, and is accounted a capable and shrewd man of affairs, of high integrity. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. WALTER MURPHY. Prominent among the able and influential members of the Rowan County bar is Hon. Walter Murphy, of Salisbury, who has won professional precedence by reason of his legal ability and his devotion to his work, while his personal characteristics have gained for him a place of importance in the public life of city and county. He was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, Andrew Murphy, and of his grandfather, John Murphy.

His great-grandfather, James Murphy, was born and bred in Glasgow, Scotland, and as a young man came with two of his brothers to America. He located first in Wilmington, North Carolina, but prior to the Revolutionary war settled in Salisbury, where he embarked in mercantile pursuits, his store having been at the corner of Main and Fisher streets. There were no railways in the state at that early day, and all of his merchandise was transported by teams from either Fayetteville, or from Charleston.

John Murphy succeeded to the business established by his father, and managed it successfully until his death, in 1848. He married Mary Furr, who was born in Rowan County, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and died at her home in Salisbury, in 1867.

Andrew Murphy was born in Salisbury in 1832, and as a boy began working in his father's store. After the death of his father he and one of his brothers assumed the management of the store, with which he was identified the remainder of his life. During the Civil war, he was detailed for railroad service. The maiden name of his wife was Helen Long.

She was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, as was her father, Dr. Alexander Long, while her paternal grandfather, Alexander Long, Sr., was born on the Long plantation, located about six miles from Salisbury. She was the mother of eight children, as follows: Alexander, Frederick, Elizabeth, Charles, Hamilton, Edgar, Carrie and Walter. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Murphy, John Long, a native of England, came to America with two of his brothers, Alexander, who settled in Massachusetts, and William, who located in Pennsylvania. John Long came to North Carolina, locating in Rowan County, where he received a grant of 16,000 acres of land. He erected a frame house, having bricks brought from England with which to build the chimneys. He was a commander in the militia of Western North Carolina, and was killed in the skirmish with the Indians, in McDowell County, in 1675. He married for his second wife a Miss Harrison, through whom the line of descent was continued.

Alexander Long, Sr., being an only son, inherited his father's estate, and for many years was one of the leading planters of Rowan County, the census of that time showing that he owned 112 slaves. Although a graduate of Princeton College, he did not adopt a profession, preferring to devote his time to agricultural labors. He married Susan Stokes, a sister of George Montford Stokes, and they reared thirteen children. Dr. Alexander Long was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, in 1789. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina with the class of 1811, and three years later, in 1814, received the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania. Beginning the practice of his chosen profession in Hillsboro, Orange County, he remained there until 1818, when he settled in Salisbury, where he built up a large patronage, as a physician being very successful. He died in 1877, at the venerable age of ninety years. He married Mary Williams, who was born in Petersburg, Virginia, being a sister of Maj. Joseph Williams, who won distinction as a soldier. She died in 1877, at an advanced age.

Walter Murphy turned his attention to the study of law, and was graduated from the law department of the University of North Carolina in 1894. Returning to Salisbury, he immediately began the practice of his profession, and has since been an active and prominent attorney of the city, his legal success having been assured from the first.



Walter Murphy

Mr. Murphy married, in 1903, Maude Horney, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Horney, and into their home two children have made their advent, Spencer and Elizabeth.

Having cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, Mr. Murphy has since been an active and consistent supporter of the principles of the democratic party, and has taken a prominent part in the management of public affairs. He has rendered able service as city attorney, and seven times has he been elected to represent Rowan County in the State Legislature, and twice as speaker of the House, an honorable record, of which he may well be proud, being proof of his popularity as a public-spirited citizen, and of his ability in the administration of public affairs. Mr. Murphy was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1912 and 1916.

Intelligently interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the educational status of the state, Mr. Murphy has been a member of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina since 1901, and also one of its executive committee. He has served as secretary of the Alumni Council of that institution, and as secretary of the Alumni Association. The founder of the Alumni Review, he has always served on the editorial staff. From 1907 until 1914 he was one of the directorate of the State Tuberculosis Hospital.

Fraternally Mr. Murphy is a member of Andrew Jackson Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Salisbury Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons; of Salisbury Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar; and of Oasis Temple, at Charlotte. Mrs. Murphy is a birth-right Quaker, and ever true to the faith in which she was reared. A keen-witted and successful lawyer, an able statesman, and a ready and fluent speaker, Mr. Murphy is often called upon to address large gatherings, whether of a social or political nature, and has the happy knack of pleasing and entertaining his audiences, as well as giving them something to ponder over.

Henry E. Faircloth, though one of the younger men of Winston-Salem, has found himself as it were in the field of commercial endeavor, and is already prosperously located as one of the merchants of this city.

Though his own career has been brief as to years, he represents one of the old and well known families in this section of North Carolina. He was himself born on a farm near Advance in Davie County December 25, 1885. The founder of the Faircloth family in North Carolina was his ancestor six generations back, that is, his great-great-great-grandfather. This ancestor lived in Pennsylvania and there joined a colony of thirty families to come to North Carolina. They made the removal down the ridge of the Alleghenys with wagons and teams. Nearly all of North Carolina was then a wilderness and these Pennsylvania colonists had to combat not only the natural obstacles of a new country but also the dangers incident to wild animals and wild Indians. They located near what is now Old Town in Forsyth County. This ancestor and the founder of the family in North Carolina was a brave and gallant soldier in the Revolutionary war and for his services was granted 160 acres. The land he selected is in that part of Stokes County now included in Yadkin County. Thus the Faircloth family has lived in this section of North Carolina considerably more than a century and its members have been industrious and worthy leaders in their respective communities.

The great-grandfather of Henry E. Faircloth was William P. Faircloth who was born in Surry County, North Carolina. He owned and occupied a farm in Yadkin County. The next generation was represented by Thomas Anderson Faircloth, grandfather of Henry E. He was born in Surry County, North Carolina, May 1, 1822, and at this writing, February, 1917, he is still living, at the remarkable age of ninety-five. In his youth he learned the trade of bricklayer, and in the early days of Winston was a contractor and builder. Later he bought a farm in Davie County, where he now resides. For one year he was a soldier in the Confederate army. He married Louisa Roadhorse, and they reared children named Jacob D., John A., James Edward, Julia, Thomas E., Frank M., Sarah A., Mary and Anna. Of these the son Jacob gave three years of active service to the Confederate cause during the war between the states.

James Edward Faircloth, father of Henry E., was born near Salem, North Carolina, grew up on a farm and has made farming his regular pursuit and means of livelihood. He now owns and occupies a farm two miles from Advance in Davie County. He married Cora D. McCorkle, and they became the parents of four children, Clarence E., Henry E., Annie G. and Grace.

Mr. Henry E. Faircloth grew up on his father's farm in Davie County, attended district schools and his experiences were limited to the farm and rural districts until he was twenty years of age. Coming to Winston, he put in four years as a street car conductor, but resigned that position to engage in merchandising. He bought an interest in a general store and since 1912 has been steadily building up a large and prosperous trade at 400 South Main Street in Winston-Salem.

In 1911 Mr. Faircloth married Miss Mary Petree. She was born in Salem, daughter of William R. and Harriet Petree. William R. Petree was born in a log house near Mount Taber in Forsyth County. His grandfather, Daniel Petree, was a farmer near Mount Taber and spent his last years with his son, Isaac, in that vicinity. Daniel Petree married a widow, Margaret Fidler, and they reared nine children. Jacob Petree, father of William R., was born near Mount Taber in what is now Forsyth County in 1827, grew up on a farm, and after his marriage bought a place near the old homestead. This land had a set of log buildings as its chief improvement, but only a few acres had been cleared. He was busily engaged with the task of developing the land and making a home when the war between the states broke out. Giving up everything for the cause of the South he entered the Confederate army, went to the front, and was soon captured by the enemy and died while a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Maryland. After that the responsibilties of his home and family devolved upon his noble widow, whose maiden name was Henrietta Celina Crouse. She was born at Bethabia, now known as Old Town in Forsyth County. Her father, Benjamin Crouse, was a native of the same locality and of German ancestry, was a tanner by trade, and for several years operated a tannery at Beth-

abia, but subsequently moved to Stokes County, where he spent his last years. Benjamin Crouse married Rebecca Butner, who spent her entire life at Bethabia. Mrs. Faircloth's grandmother in the early days cooked by the open fire and was skilled in those housewifely accomplishments of carding and spinning and weaving. Mrs. Jacob Petree had eight children to support when her husband went into the Confederate army, and being unable to keep her family together in the country she removed to Salem and lived there until her death when upwards of eighty years of age. Six of her eight children grew up, named Margaret R., Amanda M., Benjamin, Mary Jane, Samuel Newton, and William R. Margaret is still living in Salem. William R. Petree, father of Mrs. Faircloth, attended the Salem Boys School, but at the age of ten years began earning his own living as a worker in a woolen mill. He continued as a factory hand for a number of years, and finally used his experience and modest capital to engage in merchandising. Mrs. Faircloth's parents are active members of the Home Moravian Church, in which she is also a member. Mr. Faircloth retains membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Advance. They have one daughter, Venus Louise.

Benjamin Rice Lacy. Among the men in North Carolina who by pluck, energy, ability and common sense have trampled obstacles under foot and risen to places of usefulness and honor, Benjamin Rice Lacy is easily conspicuous. He had the will to rise and he rose. Fortunately too he inherited ability and character from a long line of thoughtful ancestors, and this combination enabled him to fill and not merely occupy the places which his courage had won.

Mr. Lacy is a son of Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., and Mary Rice Lacy. His father, after a pastorate of eighteen years in the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh, was in 1855 elected president of Davidson College, and administered the affairs of the institution with force and success until the opening of the Civil War. Then Doctor Lacy, with the same patriotism which his grandsons are now showing, went into the Confederate service as a chaplain. The unaccustomed hardships of the life left him at the close of the war virtually wrecked in health.

His son Benjamin was born in Raleigh in 1854. A child of Reconstruction Days in North Carolina, when the fortunes of even the wealthiest had been swept away, young Lacy was forced by the hardness of the times and by his father's failing health to enter active life while still very young. Happily, however, he was privileged before taking his place with the sturdy young workers of that generation to spend a few years under the instruction of two of the state's ablest teachers, Mr. R. H. Graves and Col. William Bingham. No boy could study under two such masters and not consciously or unconsciously have his after life enriched by their virility of mind.

After leaving school Mr. Lacy entered the Seaboard Air Line machine shops at Raleigh, subsequently rose to be foreman of these shops. In the shops he learned to know men and their habits of thought, and this acquisition has been a source of strength to him throughout his life. No man is quicker than he to penetrate the veneer of a hollow life.

He left the shops to take up the responsibilities of a locomotive engineer, and was soon known as one of the most dependable and skilful engineers of the system. Seeing the opportunities for service to his profession which were offered by the newly formed Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers he joined that organization and has lived to see his faith justified by the wonderful changes for good brought about by that body in the characters, standing, and general welfare of the sterling body of men who compose its membership. With his accustomed energy he was no idler in the Brotherhood and his aptness for organization led to his becoming one of its safe and trusted leaders. His duties in the growing organization broadened his sympathies, widened the range of his thought, and made him with his naturally warm heart quick to reach out a brotherly hand to any man whose misfortunes or temptations had left him helpless.

In 1893 Governor Elias Carr appointed Mr. Lacy commissioner of labor and printing. He accepted the office at a financial sacrifice with the hope of accomplishing what he did accomplish—the bringing of the department into closer relationship with both laborers and manufacturers. After the close of his term of office Mr. Lacy organized what is now the Mechanics Savings Bank. As cashier of the bank he started it on the successful career which it has enjoyed.

In 1899 the Legislature, having made a change in the method of selecting a commissioner of labor and printing, unanimously elected Mr. Lacy to that office, and he served his second term of four years.

At the general election in 1900 he was elected treasurer of the state and took charge of North Carolina's finances in 1901. So satisfied have the people been with the administration of this high office that they have reelected him four successive times.

Like most men who have to mingle with their fellows, Mr. Lacy is a member of several orders. He is treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons, maintains membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

In June, 1882, Mr. Lacy married a thoughtful and cultured woman, Miss Mary Burwell, daughter of Capt. John B. Burwell, and granddaughter of Rev. Robert Burwell, D. D., who were among North Carolina's pioneers in the education of women.

Mr. Lacy has seven children—five daughters and two sons. At the opening of America's war with Germany both of the sons offered their services to their country. The elder, Rev. B. R. Lacy, Jr., is chaplain of the One hundred and Thirteenth Field Artillery. The younger, Thomas Allen, volunteered as a private in the same company in his nineteenth year.

Judge Edward Jenner Warren. In the words of Chief Justice Walter Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court, "Judge Edward J. Warren was one of the most forceful and able men that this state has produced." He was a splendid type of lawyer and also a man of leadership in public affairs at a time when North Carolina stood in greatest need of such men.

Though his active career was identified with North Carolina, he was a native of New England and of rugged New England ancestry. Edward

Jenner Warren was born at Wardsboro, Vermont, December 23, 1826, a son of John Parker and Lucy Maynard (Wheelock) Warren. Judge Warren was of Puritan and patriotic ancestry. Through four distinct lines his ancestry goes back to Revolutionary soldiers. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Warren, and his grandfather, Stephen Warren, father and son, saw long service in that war. His maternal grandfather, Asa Wheelock, his maternal great-grandfather, Ebenezer Read, and also Ebenezer Chapin, another great-grandfather on his mother's side, were in the war for independence. Two of these ancestors, Stephen Warren and Ebenezer Read, were minutemen at the Lexington alarm. One of his Wheelock connections was Frederick Eleaser Wheelock, who was president of Dartmouth College. Prior to the founding of the college Doctor Wheelock had been intensely interested in the education of the Indians and had established schools for their instruction. Probably these schools were successful to a degree in civilizing the savages but one notable instance of failure was the case of the infamous Brandt. Brandt was very friendly to Doctor Wheelock personally and apparently appreciative of his kindness, but his reversion to savagery and his virulent hostility to the white settlers added greatly to the horrors of the Revolution in New York, where he led his Indians in horrible massacre and deeds of terror, familiar to every American schoolboy.

John Parker Warren, father of Judge Warren, was a physician of prominence in Vermont and also a noted botanist. It is said he had the most complete botanical collection in Vermont. He also assisted materially in writing Hemenway's History of Vermont. Judge Warren inherited much of the character and appearance of his mother, who was a woman of unusual beauty, dignity, refinement and cultivation.

Because of the family affiliation above noted Judge Warren was educated at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1847. After graduation, owing to financial reverses in his family, he came to North Carolina and engaged in teaching for a year or two, studying law at the same time. He obtained his license to practice in 1849 and settled in the Town of Washington.

He early became prominent in the bar and was employed in many important cases. One case in which he was one of the leading counsel was of much notoriety partly on account of its tragic ending, but mainly because of his masterly conduct of the prosecution and scathing arraignment of the criminal. When the verdict was brought in the murderer committed suicide. He had managed to secrete a pistol and he endeavored to send Mr. Warren into eternity by firing it point blank at the lawyer's heart. The end of this trial has been said to be the most dramatic event which ever occurred in a courthouse in North Carolina. Judge Warren always deprecated the sort of prominence which was accorded the affair. In the practice of his profession Judge Warren received large fees but he also did much work for which he charged nothing and received nothing. His legal knowledge was always at the service of his friends without thought of remuneration, and though for years he stood among the leaders of the state bar he never acquired that degree of wealth which might properly have been incidental to such a high standing and success.

His great intellectual power and leadership among men are only partially in his public record. Reared in New England, he was naturally a Federalist, and by conviction and party affiliation was an old-line whig. In the rapid evolution of politics before the war he was in favor of preserving the Union if possible, because he realized the unpreparedness of the South and knew from his frequent visits to the North the determined bitter spirit with which that section of the country would wage war. When all efforts failed he voted for the secession of his state. He was elected a member of the convention which voted to secede from the Union. After the war he became a conservative democrat, though it was a difficult matter for an old line whig to call himself a democrat. He bent all his energy to help redeem the state from radical rule and the horrors of Reconstruction. He was repeatedly elected a member of the Legislaturé, both of the House of Commons and of the Senate. He was president of the Senate at the time the Governor, W. W. Holden, was impeached. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina in 1866.

Early in the war Judge Warren was elected captain of a cavalry company raised by a group of his friends. There was at this time only one vacancy in the two regiments of cavalry organized at first by the state, and another company was given the coveted position. While not a member of any church Judge Warren was a sincere believer in the fundamental truths of Christianity.

At Washington, North Carolina, May 16, 1849, he married Miss Deborah Virginia Bonner, daughter of Col. Richard H. and Elizabeth Lee (Bowen) Bonner. Mrs. Warren was a beautiful woman, of fine intellect and vivacious manners. Her grandfather, Rev. Thomas Bowen, was one of the pioneers of Methodism in North Carolina. Parson Bowen, as he was known, was converted in Baltimore under Whitfield's preaching, and immediately became a Methodist minister. Mrs. Warren's father was in the War of 1812 and her great-grandfather, Rev. James Adams, was a chaplain in the Revolutionary war.

Judge and Mrs. Warren had two children, Lucy Wheelock and the late Charles Frederic Warren, whose distinguished career as a North Carolina lawyer has been appropriately sketched on other pages. The daughter, Lucy Wheeleck, now living at Washington, is the widow of the late William Rodman Myers, a North Carolina lawyer who was at one time associated in practice with Judge Warren.

CHARLES FREDERIC WARREN. The legal profession in North Carolina has been honored by the services of three successive generations of the Warren family. The first was Judge Edward Jenner Warren, the second was Charles Frederic Warren, and at the present time a leading member of the Washington bar is Lindsay Carter Warren.

In 1914 Judge S. C. Bragaw in behalf of the family presented to the Supreme Court a portrait of the late Charles Frederic Warren. Chief Justice Walter Clark in accepting the portrait said: "Judge Edward J. Warren was one of the most forceful and able men that this state has produced. His son, Charles F. Warren lived scarcely past his meridian, but he inherited his father's ability and though he did not live long enough to render the full measure of service to his state and people of which he was capable he lived long enough to

establish his own fame and to entitle him to an acknowledged place among the leaders of North Carolina.''

Judge Edward Jenner Warren, his father, was born in Vermont, graduated at Dartmouth College, and shortly afterwards moved to Beaufort County, North Carolina, where later he practiced law. He belonged to a distinguished family which produced many eminent men who had a great part in the developing and shaping the destiny of New England. In mind and personality Judge Edward Warren seemed to typify the strong, stern and rugged state from whence he sprang. Of high character, deep purpose, uncompromising will and great intellectual strength, he made lasting impress upon those among whom he lived. He soon took high rank in his profession. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate and was again a member of the Senate in 1870-71-72 and its president. In 1866 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina.

Judge Edward J. Warren married Deborah V. Bonner. She was the daughter of Col. Richard H. Bonner of Beaufort County a man of ability and distinguished lineage. Another daughter of Colonel Bonner was the mother of Associate Justice George H. Brown of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Charles Frederic Warren was born in the Town of Washington, Beaufort County, September 6, 1852, and had just attained the full measure of intellectual strength and power when he died July 11, 1904. When he was ready to enter college the University of his native state offered no opportunity and in 1869 he was sent to Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, then presided over by Gen. Robert E. Lee. He was a student there when General Lee died, and it is said that upon General Lee's death among the papers left by him were examination papers of Charles F. Warren. Mr. Warren graduated with high honors in 1873. Among his college mates and associates were a number of men who afterwards attained distinction. Upon his graduation, returning to Washington, he studied law under his father and was admitted to the North Carolina bar by the Supreme Court in the June term of 1874. He at once began practice in Beaufort County, associated with his father, Judge Warren, and the late Col. David Miller Carter and William Rodman Myers, under the firm name Warren, Carter, Myers & Warren. After the retirement or death of the senior members Charles F. Warren succeeded to the practice of the firm and continued alone until his death.

In 1879 he married Elizabeth Mutter Blount, daughter of Maj. John Gray Blount, of the family referred to by the late Gov. Henry T. Clark, who is quoted in Wheeler's Reminiscences as expressing the opinion that ''no family whose name survives in this state can trace its origin back to a period so remote in the history of North Carolina.'' At the death of Mr. Warren he was survived by his widow, also his mother, his sister, Mrs. William Rodman Myers, and by two sons and two daughters. The oldest son, Frederick B. Warren, has gained high distinction as a journalist at New York City.

In addition to this brief biography it is proper to quote some of the sentences from Judge Bragaw's address at the time of the presentation of Mr. Warren's portrait.

''Charles F. Warren was but a boy when this country writhed in the mighty throes of civil war. He would have been a magnificent soldier. No man ever lived who knew less of the sensation of fear. He was the bravest man I ever knew. Whether from his association with the greatest war captain of all time, for during the days he sat at the feet of Robert E. Lee he imbibed a love of things military, or whether he inherited the instinct from his ancestors of New England or his Southern forebears, one cannot know, but the militant spirit was strong within him. It is doubtful whether the state had a more thorough student of the history of the period from 1861 to 1865, or one more accurately informed other than those who took part in the great conflict.

''Mr. Warren was profoundly interested in politics and was not without political ambition. But it was an ambition based upon the earnest desire to be of service to his state and not the selfish yielding to the lure of office from the mere sordid lust for office. The term politician in its modern acceptation had no application to him. He could not dissemble and had supreme contempt for political duplicity and the doctrine of political expediency. He formed and expressed his opinions of men and measures without thought of the effect of such expressions upon himself. He was mayor of Washington for five years, 1881 to 1886. In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate, where he took first rank with the ablest lawyers and statesmen in that body. In 1896 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at Chicago at which William J. Bryan was nominated as the party candidate for the presidency. In 1898 the opportunity was given him to accept the nomination for Congress from the First Congressional District, the Hon. John Small having declined to permit the use of his name until after the nomination had been tendered to Mr. Warren and by him refused.

''In 1899 he was unanimously elected president of the North Carolina Bar Association, being the second president of that organization. Mr. Warren's administration of this high office was eminently satisfactory and aided in strengthening the influence of the association for more progressive methods and higher ideals. To his interests, zeal and admirable address as president in 1900 should be attributed the request made by the Bar Association to the Supreme Court for a restoration of the requirement that a two years course of study be a condition upon applicants for license to practice law in the state, and that Sharswood's Legal Ethics be added to the course of study. It is gratifying to recall that both requests were promptly granted by the Supreme Court. Your speaker recalls that previously he had prepared and procured the adoption by the local bar of Beaufort County of a condensed Code of Ethics applicable to the members of that bar.

''His address as president of the North Carolina Bar Association in 1900 was on the subject 'The Standard of Admission and Legal Ethics,' and those who heard or have read it agreed that no stronger appeal was ever made in a worthy cause. To those who knew Charles F. Warren it is manifest that he wrote and spoke as he practiced, that he was expressing in precept the faith that he expressed in daily work and living.

''For several years preceding his death he suffered, intensely at times, from an incurable malady which ultimately proved fatal; but with a courage and devotion that no Roman centurion ever surpassed and with the fortitude of an ideal martyr he sat at his desk day after day and far



James D. Heilig

into the night guarding the interests of his clients and ceased from labor only when the stricken and weary body could no longer respond to the strong and ever ready will. In the great battles of war when a soldier falls another takes his place and the gap is closed. When Warren fell, among all the worthy ones left there was none to take his place; and it is no disparagement of my brethren to say the vacancy created when Charles F. Warren was called remains today unfilled.

"Charles F. Warren was a great lawyer. All size is relative. The true measure of a man and lawyer is taken by comparison with his associates and contemporaries. Warren, in the activities of professional life, stood by the side of or before Judge W. B. Rodman, Colonel David Miller Carter, Hon. James E. Shepherd, who later became chief justice of North Carolina, Hon. George H. Brown, now a member of this court. He met in combat and in conference Major Lewis Latham, Governor Jarvis, Thomas G. Skinner, James Edwin Moore and W. D. Pruden. And measured by these men of great height he was known among them and in comparison with them as a great lawyer and a strong man.

"He was cautious and safe in counsel, giving no opinion not fortified by authority searched for and found. Earnest, forceful and convincing as a jury advocate; always frank and respectful to the court; but unyielding and fearless in demanding due consideration for himself and his cause by the court; bold in presenting and plausible in maintaining his side of a debated and debatable question; quick at court house repartee, and a past master in the art of directing cross examination, he was without a superior within my observation in the nisi prius court.

"Yet nothing contributed more to his success in the trial of causes, with all his skill and ability, than his fixed habit of thoroughness in preparation. He left nothing to the element of chance or luck. He hunted for the weak points of his own case with pitiless thoroughness and prepared the case of his adversary as though it were his own. To investigate and master the two sides of a controversy thus and to remain the partisan advocate, with keenness and zeal and courage unabated, requires a mental fibre and a moral temper precisely as rare as real greatness. In the appellate court this habit of thoroughness was apparent again. He never concluded and completed the preparation of his case till further preparation could no longer avail.

"His energy and zeal in a cause depended in not the slightest degree upon the personality or position of his client. The humblest negro became the biggest man in the land to Warren when that negro's case was in his care. The strongest storms of public clamor against his client swayed him not the slightest nor caused him to abate one jot or one tittle in the defense of his cause.

"He was absolutely honest with himself, his neighbor and his God, and no man ever had a higher sense of honor. It never occurred to anyone who knew him to question his word or his complete fidelity to every trust.

"In 1901, in his admirable address as president of the North Carolina Bar Association, Hon. Charles M. Stedman, describing the 'model lawyer,' said: 'The simplicity of his character commands confidence. He loves the companionship of friends. He delights in the society of books. A pure and irreproachable private life places him above the shaft of petty gossip. He is free from any taint of malice, envy or falsehood. He is brave and chivalrous, always respectful to but never obsequious to the judge. His clients confide to him their troubles with the confidence that he will not reveal them. He is fearless when combating for his client amid the whole weight of an irresistible clamor. He is cool, though tried by all means which could overcome the finest patience. He is cautious when prudence counsels reserve. He is aggressive when the moment for action has arrived. The love of gain does not tempt him. He is learned in the law; not only in its technicalities but in the broad and deep principles. He manifests and feels a strong interest in all that affects the welfare of the community. In advancing his client's interest he spares no labor but is governed by a supreme sense of duty. He has an absolute scorn for every artifice or trick by which an undue advantage might be gained. He fights his battles in the open field.' It is said that later a number of prominent lawyers of wide acquaintance among the members of the bar of this state were discussing this address and the question arose as to what lawyer then living the description would most accurately fit. I have heard that it was agreed that none came nearer to the realization of this ideal than Charles F. Warren. From an intimate knowledge and close observation of him it is my deliberate judgment that every sentence in that description fits Charles F. Warren, the lawyer, without exaggeration."

Lindsay Carter Warren, grandson of Judge Edward J. Warren and son of the late Charles Frederic Warren, was born at Washington, North Carolina, December 16, 1889. He was educated in the public schools, in the Bingham School at Asheville, in the University of North Carolina and was admitted to the bar in February, 1912. During the five years he has practiced at Washington his ability and talents have justified the expectations of his friends as a lawyer who individually will contribute something to the lustre which the name Warren has long enjoyed in the legal profession of North Carolina.

Mr. Warren has held the office of county attorney of Beaufort County since 1912. He was elected and is a member of the State Senate for 1917-18 and has been chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his home county since 1912. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the North Carolina Code Commission. He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, the Alpha Tau Omega College fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is St. Peter's Episcopal at Washington.

January 29, 1916, Mr. Warren married Miss Emily Harris, daughter of James H. and Annie Harris. Her father is the sheriff of Beaufort County.

James D. Heilig. A man of pronounced ability and great enterprise, James D. Heilig, of Salisbury, is endowed with at least two substantial virtues, perseverance in purpose and excellent business judgment, and is making good use of his talents, as secretary and treasurer of the Taylor Mattress Manufacturing Company, being identified with one of the prominent industries of the city.

He was born in Gold Hill Township, which was the birthplace of his father, Paul Nathaniel Heilig, and of his grandfather, George Heilig.

He comes of pioneer stock, his great-grandfather, Michael Heilig, who was of German ancestry, having come with two of his cousins from Pennsylvania to Rowan County at an early day. Securing a tract of land in Gold Hill Township, he cleared and improved a homestead, and was there engaged in farming the remainder of his life. He was a Lutheran in religion, and a member of the Organ Church, which was so called because it was the first church in the vicinity in which an organ was placed.

George Heilig and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Furr, were life-long residents of Gold Hill Township, living and dying on their farm. Both belonged to the Organ Church, and contributed of their means towards its support.

Paul Nathaniel Heilig was reared to agricultural pursuits, and was prominent not only as a farmer, but in the public affairs of the county. In early manhood he was elected justice of the peace, which at that time was a judicial office, and he often presided at important trials. During the progress of the Civil war, he served as colonel in the State Militia, and as tithing man conscription officer. After the war, he came with his family to Salisbury, where he was engaged in the hardware business until his retirement from active pursuits, continuing his residence in the city, however, until his death, at the age of sixty-five years. He was an active and useful member of the Organ Church, and prominent in the management of its affairs. The maiden name of his wife was Amelia Miller. She was of German ancestry, and, like her parents, Daniel and Mary (Sossaman) Miller, was a native of Cabarrus County, North Carolina. She survived her husband, dying in the eighty-fifth year of her age. She reared three sons, namely: John G., James D., and A. Sidney, now deceased.

Having completed the course of study in the public schools, James D. Heilig was a student at Roanoke College, in Salem, Virginia. Later he entered the University of North Carolina, but having become nearly blind, was forced to leave that institution, much to his disappointment. On recovering his eyesight, Mr. Heilig was employed as a clerk until 1906, working first in his father's establishment, and later in a gentlemen's clothing and furnishing store. In that year, with others, Mr. Heilig organized the Taylor Mattress Company, and embarked in the manufacture of the celebrated Taylor Mattresses, which he says, without fear of contradiction, are superior to any other manufactured in North Carolina. He is secretary and treasurer of the company, and for the past twelve years has devoted his time and attention to the business.

In 1896 Mr. Heilig was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Thompson, who was born in Tyro Township, a daughter of Hon. C. M. and Mary Adelaide Thompson. Three children have been born of their union, namely: Mary Elizabeth, Charles Sydney, and James D., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Heilig are members of the Saint John Lutheran Church, and since 1896 Mr. Heilig has been treasurer of the North Carolina Lutheran Synod. Politically Mr. Heilig is a democrat, and though not active in party ranks always does his duty at the polls. Fraternally he is a member of Fulton Lodge, No. 99, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Salisbury Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons; of Salisbury Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; and of Oasis Temple, at Charlotte.

JOHN HUGH KING. Modern business requires practical and thorough training in the same degree as the professions and sciences. In North Carolina there are no institutions which afford a better curriculum of practical business education than the King's business colleges at Raleigh and Charlotte, both of which were founded and are still conducted by John Hugh King. These schools since they were established in 1901 have trained and graduated many hundreds of young men and women, and given them a thorough preparation to serve as a passport into actual business life. Professor King stands high among the foremost commercial educators in the country, and his school is one of the strong units in the educational life of North Carolina, and consequently has its appropriate place in a history of the state.

Of southern birth and ancestry, John Hugh King was born at Atlanta, Georgia, March 12, 1865, a son of John Henry and Emma E. (Denton) King. His father was a merchant and farmer. Educated in public schools, Mr. King attended the normal school at Madisonville, Kentucky, and was both a student and teacher for three years in Grayson College at Whitewright, Texas. For a number of years he was identified with educational affairs in Texas, teaching for three years at Greenville, and in 1891 establishing King's Business College at Dallas. After selling out the school at Dallas, Mr. King was manager of a business college at Jacksonville, Florida, from 1897 to 1901.

He established King's Business College at Raleigh in 1901 and in the following year established a similar school at Charlotte. It is the proud record of Professor King that fully 12,000 students have been under his instruction, and most of them were qualified for and held positions in the business world. For several years the enrollment in his schools at Raleigh and Charlotte has aggregated 800 students. While the King Business College is an incorporated institution, all the common stock is owned by Mr. and Mrs. King.

In the years since its establishment King's Business College has accumulated all the facilities and has been so thoroughly organized and systematized that it affords every opportunity to the young man or young woman seeking a practical training for business life. Both Mr. and Mrs. King are active in the departments of instruction, Mrs. King being connected with the school acting as a counselor and adviser to the young women students. The departments maintained are bookkeeping, banking, penmanship, English, Pitman and Gregg systems of shorthand, and touch typewriting. A feature of the school which deserves special mention is that Mr. King has never boasted of the rapidity with which his students are passed through his school. His pride consists in the fact that his students, when they have completed their course, are able to command excellent positions and hold them, and there are hundreds of business men and women throughout the South who constitute by their careers the best advertisement for this institution.

Mr. King was first made a Master Mason in Wm. G. Hill Lodge No. 218, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, August 13, 1906, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and on January 25, 1907, became a member of Raleigh Chapter No. 10, Royal Arch Masons. He is past high priest of this chapter, having served as high priest one term. On January 25, 1907, he became a member of Enoch Council No. 5, Royal and Select Masters, and became a member of Raleigh Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, on November 29, 1911. He is past eminent commander of this commandery and when his term of office expired he was presented with a past commander's jewel. On December 8, 1911, he became a member of Oasis Temple at Charlotte, North Carolina. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Wilmington Consistory No. 4 at Wilmington, North Carolina. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. King is a member of the National Association of Commercial Educators and of the Rotary Club of Raleigh.

On December 24, 1891, he married Miss Mary Colvin, of Campbellsville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. King have two children: Olive Colvin, now Mrs. Wade S. Marr of Columbia, South Carolina; and Liell Colvin.

MITCHELL LEE SHIPMAN. From a career as a successful newspaper publisher at Hendersonville and an influential factor in the democratic party in the western part of the state, Mitchell Lee Shipman was called to one of the executive commissions in the state service in 1905, when he became assistant commissioner of labor and printing. In 1908 he was elected to full command of that office, was re-elected in 1912, and in 1916 became a candidate for re-election.

It was largely due to his efficiency in bringing this department to a high standard of service to the state at large that the Legislature in 1915 placed the office on the same plane with other state offices as regards salary. Concerning his accomplishments as commissioner of labor and printing the State Journal recently summarized as follows: "The Department of Labor and Printing under the present commissioner has been made of real value to the state. Its annual report is now recognized as a most excellent exposition of North Carolina's industrial growth. The circulation of this report is practically world wide, and is the principal medium through which the state's economic progress is given the world. The last legislature enacted into law certain measures endorsed by Mr. Shipman seeking to limit the public printing and to give the department more adequate control of that printing. This alone will save the state between ten and twelve thousand dollars annually. In so many ways and by so many different methods has Mr. Shipman increased the efficiency of his department that to enumerate them all would be quite unnecessary. Suffice it to repeat them that the General Assembly has properly recognized this efficiency and the vastly increased importance of the department to the state, and that this efficiency has been attained during the two terms Mr. Shipman has served the people."

Mitchell Lee Shipman was born at Bowman's Bluff in Henderson County, North Carolina, December 31, 1866, a son of F. M. and Martha A. (Dawson) Shipman. He grew up in the western part of the state, attending the public schools, and early conceived a horizon of opportunity far beyond his commonplace surroundings and environment.

In 1891 he moved to Brevard in Transylvania County, became a teacher in that locality, studying industriously for his own advancement at the same time, and also contributed to the local weekly newspaper. It is said that when he arrived at Brevard his cash capital consisted of only $16. When the newspaper to which he was a contributor suspended for lack of funds, he was induced to revive it and thus originated The Hustler, which is now the French Broad Hustler of Hendersonville, one of the most successful and influential newspapers in Western North Carolina, and with Mr. Shipman still president of the publishing company. At the beginning Mr. Shipman had a hand in practically every detail of the newspaper work, setting type, writing news items and editorials, soliciting advertisements, running the hand press, and collecting the money.

Having succeeded in building up a good newspaper, he moved it in 1896 to Hendersonville, and made it the official democratic organ of Henderson and Transylvania counties, the name then being changed to the French Broad Hustler. That section of North Carolina has long been a republican stronghold, and it was around the French Broad Hustler that a permanent democratic organization grew up, which more than once during the last twenty years has polled a majority vote for its candidates. The French Broad Hustler is now published from a modern plant, including a power press, a linotype machine, and a number of employes are now banded together under the direction of Mr. Shipman in getting out this paper. Mr. Shipman is a member of the National Editorial Association, and has long been active in the North Carolina Press Association, which he served twice as first vice president, twice as historian, and once as president.

Soon after moving to Brevard Mr. Shipman was appointed superintendent of public instruction of Transylvania County, an office he held from 1892 until 1895. A change in the system of appointing county superintendents, made by the Legislature of 1895, caused him to be removed from office during his second term. From 1898 to 1906 Mr. Shipman was chairman of the Henderson County Democratic Executive Committee. He first became chairman during the year when the white supremacy campaign was being waged, and he accomplished the remarkable result of lacking only fifteen votes of carrying Henderson County for his party. From 1899 to 1905 Mr. Shipman served as calendar clerk of the State Senate. In 1904 he was chairman of the Tenth Congressional District Committee, and succeeded in electing a democratic congressman from the district. Mr. Shipman has served as vice president of the International Association of Labor Commissioners and chairman of its executive committee.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor, the Royal Arcanum, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In May, 1913, he was elected grand master of the North Carolina Odd Fellowship and in May, 1915, was elected grand representative. During his administration there occurred a revival of Odd Fellowship in North Carolina, the total membership increasing to more than 16,000. He

is an active member of the Baptist Church and in 1902 served as clerk of the North Carolina Association.

A man who understands through his own early career the hardships of poverty, Mr. Shipman has always been charitably inclined and a supporter of the philanthropic organizations of community and state. He is treasurer of the North Carolina Orphans' Association, an organization for the care of orphans who have not been admitted to the care of some institution.

On July 12, 1896, Mr. Shipman married Lula Osborne of Brevard. Their children are: Josephine M., William Franklin, Mitchell Lee, Jr., and Dorothy Mae.

HON. LUCIUS VIRGINIUS BASSETT. For one of the leaders of the North Carolina state democracy one may need look no further than Hon. Lucius Virginius Bassett, than whom no more strong, forceful or capable figure has arisen in Edgecombe County in the past several decades. A lawyer by profession, he has attained a commanding position at the bar, where he has been the victor in many hard-fought legal battles, but his greatest service to the public has been rendered as the incumbent of a number of positions of official importance, where he labored faithfully and unceasingly in the interests of the people's welfare.

Senator Bassett was born at Tarboro, North Carolina, March 2, 1861, and is a son of the late William Amos and Chloe (Miller) Bassett. His father was a painting contractor at Tarboro, and at that place the youth attended the public schools and the Tarboro Male Academy, following which, in December, 1877, he came to Rocky Mount and became a student in the George M. Lindsey School. Following the completion of his education from that excellent institution he began working with his father, and in 1883 went to Bethel, North Carolina, where he followed painting contracting, and while there served as mayor for one term. In April, 1887, he was called back to Rocky Mount by the death of his brother, and shortly afterward accepted a contract with the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, painting along its line until January, 1896. During this time Mr. Bassett had become interested in the law, and in February, 1896, entered the University of North Carolina, one year later being admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been engaged in a constantly growing practice, which has increased in importance in proportion to its increase in size and emoluments. His work is largely of a corporation and advisory character, and, possessing in all respects the ideal legal mind, and reinforcing this with tireless energy and his natural high sense of honor and pride in the profound principles and great traditions of his profession, he has won a commanding position among the most eminent members of the bar of Eastern North Carolina. At present Mr. Bassett is attorney for the Bank of Rocky Mount and a director of that institution, which is the oldest and most noted financial organization of the city; attorney for the Rocky Mount Mills, the largest manufacturing institution of the city; attorney for the Rocky Mount Homestead and Loan Association, the oldest concern of its class of the city and attorney for numerous other enterprises, in addition to controlling a large practice of a purely private nature. In May, 1895, he was made one of the commissioners of Rocky Mount, but resigned this office. He was attorney for the board of county commissioners of Edgecombe for six years, surrendering this position in 1908, when he was elected to the North Carolina Senate, and was a member of the board of elections for Edgecombe from its creation in 1899 until his first election to the Senate, and chairman of this board during eight of the ten years that he was a member.

Senator Bassett has been prominently before the people of this county as an able leader of the state democracy for more than a quarter of a century. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Democratic Central Executive Committee, which had in charge the campaign of that year in Edgecombe, this being the year of a magnificent democratic victory, not alone in Edgecombe but in North Carolina and the nation, Grover Cleveland being elected President for the second time and Elias Carr governor of North Carolina. Ever since that time Senator Bassett has been growing in ability, in usefulness, and in the respect and admiration felt for him by all the people of the county and this section. During recent years his reputation has become statewide as a safe and useful legislator and a sane and effective leader in the North Carolina Senate. Elected first in 1908, he at once took rank as one of the really big men in that body, whose views were always profoundly considered and whose opinions when expressed were always potent in the deliberations of the chamber. Re-elected in 1910, his influence in the Senate of 1911 was an accentuation of his prominence in the previous Senate, and he was regarded as one of the most potential of the group of democratic leaders who shaped the important legislation of the General Assembly of 1911. He was chairman of the democratic caucus of the Senate and was also chairman of the democratic joint caucus of the Senate and the House, this position carrying with it the formal leadership of the Legislature. It is a very unusual occurrence for any one senator to receive the honor of both these chairmanships. Chairman Bassett was also chairman of the committee on the revisal and a member of the judiciary committee; of the committees on appropriations and finance, the next two ranking committees of the Senate; of the committees on counties, cities and towns, legislative appointment, constitutional amendments, insurance and of the conference committee on the part of the Senate to consider and adjust the differences between the two houses as to the provisions of the revenue and machinery acts. Senator Bassett was also chairman of the calendar committee, this being a position of the very greatest responsibility, in that it is the province of this committee (and most of the work devolves upon the chairman) to sift the wheat from the chaff in the last days of the Legislature, when it is too late to refer the hundreds of bills awaiting passage to the various committes in regular order. The stamp of approval or disapproval put upon any bill by the calendar committee at this stage almost invariably means the life or death of such bill. It is a splendid tribute to the great respect and regard in which Senator Bassett was held by his colleagues in the Senate that he was made chairman of this powerful committee; for none but the most trusted and capable leaders ever receive this honor. He left the Senate in 1912, but this by no means ended his usefulness to the public and to this state, for he was appointed by Governor Craig as a member of the commission on



W. C. Norman

revision of courts and court procedure, serving with Chief Justice Walter Clark, of Raleigh, W. J. Adams, of Carthage, judge of the Superior Court, William P. Bynum, of Greensboro, W. A. Graham, of Raleigh, commissioner of agriculture, and W. S. Wilson, of Raleigh. In 1916 he was further honored when he was offered a seat on the bench of the Superior Court by Governor Craig, but did not accept this offer. He has been a member since its organization in 1901 and is now secretary of the board of trustees of the graded schools of Rocky Mount. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons as an influential member of Corinthian Lodge No. 230, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a trustee of the Masonic Temple, and belongs to the Sagamore Club. In connection with his profession he belongs to the North Carolina and American Bar associations. He is president of the Rock Mount Bar Association, being its first president and member of the United States Army Commission of 1918. During his career as a lawyer he has become identified with a number of business organizations, and at this time is president of the New South Development Company. At Rocky Mount, Senator Bassett is an active force in Sunday school work, and has performed faithfully and diligently the full duties of true manhood and fine citizenship. His forceful personality is enlisted in favor of every proper cause as it is given him to see it.

Rev. William Capers Norman. Consecrated in early life to the Master's service, the late Rev. William Capers Norman, for many years a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, was an ardent believer and up-holder of the truths of the Holy Scriptures, his pure and blameless life having been a testimony to his strong and loving faith. A native of North Carolina, he was born, in 1847, in Davidson County, a son of Rev. Alfred and Mary (Rucker) Norman. His father, born in Plymouth, Washington County, North Carolina, was converted when young, and after joining the North Carolina Conference held pastorates in several different places, in each serving the full period of time then allotted by the Methodist discipline.

As a young man, William C. Norman manifested decided religious tendencies, and after completing his early education at Old Trinity College he entered the ministry, being ordained at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greensboro, North Carolina Conference. He was at first associated with the North Carolina Conference, but later became actively identified with the East North Carolina Conference, and served acceptably as a minister in various cities and towns of this state. Among the more important pastorates which Mr. Norman held we may mention the following named: the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Raleigh, of which he had charge two terms; the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of that city; the Centenary Church at Winston, where he remained four years; and Grace Church, Wilmington, North Carolina, four years; he also served four years at Lewisburg, North Carolina; and the pastorate of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Durham. He died in 1902, during the session of Conference at Wilmington, North Carolina. Of Rev. Mr. Norman it can well be said that he bore fitly the name of Christian, and also that he possessed the true charity, benevolence and sympathy that won the love of all who knew him.

Mr. Norman married in 1877, Miss Sallie Hargrave. She was born in Lexington, North Carolina, at the old Hargrave home, which then occupied the site of the present Post Office building. Mrs. Norman is a daughter of Jesse Hamilton and Martha (Clement) Hargrave; grand-daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Jane (Lindsay) Hargrave; and great-grand-daughter of Robert Lindsay, who married a Miss De Vane, and whose father, John Lindsay, was one of the very early pioneers of Guilford County, North Carolina. On the maternal side, Mrs. Norman is a grand-daughter of Jesse and Malinda (Nail) Clement. Mrs. Norman is now living in Lexington, her native city, coming back here after the death of her husband in order to be near her brothers and sisters.

Charles Earl Johnson. More than forty years ago Charles Earl Johnson was a student of law. On account of the death of his father he had to give up his ambition to become a lawyer and find means to support himself. Thereby his energies were directed into the broad field of commerce, while for many years he has been a recognized power in North Carolina. It is said that Mr. Johnson has done as much to develop water power in this state as any other individual, and his influence and management are potent in many of the large banking, industrial, and other business affairs of Raleigh and in diverse parts of this state and South Carolina.

A native of Raleigh, where he was born August 13, 1851, Charles Earl Johnson during his youth gained the equivalent of a liberal education. He attended Lovejoy's Academy at Raleigh, was also under the instruction of Rev. Dr. R. S. Mason, and under his own father's tuition gained an acquaintance with both secular and religious studies.

At the age of seventeen he was working as clerk in a dry goods store. During 1874-75 he served as assistant secretary of the North Carolina Senate, and at that time he was diligently pursuing the study of law. In 1876 his father died, and forced him to other fields. He entered the cotton business, became connected with a large cotton firm and in 1876 established a business of his own, which for years has been the C. E. Johnson & Company, one of the largest firms of the kind in the South.

Mr. Johnson was instrumental in building the first cotton compress at Raleigh, and one of the first in the interior part of the state. This company has furnished large quantities of cotton to the mills in the state and its export trade averaged about 150,000 bales a year.

With his success as a cotton merchant his influence rapidly spread to many other important lines of business. For years he was a director of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. Since 1898, when the Mechanics Bank of Raleigh was established, he has served as its president, for years was vice president of the National Bank of Raleigh, is now president of the Raleigh Banking and Trust Company, president of the Carolina Ice Company, and the Hamlet Ice Company, is president of the Carolina Light and Power Company, the Yadkin River Power Company, the Asheville Light and Power Company, the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, and is associated financially or otherwise with many other local and state organizations.

Mr. Johnson has never failed to extend a liberal hand to every movement designed to promote the

prosperity and welfare of the capital city and the state at large. For over twenty years he has been treasurer of the Diocese of North Carolina, and is active in the work of the Episcopal Church. Governor Glenn appointed him a member of his staff with the rank of colonel. He is a member of the Capitol Club and the Country Club at Raleigh, and belongs to various clubs in New York City, Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia. On December 7, 1876, he married Mary Ellis Wilson of Charlotte, North Carolina. Mrs. Johnson's father was Joseph H. Wilson, a prominent attorney. They have three children: Mary Wilson, wife of Frank M. Kimbark, Toronto, Canada; Charles Earl, insurance and stockbroker, thirty-five years of age, and first lieutenant Company G, Fifty-second Infantry; Fanny Hines, wife of Morris Harriss, Wilmington, North Carolina.

WILLIAM SYDNEY WILSON. One of the very important departments of the state government at Raleigh is the legislative reference department, presided over by William Sydney Wilson. Mr. Wilson is a lawyer by training and profession, and has had a long and active relationship with public and governmental affairs at Raleigh, and consequently has at his command a great volume of experience and information in addition to the records of his office which are thus made available to the members of the Legislature in their work as lawmakers, as well as furnishing much material and information to the public.

A native of North Carolina, born in Caswell County December 29, 1873, William Sydney is a son of Robert Peyton and Virginia Adelaide (Travis) Wilson. His father was a farmer, a native of North Carolina, while his mother was born in Virginia. Reared on a farm, educated first in the public schools and afterwards in the Danville Military Institute, William S. Wilson received his higher education in the University of North Carolina, where he graduated in June, 1899. He was given his license to practice law in September, 1900. In August preceding he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving one term. Following that for fourteen years Mr. Wilson was chief clerk to the secretary of state, and then with this unusual experience took charge of the legislative reference department in 1915 and was elected state librarian in 1918.

As a business man he is also a factor in the City of Raleigh, being secretary of the Raleigh Improvement Company, vice president of the Raleigh Building and Loan Association, and one of the organizers and since secretary, treasurer and manager of the Suburban Water Company. He has served as secretary, vice president and president of the Raleigh Country Club, and is a past exalted ruler and past district deputy of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On June 8, 1909, Mr. Wilson married Mary Walker Strong of Raleigh, daughter of Judge George B. and Anna (Cowan) Strong.

WALTER GWYNN MACRAE. One of the survivors of the war between the states, Walter Gwynn MacRae of Wilmington, has been no less a fighter of the battles of peace; and during his active career has enjoyed many positions of responsibility and trust in his native state.

He was born in Wilmington, North Carolina on the 27th of January, 1841, in the house where he still resides. He is of Highland Scotch ancestry. The Highlanders of the state have borne conspicuous parts in North Carolina history from colonial times to the present. Captain MacRae's grandfather was born in Kintail, Ross Shire, Scotland. His parents were Alexander and Anna Jane (Martin) MacRae, his father a native of Cumberland County and his mother of Wilmington. A man of prominence and action in business affairs, the father at one time was president and superintendent of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

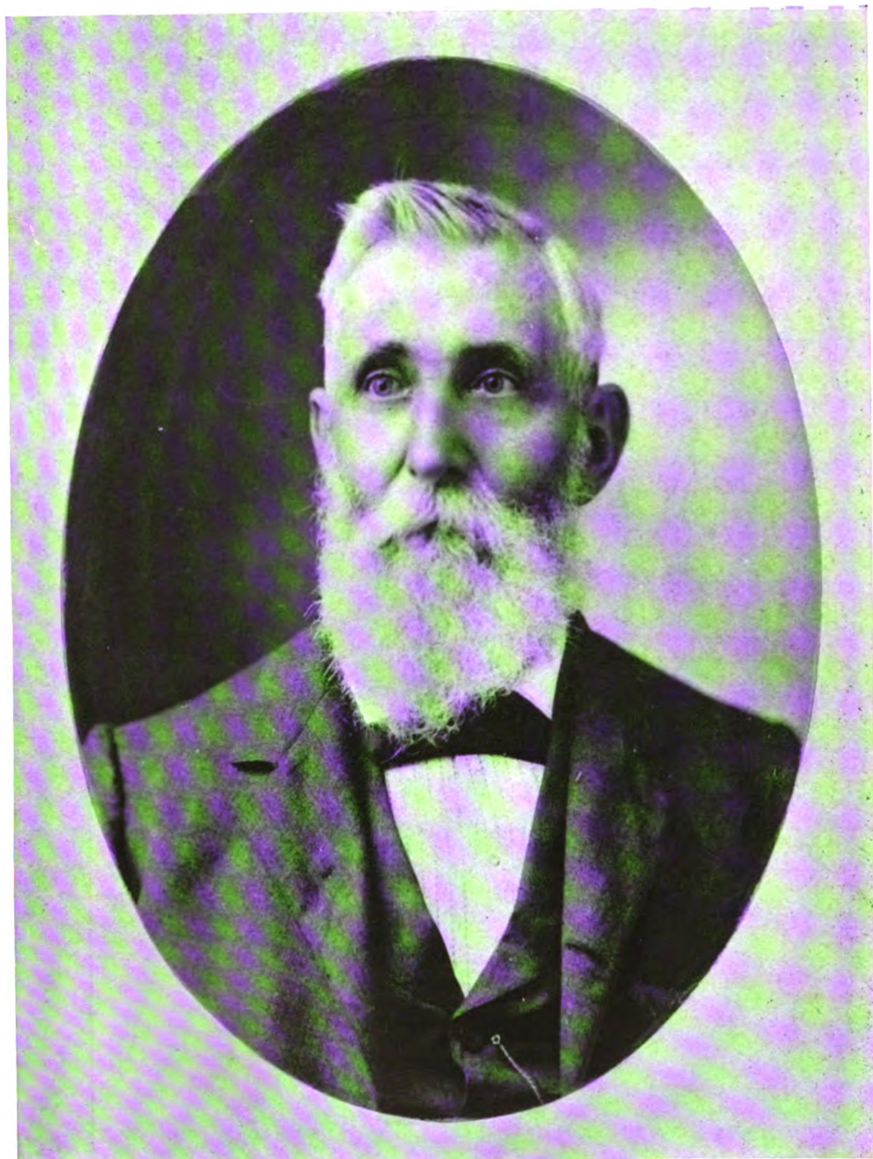
Mr. W. G. MacRae was given a liberal education in keeping with the circumstances of the family. He was educated in private schools at Wilmington later graduated at the English High School, Boston, Massachusetts, receiving the Franklin medal, and from there entered the Dane Law School of Harvard University. While in that school the Civil war began and all the southern students returned home. Henry MacRae, a brother, became major of the Eighth North Carolina Infantry and died in service. Robert B. MacRae became major of the Seventh North Carolina State Troops; was twice desperately wounded and died shortly after the close of the war. William, a third brother, became a brigadier general in Lee's army. Roderick was a lieutenant in the Eighteenth North Carolina Infantry. Still another brother, who died a short time before the outbreak of the war, was Archibald, a captain commander in the United States Navy.

W. G. MacRae first enlisted in the Eighteenth North Carolina Infantry. He was then assigned to duty in the heavy artillery at Fort Fisher, and following that was with McNeill's Company of Partisan Rangers in the cavalry branch. With that troop he participated in a number of skirmishes in North Carolina. His hardest service he saw as lieutenant of Company C of the Seventh North Carolina Infantry, Lane's Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division, Jackson's Corps, in the Army of Northern Virginia. With his company he was in the battle of Mine Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the last moment of the fight at Gettysburg he was wounded, taken to the hospital at Richmond, Virginia, and later home; and after recovery rejoined his command and was promoted to captain of Company C. During the last battle of the Wilderness Captain MacRae was captured by the Federal troops. He was sent to Fort Delaware prison, and from that fortress he was one of the six hundred Confederate prisoners who were taken to Morris Island and put under fire from their own batteries in retaliation for alleged mistreatment of some of the northern prisoners.

For an account of this see Clark's History of North Carolina Regiments, volume 4, page 712.

On returning to Wilmington he took up the threads of civil life as an employe of the Weldon railroad. For a time he was ticket agent, pay master on the road and had charge of the supply department; later he was promoted to general freight agent for the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and also helped survey the line, which was a short cut between Wilson and Florence. Later he was in charge of survey and construction of the Nashville branch from Rocky Mount to Nashville, North Carolina. Part of the time after the war he spent as treasurer and superintendent of the Wilmington Cotton Mill. This was the first plant in the South to manufacture 64x64 cotton print cloth.

Captain MacRae in 1898 was elected sheriff of



J. G. H. Mitchell

New Hanover County. Later he served as mayor of Wilmington, and for several years was president of the Board of Managers of the James Walker Memorial Hospital. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and a member in good standing of St. John's lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Though this record is brief, it is sufficient to indicate Captain MacRae's honored position and service during a lifetime of more than three quarters of a century in his native state.

HON. JOHN GIDEON HILL MITCHELL. The Mitchell family in western North Carolina have always been identified with those substantial interests and vocations which make a prosperous and contented state and community. Mr. Mitchell, who now lives at Walnut Cove in Stokes County, has had a very long and active career, much of the time spent in public affairs, and also as a farmer and farm manager.

He was born on a farm in Beaver Island Township of Stokes County October 22, 1839. The Mitchells are largely of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Hugh Mitchell, was so far as known a life long resident of Stokes County, had a large plantation, and before the war employed numerous slaves to cultivate it. He married Annie Davis, whose father, James Davis, was a wealthy Stokes County farmer.

Hon. William A. Mitchell, father of John G. H. Mitchell, was born in Stokes County in November, 1796. He was reared in a time when not so much thought was given to public education as in modern times, but he made the best of his opportunities and for a number of years was a successful teacher. He early became interested in public life, served as justice of the peace a number of years and was elected to represent Stokes County in the Legislature in 1842 and 1844. He bore an influential part in the Legislature of that interesting epoch in North Carolina's history. By inheritance he had three hundred acres of land, and subsequently added to that by purchase and became a very successful farmer. He owned slaves and he continued to live on his farm until his death in his eighty-second year. William A. Mitchell married Elizabeth Wilson, who was born in Stokes County in 1798. Her grandfather, William Wilson, was a native of Ireland but of Scotch ancestry and married Prudence Hamilton, a native of Scotland. They came to America in Colonial times, landing at Norfolk, Virginia, subsequently locating in Patrick County of that state, and from there coming to Stokes County, North Carolina. Elizabeth Wilson's father was Elder John L. Wilson, who owned and occupied a farm in Beaver Island Township, where he lived until his death at the age seventy-eight. He was an elder in the Primitive Baptist Church and was very active and influential in upholding the cause of religion and morality in his community. He married Rebecca Vaughan, who died when upwards of seventy years. William A. Mitchell and wife reared ten children: Ann Eliza, Rebecca, Nancy Jane, Martha, William, Benjamin, Mason, Minerva, John G. H. and Mary. The only survivors of this family are Mason and John G. H. Mason was lieutenant in Company H of the Twenty-second Regiment, North Carolina Troops, in the war between the states, and in the battle of Seven Pines was severely wounded. He carried the bullet in his leg for about forty years. He was also wounded at Gettysburg.

John Gideon Hill Mitchell grew up on the old plantation of his father and had all the advantages which a family of means and social position could supply. He attended school regularly in his youth, and at the age of sixteen began a career as teacher. As a teacher he was exempt from military service in the war between the states, his work being considered more useful in that capacity than as a soldier in the ranks. However, he performed much service besides teaching. He was elected justice of the peace, and in 1863 was elected registrar, an office he held two years. In 1865 Mr. Mitchell was elected clerk of the Superior Court, and filled that position three years. In 1870 another public honor came to him when he was elected representative in the Legislature, and he was re-elected in 1872. In 1875 Stokes County chose him as register of deeds, and he was continued in that office by reelection for a period of eleven years.

During all this time he lived at the old homestead and looked after its management. He succeeded to the ownership of the land formerly operated by his father, and by the purchase of other tracts acquired a splendid estate, which he still owns. In 1912 Mr. Mitchell went to Florida and invested in some of the lands of that state. Since 1913 he has lived retired at Walnut Cove and owns one of the pleasant homes of that town.

Mr. Mitchell was married in 1907 to Nannie Scales, who was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, a daughter of James and Effie (Webster) Scales. Mrs. Mitchell died in 1913, the mother of four children, named Bessie, Mary, Rebecca and John G. H., Jr. Mr. Mitchell has been almost a life long member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

JOSEPH JAMES LANE MCCULLERS, M. D. With the exception of two years Doctor McCullers has served as county physician and quarantine officer of Wake County continuously since 1900. He still keeps his home at the old family seat of McCullers in Wake County, and from that town his services have radiated over a wide territory as a physician and surgeon during the past thirty years.

He was born at the old homestead in Wake County March 18, 1851. His parents were John Joseph Lane McCullers and Willia Richardson (Nance) McCullers. His father was a Wake County farmer. Doctor McCullers grew up at the old homestead, attended the public schools, and in 1886 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland. He at once returned to his old home and began the general practice which has continued steadily since 1886. In 1898-1900 he served as coroner of Wake County, and was then chosen to the official responsibilities which he now holds.

Doctor McCullers organized and served as the first president of the Wake County Medical Society, and since 1886 has been a member of the North Carolina Medical Association. He has been surgeon of the Norfolk and Southern Railway since that line was constructed and also of the Raleigh and Cape Fear Railroad. Besides his large practice and official responsibilities Doctor McCullers owns some fine farming land and gives considerable time to its management and cultivation. He has always been an active democrat and a member of the Methodist Church.

On February 16, 1881, he married Miss Alice B. Perkinson of Wake County. They are the parents of five daughters, all of whom have been

college trained. Mary is Mrs. W. B. Hobby, wife of a farmer and stockman at Culpepper, Virginia; Claudia B. is the wife of N. L. Simmons, an attorney at Washington, North Carolina; Alice is a teacher in this state; Josie is a member of the class of 1917 in the State Normal School at Greensboro; and Evelyn is a member of the class of 1918 in the state normal.

JAMES YADKIN JOYNER. For the past twelve years state superintendent of public instruction in North Carolina, James Yadkin Joyner has long been recognized as one of the men of light and leading in educational affairs in the Old North State. He began his active career as a teacher, turned from it to follow what he believed was his real vocation, the law, but after a few years gave it up and returned to his first choice.

Born at Yadkin College, Davidson County, North Carolina, August 7, 1862, he is a son of John and Sallie A. (Wooten) Joyner. His ancestors came from England and from Germany. His grandfather, John Joyner, was a prominent citizen of Pitt County, served in the Senate of the state five terms and was one of the two delegates from that county to the constitutional convention of 1835.

James Y. Joyner prepared for college in the LaGrange Academy, entered the University of North Carolina in 1878, and was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1881. He was at that time nineteen years of age. He soon afterwards took up public school work, and at the age of twenty was made principal of the LaGrange Academy. He subsequently was superintendent of the public schools of Lenoir County. While thus engaged he took up the study of law in private offices, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar. Mr. Joyner practiced at Goldsboro until 1889, and during that time, from 1887 to 1889, served as chairman of the board of education of Wayne County.

Realizing that school work was the vocation calling forth his best powers and the one most congenial to his tastes, he gave up a promising practice as a lawyer and accepted the superintendency of the Goldsboro graded schools. In 1893 he resigned that position to become professor of English in the North Carolina Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro.

In 1902 Governor Aycock appointed him state superintendent of public instruction to fill a vacancy and in 1904 he was regularly elected and has been the choice of the people for that position up to the present time. During these years he has done much to improve the standards of the public school system throughout North Carolina, has been a real leader in educational progress, and his administration is likely to stand for many years as an impressive epoch in North Carolina education.

In 1896 he was elected president of the State Teachers' Association. He is a member of the board of directors of the Baptist University for Women at Raleigh, and since its organization has served as secretary or president of the State Superintendents' Association. During 1899-01 he was director of the Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro. At the same time he served as an alderman of that city. In 1901 he was chairman of the North Carolina Text Book Commission. Since 1902 he has been ex-officio chairman of the board of directors of the Normal and Industrial College, and in 1906 was elected president of the North Carolina Summer School at Raleigh. He was elected president of the National Education Association in 1910 and has served as secretary of the board of trustees of that association since 1912.

In 1887 Professor Joyner married Effie E. Rouse of LaGrange, North Carolina. They have two children: James N., a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and William T., who is also an alumnus of North Carolina State University.

SAMUEL TIMOTHY NICHOLSON, M. D. One of Washington's physicians and surgeons for more than a third of a century, Dr. Nicholson has employed his professional skill in many ways to serve the public welfare and his name has been associated with much that is substantial in his community's affairs.

Dr. Nicholson was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, December 25, 1855, son of Major Blake Baker and Lucy (Thorn) Nicholson. His early life was spent in the period of the war and the years of depression immediately following, but he acquired partly through his own efforts a liberal education. He attended school at Warrenton and the John Graham High School, from which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of the University of Maryland, where he was graduated M. D. in March, 1881. Doctor Nicholson located soon afterward at Washington, North Carolina, and through all the subsequent years has been a general practitioner of medicine. He was formerly superintendent of health of Beaufort County, and from 1882 to 1902 was United States Examining Surgeon. For one year he was surgeon in chief of the S. R. Fowle Memorial Hospital, then resigning, but is now one of the Surgical Board of the hospital. He is well known among medical fraternities, being a member of the Beaufort County, First District and North Carolina Medical societies. Doctor Nicholson is chairman of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Washington. On July 4, 1876, the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, he married Miss Annie E. Lucas, of Washington, daughter of Jesse B. and Elizabeth (Sasswell) Lucas. Her father was for many years a merchant and banker. Doctor and Mrs. Nicholson became the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom are now deceased. Those living are: Dr. John L.; Lucile, wife of Henry Clay Carter, Jr., an attorney at law; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Louis Mann, a dentist; Annie E., Neck; Winifred E. Taylor, a farmer of Scotland Neck; Winifred Wiggins, still at home; and Carlotta, wife of Harold J. Washburn, of Ossing, New York.

JOHN WARRICK THOMAS. Standing prominent among the brave, energetic, far-seeing and optimistic pioneers who contributed liberally toward redeeming the western central portion of North Carolina from its primitive wildness was John Warrick Thomas, noteworthy as the founder of the present prosperous city of Thomasville. A native of this state, he was born in June, 1800, in Guilford County, a son of David Thomas.

David Thomas was born, without doubt, in Pennsylvania. In early manhood, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, he came to North Carolina and bought a tract of land on Reedy Creek in Guilford County, near the present site of Gibsonville. He labored industriously, and on the homestead which he improved spent his re-

maining days. He reared three children: John Warrick, the special subject of this sketch; Jennie, who married Shadrach Lambeth; and Polly, who became the wife of Silas Lambeth.

Migrating from Guilford County to what is now Davidson County, John Warrick Thomas purchased 1,500 acres of wild land, a large tract that included the present site of Thomasville. He engaged in farming, with the help of slaves, and with characteristic enterprise established a copper mill three miles south of Thomasville, and operated it successfully a number of years.

Ever ready to lend a helping hand toward the development of beneficial projects, Mr. Thomas was one of the larger stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, and it was entirely through his influence that its route was extended through Davidson County. He built under contract 5½ miles of the road, and when it was completed there was held in Thomasville a grand celebration, Mr. Thomas furnishing an ox and a sheep for the barbecue.

A leader in the administration of public affairs, Mr. Thomas represented his county in the State Legislature for upwards of thirty years. He was a whig in politics until the formation of the republican party, when he became one of the most earnest of its supporters. He was a thorough believer in the doctrine of protection for American industries, and the country's prosperity under the protective system bears visible proof of his wisdom and sound judgment.

Mr. Thomas married Mary Lambeth, and of the ten children born of their union, three are now living, namely: John W.; Pleasant C.; and Mary J., wife of John G. Cramer.

ROBERT LEE STONE. Three generations of the Stone family have been identified with the community in Rockingham County known as Stoneville. The principal mercantile enterprise of that village is carried on by Robert Lee Stone, whose father was the main factor in establishing the first store that gave prominence to this particular locality.

This branch of the Stone family was established in America by George Stone, a native of England, who came with his three brothers to this country, all of them young men. They first located on land that is now included in the site of the famous Bull Run Battlefield in Virginia. Three of the brothers subsequently went west and their descendants are now found in different states. George Stone remained in Henry County, Virginia, married a Miss Spencer, and both died there. They had four children, Nancy, Sally, Polly and John.

John Stone was born in Henry County, Virginia, and when a young man removed to Rockingham County, North Carolina. He bought land a mile from the present site of Stoneville. His land extended on both sides of the Mountain Run Creek. This property had been sadly neglected by its previous owners, the house being in a dilapidated condition. Under his ownership the house was repaired, the wet land was drained, and in course of time he had a plantation in a high state of cultivation. He lived there until his death in 1872, when about eighty-two years of age. He married Matilda Roberts. She was born in Mayo Township of Rockingham County, daughter of Henry Roberts, a farmer and planter who spent his life in that community. Matilda Stone died in 1884. She had eight sons and two daughters: James Madison, John Henry, Thomas, Pinkney M., Francis J., Elizabeth A., William, Jackson L., Washington and Loula. Four of these sons were Confederate soldiers. John Henry died while in the service and William died from the effects of wounds received at Gaines Mills, Virginia. Jackson L. was in Company F of the Forty-fifth North Carolina Troops, and after the war succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead. He died July 15, 1918.

Francis J. Stone, father of Robert L., was born on a farm a mile from Stoneville, was accustomed to agricultural methods from early youth, and attended a log school in the community. This schoolhouse was frequently described by him to his children. It had no seats except rough slabs elevated from the floor by wooden pins, and there were neither backs nor desks, the only desk being a plank laid along one side of the wall. The building had no floor and was heated by a rough fireplace. At the age of twenty-one Francis J. Stone went to Henry County, Virginia, and for one year clerked in the general store of Reed Ayers. In 1857 his brothers Pinkney and Thomas erected a brick building at the present site of Stoneville. It was the first structure erected on that townsite. In the employ of his brothers Francis went to Richmond to buy a stock of goods. In the absence of railroads this merchandise was hauled from Danville with wagon and team. Francis clerked for his brothers until 1862, when he enlisted in Company H of the Forty-fifth North Carolina Infantry. After a few months he was granted discharge from the army in order to take charge of his father-in-law's plantation and give service equally valuable in raising supplies for the Confederacy. When the war was over he resumed merchandising, opening his first stock with a capital of only $35. However, his previous experience enabled him to secure ample credit. He continued merchandising with increased success until 1892, when he was succeeded by his son. After that he lived retired until his death in March, 1904. He and his wife were members of the Primitive Baptist Church. He married Martha Dalton. Her father, Capt. Billy Dalton, was an extensive planter and slave owner, his plantation being 1½ miles west of Stoneville. Captain Dalton married Nancy Jones, of Ridgeway, Henry County, Virginia. Martha Stone died in 1882, the mother of five children: Cornelia, John F., William J., Cora E. and Robert Lee. The father married for his second wife Mary Sue Roberts, and by that marriage had one son, Buford R., who is located in Reidsville, North Carolina, and manager of the George Washington Life Insurance Company of Charleston, West Virginia, for North Carolina.

Robert Lee Stone was born in his father's home at Stoneville in 1871, and after making the best of such advantages as were supplied by the Stoneville schools he pursued his studies in the Leaksville High School and the Oak Ridge Institute. In the fall of 1890, at the age of nineteen, he began a steady job clerking for his father, and in 1892 succeeded to the business, he and R. T. Stone, a third cousin, buying the stock and good will. His father gave him $1,000 of the amount. In 1900 Mr. Stone bought his partner's interest and has since continued as sole proprietor of the establishment.

At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Sallie L. Claybrook. She was born near Stoneville, a

daughter of Jasper and Mary Fleming (Smith) Claybrook. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have three sons: Robert Boaz, Carl B. and Otis C. Robert married Marie S., a daughter of W. A. Newberry, of Bland, Virginia, May 8, 1916, and has a daughter eighteen months old, named Mildred Marie, and a son, William Larry, born August 15, 1918. The son Carl enlisted in the United States Navy at the age of seventeen and saw active service one year on the battleship Arkansas. He is now connected with the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency of Norfolk, Virginia.

Two daughters, Mamie and Nellie Stone, are the only survivors of Pinkney M. Stone's family. They now live in Baltimore, to which place they moved with their mother and one older sister and one brother, after their father's death. The mother was Miss Alice Gosnell of that city.

JOHN MARY SHERROD SALSBURY is one of the comparative newcomers to High Point, and is a successful young business man and one of the executive officers in an industry that is one of the group of furniture factories which gives importance to this city among the manufacturing communities of the South.

Mr. Salsbury was born on a farm adjoining Hamilton in Martin County, North Carolina. His father, Richard Brinkley Salsbury, a native of the same county, enlisted in the Confederate army when only seventeen years old. He was in service with his regiment until the close of the war and then took up general farming and merchandising at Hamilton, where he had his home until his death at the age of forty-seven. He married Mary Elizabeth Sherrod, who was born in Martin County, daughter of John M. and Mary (Best) Sherrod. The Sherrods were among the pioneers of Martin County, and their descendants are now numerous and widely scattered. Mrs. Richard B. Salsbury also died at the age of forty-seven, and only two of her children are now living, John Mary Sherrod Salsbury and Sallie, the latter the wife of Robert Hodgin of Greensboro.

John Mary Sherrod Salsbury was educated in his native locality and was prepared for college in the schools of Hamilton and was a student in Wake Forest College. After completing his education he was in the mercantile business, and thus learned the details of merchandising. For a time he was an independent merchant at Hamilton, but finally took up farming on the old homestead. In 1913 Mr. Salsbury came to High Point, and for two years was a traveling salesman. He was then chosen secretary and treasurer of the Ideal Table Company, and has had much to do with the success and prosperity of this industry.

In 1904 he married Miss Mary Louise Baker, who was born at Hamilton, daughter of Charles H. and Mollie (Sherrod) Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Salsbury have four children, Richard Brinkly, Charles Baker, Mary Louise and John Mary, Jr. Mr. Salsbury is a member of the Baptist Church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

VIRGIL OTIS PARKER. After graduating at Wake Forest College in 1896 Mr. Parker taught school at Morehead City, Smithfield and Clyde. The work of the school room not being congenial he gave this up and came to Raleigh in 1902 and entered the real estate and insurance business.

The most marked achievement in connection with his real estate work was the development of Cameron Park, which is regarded by many as one of the most attractive suburban residence sections of the south. His most earnest efforts, however, were made in connection with tenement conditions in the City of Raleigh. When Mr. Parker first began his work as rental agent the tenement houses of Raleigh were far from being attractive. By persistent efforts he succeeded in getting the greater part of the poorer houses put in good condition. In many instances when the owners could not be induced to make proper repairs he bought the property outright in order that he might put the houses in comfortable shape. Led on by his efforts general improvements were made all over the city, and now tenement conditions in Raleigh compare favorably with any town in the state.

For about ten years Mr. Parker has given special care to state mission work in the Baptist Church of which he is a member. When America joined the war against Germany, he was made chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association work for the Fourth Congressional District, and conducted these campaigns successfully.

Mr. Parker was born in Wake County, 1871. In 1899 he married Miss Annie Rose of Smithfield. They have one child, Miss Josephine Parker. Having been reared in the country Mr. Parker still finds his chief recreation in walking the fields and woods on the farm where he was reared and which he now owns and cultivates.

HON. WALTER CLARK, chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and without question one of the foremost jurists of the South, is a native son of North Carolina with a long and distinguished record of service as a soldier, lawyer, judge, student and author.

Born in Halifax County, North Carolina, August 19, 1846, he is a son of David and Anna M. (Thorne) Clark. As a boy he attended school at the Horner and Graves Academy and at the Hillsboro Military Academy. Early in 1861, when only fourteen years of age, he was one of a number of cadets sent to Raleigh at the request of the governor to assist in drilling the recruits, then being enlisted in the cause of the Confederacy. He himself enlisted, and in spite of his youth distinguished himself, and by merit was promoted until at the age of seventeen he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate army. He was the youngest officer of this rank in either the southern or northern army.

With the close of his military service he entered the University of North Carolina, where he graduated A. B. and in 1867 was given the degree A. M., while in 1888 he became a LL. D.

In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and since then has devoted himself to his congenial and valuable life profession. He was in active practice until 1885, when he was elected judge of the Superior Court. In 1889 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, and has been a member of that court now for more than a quarter of a century. He has been chief justice since January 1, 1903.

Judge Clark has been an extremely busy man and when not engaged by the duties of his court he is usually in his study working upon some historical or legal treatise or on his farm in Halifax County, where he finds both pleasure and recuperation. Judge Clark is an author of national reputation. He annotated the "Code of Civil Pro-



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cedure,'' third edition, and compiled and edited ''North Carolina State Records,'' sixteen volumes, published from 1894 to 1897, and is also author of ''Histories of North Carolina Regiments in the Civil War,'' published in five volumes. He has issued reprints of all volumes of ''North Carolina Supreme Court Reports with Annotations,'' from volumes 1 to 164 inclusive, edited the article Appeal and Error in the Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure, and has been a frequent contributor to magazines of legal and historical articles. He translated from the original French ''Constant's Memoirs of Napoleon,'' in three volumes, published in 1895.

On January 28, 1874, Judge Clark married Susan W. Graham, now deceased. Her father was W. A. Graham, at one time governor, United States senator, and secretary of the navy. Judge Clark has two daughters and five sons: Mrs. J. E. Erwin of Morganton; Miss Eugenia Clark of Raleigh; David Clark, editor of the Textile Manufacturer; W. A. Graham Clark of Boston; John W. Clark of Durham; Walter Clark, Jr., and Thorne Clark, both of Raleigh.

CHARLES HENRY WOOD. Nothing can be more true than that individuals differ in their natural endowments. When circumstances can be so commanded as to direct a career along natural leanings, undoubtedly a fuller, more satisfactory life is lived than otherwise. Every community has examples of misplaced activities, as it also has of unusually successful efforts. In the banking field, as in others, these differences may be noted. Banking often looks to a youth as he is faced with the necessity of choosing a career as a dignified and usually renumerative business. At any time one may visit the different departments of a large city bank and note the scores of young men showing weariness as they toil over the great books of the institution, and a thoughtful onlooker can but wonder how many of them have the accuracy, the mathematical talent, the unlimited patience this work of cold ''numbers'' entails, without considering the other necessary qualifications, that will lead them from desk to desk until they reach the heart of the bank, the cashier's cage. A young man must have business genius to succeed in this line.

Among the banking institutions of Chowan County, none have a higher rating or a greater list of satisfied patrons than the Citizens Bank of Edenton, of which Charles Henry Wood is first cashier. Mr. Wood's banking experience has practically covered the entire period of his business life, and with all the commercial enterprises with which he is connected his financial talents have received official recognition. For twelve years he has been a resident of Edenton, and during this time, both in business and in civic affairs, has demonstrated sound financial knowledge and unusual grasp of business.

Charles Henry Wood was born in Pasquotank County, North Carolina, December 3, 1874. His parents were Henry Clay and Malinda (Harris) Wood. His people were farmers and he was reared in the vicinity of Elizabeth City, first attending a private school, later the public schools and subsequently Elizabeth Academy. His proficiency in mathematics led Mr. Wood to decide upon a commercial life and he entered the First National Bank of Elizabeth City as assistant bookkeeper, very soon afterward being promoted to head bookkeeper, in which capacity he continued with the bank for six years.

Mr. Wood by this time had learned much about the banking business and found such environment congenial, so that when he visited Shreveport, Louisiana, he entered the Commercial National Bank in that city and continued until he became associated with J. W. Atkins in cotton and general merchandising at Atkins, Louisiana, where he remained two years. On his return to North Carolina, Mr. Wood went with the Hertford Banking Company, at Hertford, where he continued until 1905. In 1905 he came to Edenton and in the same year was elected first cashier of the Citizens Bank, which office he still holds. He is treasurer of the Wilkes Veneer Company and has additional interests.

Mr. Wood was united in marriage on November 12, 1913, to Miss Edith Foster Bond, who was born at Edenton, North Carolina. She is a daughter of Henry A. and Emma C. (Hudgins) Bond. Her father was engaged in the fishing business.

In political matters Mr. Wood takes a good citizen's interest as a public duty and ever since locating here has lent his influence to promoting the city's best interests. As an able business man and trustworthy one he was elected treasurer of the city and is still serving. He belongs to Unanimity Lodge No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Edenton, of which he is past master, and to the Chowake Club, of which he is treasurer. He is also a member and treasurer of the Baptist Church at Edenton.

COL. MARCELLUS EUGENE THORNTON. The City of Hickory in Catawba County has no more interesting citizen than Colonel Thornton. He has long been prominent in business and industrial affairs and has been perhaps mainly responsible for the development of electrical power in this section of the state. But business is not his only field and interest. He practiced law for a number of years, and was a boy soldier of the Confederacy. He is a member of a prominent and aristocratic old Southern family, and has the literary tastes and interests of so many Southerners and has turned his attention to authorship not without credit and distinction.

Colonel Thornton was born in Pike County, Georgia, in 1848, a son of Capt. Simeon Willis and Mary Roby (Ford) Thornton. Capt. S. W. Thornton was also born in Pike County, Georgia, a son of Elijah Thornton and grandson of Wiley Thornton. Elijah Thornton died young and Captain Thornton was reared in the home of his grandfather Wiley Thornton. Wiley Thornton was an aristocratic gentleman of English ancestry and had come to Pike County, Georgia, from Virginia. He was a man of unusual dignity and bearing. The Thornton ancestors arrived in America about the same time with the ancestors of Washington, to whom they were related.

Simeon Willis Thornton was married in 1847 to Miss Mary Roby Ford, formally of Warren County, North Carolina, a daughter of Samuel Ford of that county, and a relative in the maternal line of the Castlebury family of Warren County. In 1853, Capt. S. W. Thornton removed from Milner, Pike County, Georgia, to Atlanta, where his children were reared. Before the war he served as a railroad conductor. Though opposed to secession he enlisted in the Confederate

army when the war broke out. He had already had some military training as a member of the Fulton Dragoons of Atlanta, and with that organization he became a part of Cobb's Legion in the Army of Northern Virginia. At the battle of Yorktown he was badly disabled and after coming home on furlough, Governor Brown commissioned him a captain of the Georgia State Reserve Infantry. In that capacity he assisted in the defense of Atlanta. His home in that city was occupied by the family during the siege of Atlanta, and was not abandoned by them until it was being ruined by the artillery fire of Sherman's forces. Captain Thornton after the war resumed railroad work and was killed in a railroad accident in 1870.

Marcellus Eugene Thornton's earliest recollections are of his home city of Atlanta. He was only fourteen years of age when he managed to get himself accepted into the Confederate service at Atlanta. His officers considered him too young to bear arms, and he was consequently assigned to a position in the commissary department. His duties there required him to travel over various sections of the South, and his duties were largely for the requisition of supplies for the army. Thus "he did his bit" during the war in spite of a youthfulness which gives him an almost unique distinction among the soldiers on both sides in that conflict. The title of colonel he enjoys not from his Confederate service but through his position with that rank on the staff of two governors of Georgia.

Prior to the war Colonel Thornton had attended school at Griffin, Georgia. He resumed his studies in that town after the war and also studied law there. He was admitted to the bar October 22, 1867, in Henry County, Georgia, and in 1868, went to the State of Alabama and for several years practiced law successfully at Gadsden and in other towns in the judicial circuit of which Gadsden was the center. He was looked upon as a lawyer of rising renown, but was finally compelled to give up active practice on account of an affliction of an asthmatic nature. For some years Colonel Thornton lived at Washington, D. C., and handled the responsibilities of a position in the Interior Department.

In 1881 Colonel Thornton married Mrs. Elizabeth Camp (Denison) Rutherford. Her first husband, John Rutherford, Jr., of Burke County, North Carolina, was member of a wealthy and influential family of the state. Colonel Thornton's wife died at their home in Hickory, North Carolina, in May, 1916.

After his marriage, Colonel Thornton returned to his old home at Atlanta, Georgia. For some years he was engaged in the newspaper business, being one of the editors of the old Atlanta Herald, and a partner of the late Gen. Isaac W. Avery, in the ownership of that paper. In the meantime having acquired valuable interests in Burke and Catawba counties, North Carolina, Colonel Thornton removed to the state in 1892, and for over twenty-five years his home has been at Hickory. Much of his time, however, has been spent in looking after his business interests, largely in Kentucky. He had much to do with the development and the management of the coal business in Kentucky operated by the Main Jellico Mountain Coal Company, a company that was engaged both in mining and shipping coal. The headquarters of the company were in Kensee, Whitley County. Of this company Colonel Thornton was both president and general manager for a number of years.

It was Colonel Thornton who promoted the Water Power Electric Company, a North Carolina corporation, of which he is now president. He was formerly president of the Thornton Light and Power Company of Hickory. The Water Power Electric Company owns a fine water power site on Colonel Thornton's land on the Catawba River, four miles above Hickory. For several years Colonel Thornton has given his chief time and attention to this project. When the development work is completed it will result in a hydro-electric power plant of 9,000 primary horse power. The project also includes the building of a great electric furnace for manufacturing steel direct from the manganese and other ores on another property owned by Colonel Thornton in Catawba County, twelve miles below Hickory.

On account of his prominent connection with electrical power interests, Colonel Thornton is a member of the Jovian Order, and a member of the National Electric Light Association.

Almost from childhood Colonel Thornton has associated with men of distinction in various walks of life. His literary work has been pursued as a diversion and means of recreation chiefly. Two works of fiction have been published with his name on the title page. The first came out in 1899 under the title "My Buddie and I," and the second published in 1901 is "The Lady of New Orleans." Colonel Thornton now has in manuscript an epic poem, "Our Immigrant." All his writings have a distinctive literary flavor, and show not only the skill of the technical writer, but the imagination which gives vitality to every literary production. Colonel Thornton has a recollection rich in personal reminiscences, and those reminiscences themselves would constitute literature of the finest kind if committed to writing. As a youth he knew personally such great southern characters as Alexander Stephens, Gen. Robert Toombs, the two Governor Browns, father and son, of Georgia, Gen. Isaac W. Avery the journalist and historian, Henry W. Grady, Joel Chandler Harris and many others. Colonel Thornton's younger brother Mr. Scott Thornton, now deceased, had a stage career and achieved no little distinction as a tragedian.

F. Eugene Hester. When Mr. Hester was graduated from the law department of the University of North Carolina in 1910, he at once attacked with characteristic vigor the problems of building up a professional reputation and handling with success such interests as were entrusted to his charge, and in the subsequent years has gained rank as one of the very able and skillful attorneys of the Wake County bar.

He was born in Franklin County, North Carolina, July 22, 1879, and spent his early days on a farm. His parents were William Henry and Louie Virginia (Goswick) Hester. As a boy he attended the country schools, also the Wendell High School, and spent three years in the literary department of the University of North Carolina. He afterwards returned to the university to take his law course, and on gaining admission to the bar located at Raleigh. He has since practiced there and at Wendell, his old home, where he built up a promising clientage.

Mr. Hester is a republican in politics and a member of the Baptist Church. He was the republican nominee for the State Senate in 1915



Henry W Warner

and was secretary of the County Executive Committee in 1917. On September 25, 1912, he married Miss Maude E. Baker, of Reidsville, North Carolina.

JEFF D. LOOKABILL, ESQ. An enterprising, prosperous and progressive agriculturist, and a citizen of prominence, Jeff D. Lookabill, Esq., of Southmont, is a typical representative of the active, industrious, and able men who are so well conducting the business affairs of this part of Davidson County. A native of Davidson County, North Carolina, he was born August 15, 1861, in Conrad Hill Township, which was also the place of birth of his father, Jacob Lookabill, and of his grandfather, John Lookabill.

Mr. Lookabill's great-grandfather Lookabill came to this state from Maryland as a young man, and was a pioneer settler of Conrad Hill Township, where he cleared a farm. He reared a large family of children, one of whom, Henry Lookabill, was one of the original trustees of Becks Church.

John Lookabill chose farming for his occupation, and in course of time became one of the large landholders of Conrad Hill Township. There were no railroads in the state at that early day, and no convenient markets for the extra farm products. He, therefore, like many others, operated a distillery, the productions of which he took with teams to Fayetteville to dispose of. He was influential in local matters, and served for many years as magistrate. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Charity Bowers, two sons and three daughters were born, Jacob, Frank, Polly, Bashia and Emily.

Jacob Lookabill was reared on the parental homestead in Conrad Hill Township, and as a boy was well drilled in the various branches of agriculture. He was a natural mechanic, and, without serving an apprenticeship, became an expert carpenter, brick mason and millwright, and worked at all of those trades. On account of a crippled hand, he was exempt from active service in the war between the states, but he was in the employ of the Confederate Government as a mechanic. In 1874 he bought the Feezer home, in Silver Hill Township, and was there a resident until his death, November 19, 1886, at the age of eighty-six years. He married Julia Ann Loughlin, and they reared three sons, William, John F., and Jeff D., and three daughters, Laura A., Emily A., and Julia I.

Leaving the public schools, Jeff D. Lookabill attended the Moravian Falls Academy for awhile, after which, for six years, he taught school during the winters, and farmed summers. In 1885 he bought, in Southmont, then called Fairmont, the farm he now owns and occupies, and in the small log cabin that stood upon the place he and his bride began housekeeping. But a small bit of the land at the time of purchase was cleared, but by dint of energetic and intelligent labor he has since improved the greater part of it, placing it in a tillable condition. He has also bought adjoining land, a part of which he has sold for house lots. After living for awhile in the log cabin, Mr. Lookabill built a small frame house, and in 1895 erected his present commodious dwelling, which is modern in style and equipments, and a most desirable home.

Mr. Lookabill married, in 1885, Ellen Maude McClanny, of Silver Hill Township, and into their household ten children have been born, namely: Joe S.; Ida May; Carl E. died at the age of twenty-four years; Maude; Winnie S. died when nineteen years old; Clyde D.; Lloyd E.; Asa Lee; Jackie; and Hester V. Joe S. married Miss Harvey, and they have one daughter, Winnie Lee. Ida May, wife of C. A. Surratt, has five children, Carl Gilmer, Willie May, J. D., Reba Lee, and Clyde A. Maude is the wife of W. S. Beckner. Mr. and Mrs. Lookabill are members of the Baptist Church, and he is an active worker in the Sunday school. He has served as justice of the peace the greater part of the time since attaining manhood, and he is now one of the directors of the Federal Loan Bank.

OSCAR ALONZO SNIPES. Perhaps more value is placed on old names in many sections of the South that on great fortunes, because the latter may be acquired through questionable as well as legitimate means, while the former to have been honorably preserved must have represented sterling attributes and citizenship qualities that were fully recognized. A bearer of an old name of Eastern North Caroline is found at Rocky Mount in the person of Oscar Alonzo Snipes, who has been the efficient and popular postmaster since his appointment by President Woodrow Wilson in 1913.

Oscar Alonzo Snipes was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, February 27, 1869. His parents were Presley and Permelia (Ward) Snipes. His father was a civil engineer by profession.

Oscar Alonzo Snipes was reared in his native county and was educated in the public schools. He was variously employed for a time and then learned the barber's trade. Later he moved to Halifax County and resided at Scotland Neck until 1906, when he came to Rocky Mount, where he soon became identified with its business and political life.

Mr. Snipes was married January 27, 1895, to Miss Anna Reed, who was born at Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Snipes have one daughter, Elsie Blanche Snipes, who has been carefully educated.

Mr. Snipes was reared to revere the principles of the democratic party and to believe that politics have an established place as a part of a man's public life. Hence he has for years been active in his party and to some extent an organizing force. He has ever been loyal to party and friends and his appointment to the office he now fills so well was considered by his friends but a just recognition of his merit. The postoffice at Rocky Mount, with a population of more than 14,000 souls, is one of much importance and the proper and prompt methods whereby the government work is carried on reflects credit on Mr. Snipes' business ability and executive capacity. He is as well known in fraternal as in political circles and belongs to different Masonic bodies and also to the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

HENRY W. WARNER. To make thousands of highly specialized workmen and machines work together harmoniously and effectively, to keep them contented, happy and healthy, such is the responsibility resting upon the superintendent of the great industrial plants in modern days. While this statement does not cover all the duties of such careful, conscientious and capable superintendents as Henry W. Warner, of the Ivey Mills Company, at Hickory, North Carolina, it indicates the scope of his work and the ability necessary to

properly perform it. Mr. Warner is an experienced cotton mill man and has been connected with this manufacturing industry since boyhood.

Henry W. Warner was born at Mount Gilead, in Montgomery County, North Carolina, in 1869. His parents were John A. and Elizabeth J. (Sigler) Warner, both of whom are deceased. His maternal grandfather was born in England, and when he first came to North Carolina engaged for a time in gold mining. The father of Mr. Warner was born in Montgomery County, North Carolina, and for many years lived in the vicinity of Mount Gilead. By trade he was a miller, was also a farmer and additionally operated the old yarn mill on Swift Island. During the war between the states, he used his mill to grind grain for the Confederacy.

When seventeen years of age Henry W. Warner started to work in a cotton mill and has been identified with the industry ever since. He had fewer educational advantages than many youths, but none excelled him in ambition and industry. The cotton mill in which he took his first industrial lessons, was located at Randleman, in Randolph County, beginning naturally at the bottom of the ladder, later working for better wages in Virginia and in South Carolina, and in the course of time he became foreman of a mill. In that capacity he worked for some years but in 1904 he was appointed mill superintendent and for the eighteen years preceding his coming to Hickory, he was foreman and superintendent of different mills at Charlotte, North Carolina.

For six years Mr. Warner was with the Highland Park mills at Charlotte, and for twelve years was with the Chadwick-Hoskins mill, the latter being one of the largest mill establishments in the South, its builder being E. A. Smith. Through Mr. Smith's recommendation to the Ivey Mills Company of Hickory, he was invited to come to this place and take charge of the Ivey mill, an enterprise that was not succeeding, in fact was losing money for its owners. Although Mr. Warner was called on to face many discouraging conditons he did not give up, but, on the other hand, worked night and day for more than a year. His efforts were carried on with so much intelligence and good judgment that gradually the great change was effected and now the mill is one of the most profitable industries of its kind at Hickory.

Too great credit cannot be given Mr. Warner. He has every detail of the mill systematized, its different departments co-ordinated and working in harmony all the machinery and equipment in first class condition, and everything in fine running order. Not the least of what he has accomplished is the spirit of enthusiasm that he has aroused in the employes. Formerly, on account of neglected surroundings illness had prevailed and neither workmanship, pride nor fidelity to employers were notable features of the mill worker's life.

Mr. Warner soon had the mill and its surroundings on a clean and thoroughly sanitary basis and since then there has not been a single case of fever, and additionally he interested himself personally in the welfare of every employe and urged and assisted in bringing about changes that have actually regenerated the mill community and have made adjacent sections anxious to be neighborly as never before. Mr. Warner has taught the people concerning the preservation of their health and has shown approval in all their efforts to improve their homes and grounds and has given them a great deal of substantial assistance. It was Mr. Warner who secured from the Ivey Mills Company an appropriation that made possible the erection of a community house, for the exclusive use of the employes of this mill. It has proved a wonderfully helpful factor. It is a neat club house, free to all, of frame construction. In its commodious assembly hall educational classes are held, concerts are given by the mill band and other entertainments amuse and instruct, while reading matter is provided for those of quieter taste. One of the most appreciated features perhaps, are the swimming pool and shower baths in the basement. The community house is under the direct management of Mr. Warner.

"Captain" Warner, as he is familiarly known, was married to Miss Hattie Lassiter, who belongs to one of the old families of Randolph County. They have two children, Ola Lee and Robert Jackson Warner. The former is a student in Lenoir College, Hickory, and the latter attends the public school.

The Ivey Mills Company is a large corporation. Its president is G. H. Geitner, and its secretary and treasurer is A. A. Shuford, Jr. The Ivey mill at Hickory, over which Captain Warner presides, has 15,360 spindles and 400 looms, and manufactures sateens, its fine product being distributed over the entire country.

D. MATT THOMPSON. Success has many ratings and methods of measurement. Some men won battles and military campaigns, some achieved position as captains of industry, others build bridges and railroads, some win high political fortune, other accumulate wealth. It is sufficient to estimate their achievements by pointing out the things done. With another class of successful men estimate and measurement are vastly different and more difficult. Their success is the result of long and constant human service, a doing well of commonplace and routine tasks in years of close relationship with their fellow men. Such men and women contribute the finest things to the sum total of human happiness and welfare, but very often are unconscious of their own value and the world seldom gives them the credit that is due.

It is this kind and type of success that has been achieved by D. Matt Thompson of Statesville, North Carolina. He is a veteran educator, has been at his various posts of responsibility for over forty-five years, and a year or so ago completed a quarter century's continuous work as superintendent of the city schools of Statesville. In that city at least his work has had some considerable measure of appreciation. This appreciation was happily set forth in the editorial columns of a local paper at the time Superintendent Thompson completed his twenty-fifth year, 1916, as head of the schools. He is still head of these schools, 1918. Some of the editorial deserves quotation as a matter of public record.

"Superintendent Thompson has filled a most difficult and trying place in the community service. Coming to Statesville when the public schools were established he took charge and by his faithful and untiring efforts through the years he has brought the Statesville schools to first rank among the city schools of the state. The fact that he has served—and successfully—the whole community for a quarter of a century, has in a way managed about all the children of Statesville for twenty-

five years, and through it all maintained the respect and esteem and confidence of the community, proclaims him an unusual man. In that period he has had the great burden of selecting, supervising and being responsible for the teachers under him. Of hearing the troubles of children—encouraging the dull and the backward, restraining and disciplining the vicious, arbitrating and composing differences between children and teachers, and worse still—hearing and reconciling the complaints of some parents who should have helped him but instead added to his burdens by undeserved complaints and reproaches. Through it all Superintendent Thompson has managed the schools with patience and firmness and ability and tact that would give him first rank in the diplomatic service in any country; and has made the Statesville public schools an institution of which every citizen is justly proud; an institution that will stand through the years as a monument to the first superintendent—a monument more enduring than brass or marble.

"And Superintendent Thompson has not only labored to train the children in the schoolroom. With little or no means and little help or encouragement he has made the grounds of the first school building, with grass and trees and shrubbery, about the most attractive place in town; and if he lives long enough he will have similar grounds at the new school building. While training the children mentally and morally, he has taught them habits of neatness and love for the beautiful, so that in Statesville today will be found the best kept school buildings in the state—buildings practically unmarred by marks left by any of the hundreds of children who have gone in and out for twenty-five years.

"All honor to the honored head of the Statesville Public Schools on this twenty-fifth anniversary of his work here. The 'Landmark' congratulates him on his successful achievement—on his splendid work in the community and that he has lived to see it reach in a measure at least what he had hoped and planned for. But it congratulates him most of all that his work is receiving recognition while he is here to know it—and that he is made to know in some measure the appreciation of his work by the community and the esteem in which he is held. And the community is to be congratulated on its good fortune in securing at the beginning, to manage its schools, one whose service has been so successful and so acceptable."

D. Matt Thompson was born at Long's Mills in Randolph County, North Carolina, and has an early colonial ancestry. In the paternal line the Thompsons came out of England at an early period of American colonization and some of them fought in the Revolutionary war. Samuel Thompson, father of the veteran educator, married in 1843 Elizabeth Moser, whose ancestors had come to the American colonies from Holland. Some of the Mosers were more or less prominent in the Revolutionary war. One of them was hanged by Governor Tryon.

D. Matt Thompson grew up on a farm, worked in the fields and attended public and private schools during his boyhood. Later he completed the course in the Sylvan Academy in Alamance County, and afterward attended the Cook County Normal School at Englewood, Illinois. Later he received the degree of A. M.

He is not only a veteran in educational work but also of the great war between the states. From 1862 to 1865, he, a mere boy, was with the Confederate army. He was severely wounded on July 3, 1863, at the last day of the battle of Gettysburg. He was a member of Company H, Third North Carolina Infantry. Again on August 15, 1864, at Deep Bottom near Richmond, Virginia, he was wounded and permanently disabled for active duty. He was then a member of Company F, Second North Carolina Cavalry. After that he was attached to the Confederates States Provost Marshal's Corps at Richmond until the time of General Lee's surrender on April 9, 1865. See map on page 198, volume 4, Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. Mr. Thompson has been continuously either principal or superintendent of schools since the year 1870. For the year 1870-71 he was principal of Aurora Academy, Chatham County, was principal of Sylvan High School from 1871 to 1873, of Piedmont Seminary, Denver, North Carolina, 1873-84, and head of Piedmont Seminary, Lincolnton, North Carolina, from 1884 to 1890. During about eight years of this period he was county superintendent of public instruction and chairman of the county board of education in Lincoln County, North Carolina. During 1890-91 he served as superintendent of public schools at Gainesville, Florida, and in 1891 came to his present office as superintendent of the Statesville public schools. When he took charge of the local schools there were only seven teachers including himself, and he has not only improved the building equipment, the standards of training, and the efficiency of the personnel, but is now head of a staff of teachers numbering twenty-seven.

Mr. Thompson has been continuously a member of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly from its organization, was a member of its executive committee for a number of years, was its vice president in 1899, and president in 1900. In 1898 he was also president of the City Superintendents Association of the State. He is a member of the National Education Association, a member of the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., and of the North Carolina Historical and Literary Association, the Commercial Club of Statesville and for many years has been prominent as a member and official of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has filled the office of steward in the church from boyhood, was superintendent of Sunday school for more than thirty years, and has been a member of either the Board of Education or the Board of Missions of the North Carolina and then of the Western North Carolina conferences since 1886. During all that time he has missed but two sessions of conference. In the way of public service besides his office as county superintendent of public instruction in Lincoln County from 1882 to 1890 he was mayor of the village of Denver from 1878 to 1880. Mr. Thompson is a director of the Liberty Hosiery Manufacturing Company. He has always been a democrat, though he has at times exercised a choice in selection of men for local office.

August 1, 1872, at Farmer, Randolph County, North Carolina, he married Mary Elizabeth Rice, daughter of Captain Thomas and Absilah (Winbourne) Rice. Mrs. Thompson was a teacher when she married and taught for some years afterward. Her father was widely known in Randolph County and for many years filled the office of justice of the peace. Her mother was of Welsh descent. The Rice and Winbourne families have long been prominent in Randolph and Guilford

counties. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children. Holland Thompson, Ph. D., is now professor in the department of history in the City College of New York. He married Isabel Aitkins, New York City. Walter Thompson is superintendent of the Children's Home at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and married Emily Gregory of Greensboro. Dorman Thompson is a prominent attorney-at-law at Statesville and has served two terms as senator in the Legislature of North Carolina, and is a member of the general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the years, 1914 and 1918. He married Luda Morrison of Statesville. Mr. and Mrs. D. Matt Thompson also have an adopted daughter, Lucy, still with them in their home at Statesville.

WALTER THOMPSON. A man of scholarly attainments and much executive ability, Walter Thompson, superintendent of the Children's Home at Winston-Salem, is devoting his time and energies to the uplifting of the children under his care, more especially along the lines of industrial development. A son of Prof. D. Matt Thompson, superintendent of the public schools of Statesville, he was born, in 1875, in Denver, Lincoln County, North Carolina, and received his elementary education in Lincolnton.

After teaching for a short time in Statesville and Concord, Mr. Thompson entered the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. Resuming his former profession, he subsequently taught in Greensboro, and later was superintendent of the city public schools of Concord, Cabarrus County. He resigned that position to become superintendent of the Jackson Training School, where he remained until 1913. Since that time he has had charge of the Children's Home in Winston, and in its supervision has been eminently successful, his work being carried along on a high plane of efficiency.

Mr. Thompson married, in 1901, Miss Emily Gregory, who was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, a daughter of George H. and Emily (Mullen) Gregory. Three children have blessed their marriage, Winbourne, Evelyn and Jack. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Methodist Church.

PROF. GRIFFIN G. WALL. Scholarly in his attainments, and possessing excellent business talent and judgment, Prof. Griffin G. Wall, of Southmont, is widely known as a successful educator, and as an enterprising manufacturer, at the present time being associated with one of the prominent industries of Davidson County, the Southmont plant of the G. W. & C. M. Wall Company. He was born, April 23, 1890, in Wallburg, Davidson County, a son of George W. and Haseltine V. (Charles) Wall.

Hon. Samuel W. Wall, the professor's grandfather, was for many years the leading carriage manufacturer of Davidson County, and was a large slave holder, at one time having upwards of sixty, all of whom he kept busily employed if old enough to work. Now, an honored and venerable man of eighty-four years, he is living retired from active pursuits. Prominent in public affairs, he has served as a representative to the State Legislature, and as Congressman, in both bodies being active, and ever loyal to the interests of his constituents. The maiden name of his wife was Christina Teague.

George W. Wall was for many years associated with his brother, Charles M. Wall, in the manufacture of wagons, with a plant at Wallburg. The business grew apace, and in addition to manufacturing lumber the firm of G. W. & C. M. Wall enlarged its operations, establishing at Southmont a large plant that is now devoted to the manufacture of building materials and box shooks. George W. and Charles M. Wall have ever been interested in the public welfare, and as a stimulus to the advancement of education in town and county founded the Liberty Piedmont Institute, at Wallburg.

Prof. Griffin G. Wall received his first instruction in books at a private school, and later attended the Wallburg High School, which, through the generosity of his father and uncle, is now the Liberty Piedmont Institute. Continuing his studies, he entered Wake Forest College, and there was graduated, in 1912, with the degree of bachelor of arts. The ensuing year, Professor Wall taught school in Southmont, and then accepted a position in the Liberty Piedmont Institute, with which he was connected until 1916. Becoming in that year associated with the G. W. & C. M. Wall Company, he came to Southmont to take charge of the company's plant, and in its management has met with eminent success.

On December 25, 1916, Professor Wall was united in marriage with Maude V. Brown, a woman of culture. Religiously the professor is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Wall of the Lutheran Church. Fraternally Professor Wall belongs to Wallburg Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

THEODORE S. MORRISON of Asheville, is one of the men of commanding influence and position in business, industrial and civic affairs in Western North Carolina.

He was born March 14, 1852, on the Swananea River, six miles east of Asheville in Buncombe County, North Carolina, a son of Rev. William Newton and Sarah Varick (Cozens) Morrison. His great-grandfather, James M. Morrison, was a native of Scotland and came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania in 1750. The grandfather, John M. Morrison, came to Cabbarus County, North Carolina, in 1764, and was a planter in that section of the state. Rev. William Newton Morrison was born in Cabarrus County, was educated in Rockbridge, Virginia, under his oldest brother, James, a minister and teacher, and also attended Washington College, now Washington and Lee University. He took his theological course in Princeton Theological Seminary of New Jersey and completed his work in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. For a time he was pastor of Goshen Church in Lincoln County, North Carolina, and then became a pioneer in upbuilding the cause of the Presbyterian Church in Western North Carolina. For many years he was located at Piney Grove, twelve miles above Asheville on the Swananea, and afterward carried on extensive missionary work and labored assiduously in the development of many remote congregations in the western part of the state. He was licensed to the ministry at the age of twenty-five and followed it unremittingly for half a century. He was born in 1810 and died in 1885, at the age of seventy-five. He spent his last days at the home of his youngest son, Theodore S. Morrison. His wife, Miss Cozens, was born on the Hudson River in New York in 1814. She moved to

Charlotte, North Carolina, with her parents in 1820 and was married to Rev. William Morrison in 1835. Her last years were spent in the home of her son Theodore S. Morrison, dying August 11, 1888, at the age of seventy-five years.

Theodore S. Morrison's years from nine to twenty cover the period of the Civil war and the subsequent Reconstruction. His father lost practically all his property during that time and the son lacked many of the advantages and the school opportunities which otherwise would have been given him. Part of his education was acquired in the school near Asheville conducted by Col. Stephen D. Lee and later at the Academy of Faucett and Dixon, Lenoir, North Carolina. At the age of nineteen he left the home farm and went to work as clerk in a mercantile and naval store business on the Pee Dee river in South Carolina. He was there two years and then came back home to take care of his parents, who were in ill health. For two years he clerked in Asheville, and then established a general store on his own account, which was the beginning of his successful career. He later had stores at Marshall and Alexander, North Carolina and had his home at the latter town for five years. On selling out these interests and returning to Asheville in 1887, he resumed general merchandising on North Main Street, and soon established an agricultural implement house, which has grown until now it is one of the leading firms in Western North Carolina, handling agricultural implements, engines, mills and other machinery. In 1899 he retired from general merchandise to concentrate his attention upon his other interests.

Mr. Morrison was a charter stockholder of Battery Park Bank, established in 1891, and was a director for a number of years. He is vice president and director of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and has been chairman of the Board of Directors of the Asheville branch since it was established. He is also a director of the Nakomis Cotton Mills at Lexington, North Carolina, and of the Maline Cotton Mills at Winston-Salem. In 1916 he was elected president of the North Carolina Electric Power Company and has since been at the head of one of the largest hydro-electric companies in the state, the company having three plants, two of them on the French Broad River. The hydro-electric plants have a capacity of developing ten-thousand horse power, and they also maintain a steam auxiliary plant producing four thousand horse power.

Mr. Morrison is one of the prominent Presbyterians in Western North Carolina. He is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Asheville, is a member of the Home Mission Committee of Asheville Presbytery, and is president of that committee.

On June 12, 1877, he married Miss Ella Henrietta Davidson, a daughter of Col. Allen Turner and Adeline (Howell) Davidson. Her father was a lawyer of prominence in Western North Carolina, and a member of the Confederate Congress of the '60s. Mrs. Morrison is of Revolutionary antecedents, and is one of the most prominent members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina, being state regent at the present time and also served for several years as regent of the Edward Buncombe Chapter and as vice regent of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrison became the parents of four children, James Harold, who died at the age of five years, Theodore Davidson, Allen Turner and Eleanor Varrick. The daughter, wife of Dr. Paul H. Ringer of Asheville, was prepared for college in Asheville and graduated from Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Theodore Davidson Morrison, the elder son, was born at Alexander, North Carolina, February 9, 1883, was educated in the Bingham School at Asheville, in Davidson College and finished his course in the University of North Carolina in 1904, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science. For two years he was connected with the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, and then entered the firm of T. S. Morrison and Company, agricultural implements, vehicles, etc., at Asheville. December 15, 1909, he married Miss Eleanor Fakes. They have four children: Thomas Slayden, Theodore Davidson, Jr., Martha and James Fakes. Mr. T. D. Morrison is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is a member of the Asheville Reserve Infantry, Second Company, North Carolina Reserve Militia.

Allen Turner Morrison, the second son, born at Alexander, North Carolina, March 23, 1886, is already making a distinguished record for himself as a soldier, having given up a promising law practice to volunteer in the service of his country. He was educated in private schools, including the Bingham School at Asheville, graduated A. B. from the University of North Carolina in 1907, and received his law degree from the State University in 1908. He practiced law at Asheville with Davidson, Bourne and Parker, and later as a member of the firm, Bourne, Parker and Morrison. In May, 1917, though he was beyond draft age, he volunteered and became a candidate in the officers training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and on August 13 was commissioned first lieutenant to the Coast Artillery of the United States Reserves at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. He is now serving with the heavy artillery division in France with the American Expeditionary Forces. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a deacon in First Presbyterian Church.

Some interesting comments and side lights upon Mr Morrison's business career were recently made in a North Carolina magazine. Some sentences from this article should be quoted as supplementing what has already been told in the preceding paragraphs.

A fine measure of success has come to Mr. Morrison and he looks back with pleasure to beginning his career as a clerk in a dry goods store in 1872. He commenced business for himself on borrowed capital in 1875, establishing a retail mercantile business of modest dimensions. Since that time Mr. Morrison has been interested in different phases of the mercantile business and today heads a firm which covers the surrounding states.

During the past twenty years Mr. Morrison has taken a great interest in the cotton industry of the South. He has been connected with various cotton mills and has been a director of every mill in which he has been interested.

Mr. Morrison is deeply interested in the development of Asheville and western North Carolina. He has done much for his own "Land of the Sky" and sees a great future ahead of his community. When the Asheville Board of Trade was established he was its first president and served as director for a number of years after resigning the presidency. He has served on numerous committees

and boards working for the betterment of Asheville, notably on the Building Committee of the present Auditorium.

Mr. Morrison is the type of a North Carolinian who adds energy to vision and patriotism to achievement. He is widely known throughout the state and everywhere regarded as an able leader in business and financial circles.

JAMES FRANKLIN BEALL, M. D. While Davidson County has been fortunate in the eminence and character of its citizens, no more worthy name has been enrolled among its representative men than that of the late Dr. James F. Beall, who spent the later years of his life at his pleasant home in Boone Township, near Linwood, on the farm where his birth occurred, September 1, 1837.

Burgess Lamar Beall, the doctor's father, was born in Maryland, and as a child was taken, it is supposed, to Georgia, from there coming with his parents to what is now Davidson County, North Carolina, when ten years of age. After attaining manhood, he bought a tract of land in Boone Township, about a mile from Linwood, and improved the farm, and erected the house, now occupied by Doctor Beall's widow and sons. The house, standing back from the road, is surrounded by ample grounds, which are ornamented by large shade trees. It has been weather boarded and painted, and has the appearance of a modernly constructed home. A thrifty boxwood hedge adorns the front yard, adding to the attractiveness of the estate, which is one of the finest in this section of the state.

Having prepared for college, James Franklin Beall, entered the University of North Carolina, and later took a course of study at the University of Virginia. He then began the study of medicine with his brother Robert, a well-known and successful physician. In June, 1861, giving up his studies, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and was commissioned major. Continuing with his regiment, he participated in many of the important battles of the war, and was five times wounded. An interesting article written by Major Beall, and published by Clark, entitled "North Carolina Regiments," is without doubt the best history of the regiments ever written.

After the close of the war, Doctor Beall entered the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadephia, and was there one year. The doctor immediately began the practice of his chosen profession in Cotton Grove Township, Davidson County, where he remained for about ten years, having a fine patronage. Returning then to the old home farm, a part of which he inherited, Doctor Beall resided there until his death.

Doctor Beall was a member of the Davidson County Medical Society of the North Carolina State Medical Society and of Lexington Camp, Confederate Veterans.

Doctor Beall married, in 1869, Cornelia Harper. She was born at Lenoir, Caldwell County, North Carolina, a daughter of James and Caroline (Finley) Harper, and maternal granddaughter of Samuel and Ellen (Tate) Finley, her ancestors on both sides of the house having been of Virginia stock. James Harper was a wide awake business man, and as a farmer, tanner, and merchant carried on a prosperous business, being successful in each. Three children were born of the union of Doctor and Mrs. Beall, namely: Frank Harper, Carrie, and James Lamar. Carrie is the wife of James Clifton Calvert, and has two daughters. Mrs. Calvert is a member of Daughters of the American Revolution.

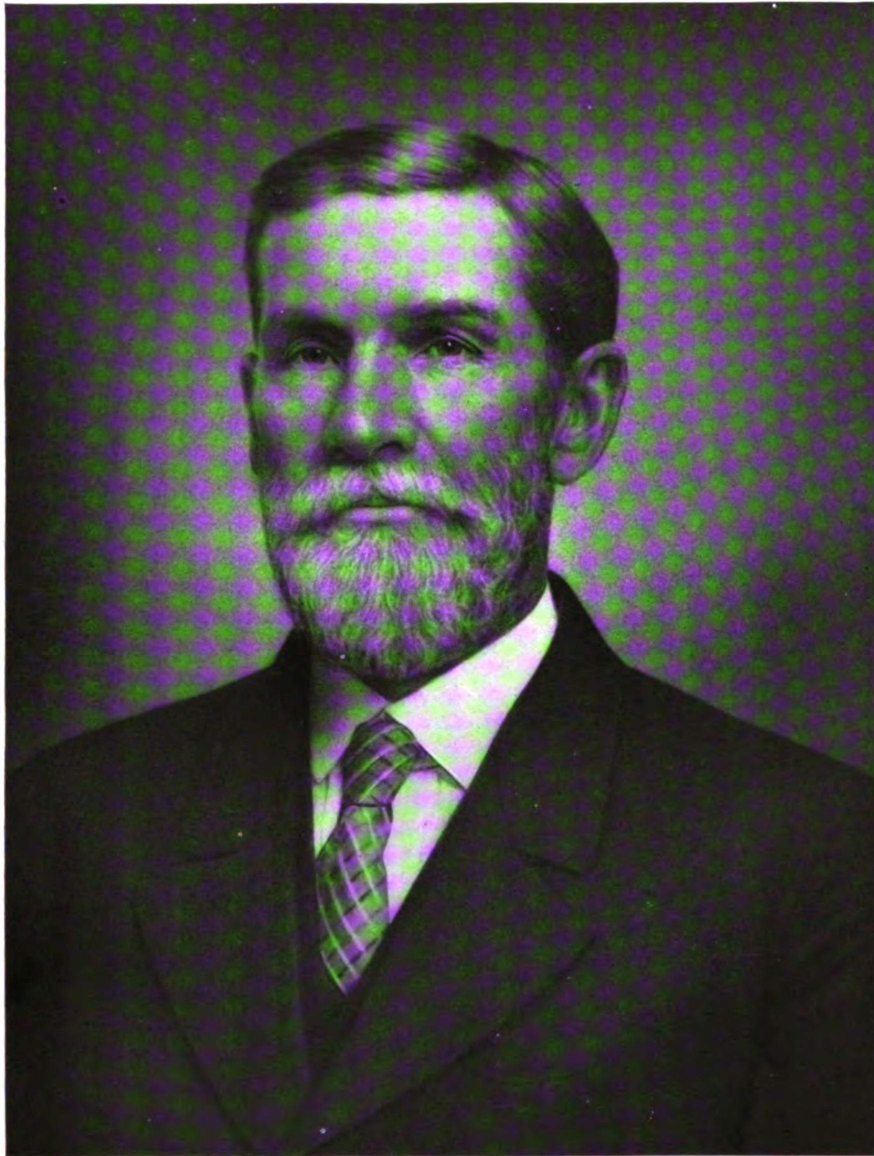
Frank Harper Beall, the oldest son, was educated in the North Carolina State University, and is now, with his brother, interested in the dairy business on the home farm, and also superintends the management of the Craig farm, in Davie County.

James Lamar Beall attended Davenport College, in Lenoir, and the Donaldson School at Fayetteville, after which he spent two years as a student at Peonian Springs University, in Loudoun County, Virginia, and two years as a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Raleigh, North Carolina, now the A. and E. Since 1907 he has had charge of the home farm, where he is making a specialty of dairying. His fine herd of cows, though not thoroughbred, are classed as Guernseys and Jerseys. He has a thoroughbred bull at the head, and in the near future will buy thoroughbred cows. In the summer season he supplies ice cream parlors with cream, and in other seasons of the year manufactures butter of a superior quality. He has erected a commodious barn, which is equipped in a thoroughly sanitary manner, and is kept as clean as it is possible for any barn to be, while everything pertaining to his dairy work is conveniently arranged.

HARRY MARSHALL UZZLE. The value of a useful trade, of making one's energy count toward one thing, of forging steadily ahead, regardless of all obstacles and discouragement has found emphatic expression in the career of Harry Marshall Uzzle, of Raleigh. When he entered upon his wage-earning career it was as a machinist apprentice, and in that trade he steadily advanced, so that when opportunity came he was ready to grasp it and to place himself at the head of a business of his own. He is now manager of the Harry M. Uzzle Undertaking Company, one of the substantial business establishments of the City of Oaks.

Mr. Uzzle was born at Raleigh, June 17, 1877, and is a son of Peyton Randolph and Mary Elizabeth (Baker) Uzzle, his father having been engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city for a number of years. His education was secured in the graded and high schools, and after his graduation he served an apprenticeship of four years to the trade of machinist in the shops of the Seaboard Air Line Company. In 1905 Mr. Uzzle went to Salisbury, worked at Southern Railroad shops about ten years, and for about nine years was in the undertaking business. In the year 1915 he returned to the city of his birth and opened an undertaking establishment, and January 1, 1916, this business was incorporated under the firm style of Harry M. Uzzle Undertaking Company, Inc., Mr. Uzzle being vice president and manager. This business is equipped with all modern accessories for the reverent care of the dead, and caters to the most representative families in the capital. Mr. Uzzle is a member of the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Royal Arcanum and the International Association of Machinists. He is a good citizen who is ready to assist in worthy and beneficial enterprises and a business man who has the confidence and respect of his fellows because of the honorable manner in which he has conducted his dealings.

Mr. Uzzle was married December 26, 1900, at



JAMES F. BEALL

Salisbury, North Carolina, to Vera Geneva Wright, and they have five children: George Randolph, Nellie Wright, Harry Marshall, Jr., Vera Marie and Edwin Clark. Mr. Uzzle is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh and his wife and children are members of the First Baptist Church.

HON. SHELLEY FRONTIS, D. D. S. The science of dental surgery has in more recent years come to be recognized as a prominent branch of professional knowledge upon which civilized humanity is more or less dependent for the maintenance of healthful conditions and for exemption from physical distress. As in medicine and surgery the science of dentistry is constantly developing new phases of usefulness, and in order to insure success the practitioner of today must keep fully abreast of the latest achievements in his profession. He must add skill to thorough research and combine close application to his task with the ability gained through experience. Such a practitioner is Hon. Shelley Frontis, D. D. S., who for more than nineteen years has been engaged in the practice of his calling at Mooresville, Iredell County. The high position which Doctor Frontis occupies in the confidence of the people of his community is shown in the fact that he has held the office of mayor of Mooresville since 1914, thus combining professional ability with public usefulness.

Doctor Frontis was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1870, and is a son of Stephen and Julia C. (Leazar) Frontis, natives of the same county, the former of whom is now deceased, while the latter survives and makes her home in Mooresville, Iredell County. The paternal grandfather of Doctor Frontis was Rev. Stephen Frontis, a minister of the Presbyterian faith and a native of France. He saw Napoleon in his day, and after coming to North Carolina knew Marshal Ney, who was an exile in this state from his country. Rev. Mr. Frontis was familiar with the life of Marshal Ney and with the history of his mysterious death, about which so much has been written. Upon coming to America, Rev. Stephen Frontis located in Rowan County, North Carolina, and occupied a prominent place in the religious and educational work of his church. He was a member of the original committee which met at old Prospect Church in Rowan County about six miles east of the present Town of Mooresville, to consider plans for the proposed enterprise which led to the founding of Davidson College in Mecklenburg County.

One of the maternal uncles of Doctor Frontis, the Hon. Augustus Leazar, was in his day a very prominent character in public life. He represented Iredell in the North Carolina Legislature and drew up and introduced the bill providing for the establishing of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina. He was also superintendent of the North Carolina State Penitentiary under Governor Carr, and was the first official to put that institution upon a paying basis.

Shelley Frontis' birthplace and childhood home was located in the extreme southwest part of Rowan County, about six miles east of Mooresville, in Iredell County. When he was a child of four years the family moved to the latter place, and Mooresville has been his home since that time. He attended the public school of this community, and spent the year 1892 at Davidson College, and after some further preparation, in 1896 matriculated in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the oldest and largest educational institution of its kind in the South. Doctor Frontis spent the full three years there, and was graduated in 1899. There his work proved promising for a successful career, for his ability and knowledge were shown when he graduated with the highest honors in a class of sixty-five students, making the highest average in all the branches, and receiving the beautiful gold medal which is bestowed each year upon the student gaining this honor. This is a splendid tribute to Doctor Frontis' ability, an ability which has steadily grown with the passing of the years, and which has kept pace with the marvelous developments which have been brought about in the profession. Since the time of his graduation, Doctor Frontis has been engaged in practice at Mooresville. By diligent attention to his work, he has acquired a profitable and representative patronage, and by keeping himself fully abreast of all current developments and improved methods in his art, has maintained an excellent professional standing, and inspired confidence in his skill through the community. Meanwhile his amiable disposition and genial deportment have attracted to him many friends and admirers. He takes a keen and lively interest in civic affairs and in the growth and development of the fine little manufacturing community of Mooresville. In 1914 he was chosen to represent the city in the chief executive's chair, and so capably and energetically did he discharge the duties of his office that the people saw no reason for a change, and in 1916 gave him the reelection. He has endeavored to the full measure of his ability to give the city a clean and progressive administration, and to aid it in its struggle for civic betterment, industrial growth and honorable prestige.

Doctor Frontis married Miss Lillian Frances Williams, of Wayne County, North Carolina, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Shelley, Jr., Irving, Stephen and Mary.

SAMUEL YOUNG BRYSON, present postmaster of Hendersonville, is a civil and construction engineer of wide experience, has done his work in many different states, but belongs to an old and prominent family of this section of North Carolina. His grandfather was at one time representative from the Hendersonville District in the State Senate.

Samuel Young Bryson was born at Hendersonville October 31, 1877, and is a son of Joseph Andrew and Sarah L. (Taylor) Bryson. His father at one time was associated with Grandfather Bryson in the contract for carrying mail from Hendersonville to Asheville prior to the building of the railroads. In later years he has been engaged in the stock and livery business.

Mr. S. Y. Bryson was educated in private schools, and during his youth spent four years learning the blacksmith's trade. He finished his technical education by three years in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh. His first position after leaving that school was cashier for the Southern Railway at Hendersonville, North Carolina. He was there a year and a half, and then spent a year as general superintendent and civil engineer in opening the coal mines for the Vulcan Coal Company at Vulcan, West Virginia. For about two years he was erecting engineer with the A. Leschen Sons Rope Company of St. Louis, Mis-

souri. Following that he did erecting work on brick plants all over the country. As engineer he built the plant of the Saco Flume Company.

On returning to North Carolina Mr Bryson served as city tax collector of Hendersonville two years and then was active in business as contractor and builder for three years. On March 11, 1914, he was appointed postmaster by President Wilson and has since that date concentrated all his time and energies in improving and directing to the highest degree of efficiency the local postoffice.

Mr. Bryson is one of the owners of the Carolina Oil and Supply Company. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and membership in the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

June 21, 1907, he married Julia Estelle Brittner, of St. Louis, Missouri. They have two sons, Samuel Joseph and Charles Taylor.

ALEXANDER ARTHUR YORK, M. D. Identified with one of the most exacting of the higher occupations to which one may devote his time and energies, Alexander Arthur York, M. D., of Southmont, has gained marked success in his professional career, and occupies a noteworthy position among the active and prosperous physicians of Davidson County. A son of Rev. Isaac I. York, he was born May 8, 1877, on a farm in Abbotts Creek Township, Davidson County.

His paternal grandfather, John H. York, learned the trade of a hatter, which he followed as a young man. He subsequently engaged in farming in Iredell County, but later in life settled in Davidson County, and spent his last years in Abbotts Creek Township. He married Mary Brisendyne, and they reared five children, Abel H., Isaac I., Sarah, Julia, and Ruth.

Isaac I. York was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, near Olin, where, having acquired a good education in his youthful days, he taught school during the winter seasons for four years. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and with his command went to the front, his regiment having formed a part of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was with his command in all of its important engagements with the exception of the Battle of Gettysburg. Returning to Davidson County at the close of the war, he bought land in Abbotts Creek Township, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Religiously inclined, he turned his attention to the study of theology, and having been ordained as a preacher in the Methodist Protestant Church was active in the ministry for thirty-five years. He still resides on his farm, but is practically retired from active pursuits.

The maiden name of the wife of Rev. Isaac I. York, was Julia A. Cecil. She was born in Abbotts Creek Township, a daughter of Rev. Samuel A. Cecil, and granddaughter, on the maternal side, of Charles Elliott, a well-to-do farmer of that locality. Her father was a successful agriculturist, and for many years was a preacher in the Methodist Protestant Church. He was twice married, and reared eight children. Rev. Isaac I. and Julia A. York reared five children, namely: Alexander Arthur, Minnie Lou Ella, Mamie Isabelle, Samuel Lee, and John Gurney.

Alexander A. York acquired his preliminary education in the district schools, after which he attended Pinacle Academy two years, and continued his studies at Fallston Institute, in Cleveland County, for an equal length of time. Taking up the study of medicine, he entered the Chattanooga Medical College, where he was graduated in 1907. In June, of that year, Dr. York was licensed by the State Board to practice, and immediately located in Southmont, where he has gained professional prestige, by his skill and ability having built up an extensive and remunerative patronage, his services being in demand in town and country.

Dr. York married, in 1902, Bessie Blanche Surratt, who was born in Jackson Hill Township, a daughter of William and Margaret (Cunningham) Surratt. Five children have blessed the union of Dr. and Mrs. York, namely: Minnie Blanche, Claude Elwood, Daisy Lee, John Arthur, and Mary Louise. The doctor was reared in the faith of the Methodist Protestant Church, and Mrs. York is a member of the Macedonia Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. York is a member of the Davidson County Medical Society; of the North Carolina State Medical Society; of Southmont Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; of Lexington Camp, Modern Woodmen of America; and of Lexington Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. York is local surgeon for the W. S. S. R. R., and also one of the members of the Health Board of Davidson County.

M. ASHBY LAMBERT. Among the alert and enterprising attorneys who, during the past decade, have taken advantage of the opportunities offered for advancement in the City of Oaks and have thereby attained a large measure of success, M. Ashby Lambert is one of the best known.

Mr. Lambert was born at Culpeper, Culpeper County, Virginia. July 17, 1876, and is a son of Maurice W. and Blanche (Ashby) Lambert. His father, a native of the Old Dominion, passed most of his life in that state, and in Maryland, where he was identified with a number of enterprises in connection with hotel keeping, in which he met with much success, particularly in summer resorts, including Orkney Springs, and Deer Park and Oakland. Mr. Lambert's mother is of the noted Ashby family of Virginia, and first cousin of the famous Gen. Turner Ashby, of Black Horse Cavalry fame. M. Ashby Lambert was brought up at Culpeper, where he secured his education in the public schools, and following this went to Washington, D. C., where he furthered his preparatory training. Having decided upon a career in the law, Mr. Lambert enrolled as a student in the University of North Carolina, graduating with the class of 1904 and immediately entering upon the practice of his profession at Raleigh, which city he had chosen as his field of endeavor, and here he has continued in a general business to the present time. Mr. Lambert specializes in civil practice. From the outset of his career he has been successful, and now enjoys a large practice. Aside from his profession, he is identified with numerous business enterprises of the city, in which his judgment and discrimination are recognized as valuable assets. He is a member of the Wake County Bar Association, and is attorney for the Merchants Association, which latter position he has held for ten years. Although interested in all that pertains to progress along every line and carefully watchful of the events which, at the present day, are history making, Mr. Lambert is



A. A. York, M.D.

not an ardent politician. He belongs to the chamber of commerce, and has done his share in helping the city of his adoption to grow and develop. His fraternal connection is with Seaton Gates Lodge No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Lambert was united in marriage August 7, 1906, with Miss Sallie Pickett Whitaker, who was born at Raleigh, daughter of the Rev. R. H. Whitaker, a Methodist minister of this city.

JAMES FULLER GLASS is prominently known in insurance and real estate circles in several sections of North Carolina and also in Virginia. He is well fitted by temperament and talents for this field of business which requires men of great force and capacity, and he has already at the age of twenty-six justified his choice of a vocation.

Mr. Glass was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, January 4, 1891, a son of Eugene Alexander and Bettie (Cobb) Glass. His father was a Caswell County farmer. James F. Glass was educated in public schools and the Trinity Park School, and at the age of eighteen in 1909 went to work for the American Tobacco Company. He withdrew from that company in 1914 to establish the Home Agency Company, insurance and real estate, at Durham, of which he has since been secretary and treasurer. He is also treasurer of the Leak-Cobb Company, insurance and real estate, maintaining offices in Winston-Salem and Durham, North Carolina, and Danville, Virginia.

GENERAL W. D. PENDER, who was probably the most distinguished officer sent by North Carolina into the Confederate Army, has his name and deeds enshrined in the history of the state, and the following is offered as only a partial account of his career.

He was born in Edgecombe February 6, 1834, of ancient English ancestry. In 1850, at the age of sixteen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point. On graduation he was assigned to the First Artillery as Brevet Second Lieutenant and later saw active service in the First Regiment of Dragoons.

March 21, 1861, General Pender resigned his commission with the United States Army and was appointed a captain in the artillery service of the Confederate Government. In 1863 he was appointed major general and assigned to A. P. Hill's Light Division. He was the youngest major general in the service of the Confederate Army, at that time being only twenty-nine years of age. In the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded, and on the retreat of the Confederates suffered a hemorrhage of the wound from which he died after an operation at Staunton.

His ability as a commanding officer was widely recognized. One of the generals of the Confederate Army has been quoted at saying: "It was reported and firmly believed throughout the Army of Northern Virginia that General Lee had said that General Pender was the only officer in his army that could fill the place of Stonewall Jackson."

In the spring of 1917 the deeds of this gallant soldier were recalled when his portrait was presented to the Hall of History by members of the family, in presence of Daughters of the Confederacy and veterans from Tarboro, General Pender's old home, and many other citizens of the state. The speech of presentation was made by Judge W. A. Montgomery, who in the course of his address said: "The picture will serve the threefold purpose of enabling the visitor to look upon the features and the personal appearance of one who performed valiant and noble deeds for his state and who met a glorious death in her service. The greatness of General Pender is not affected by stone or picture because his accomplishments and the activities of his life were outside such mementoes and his true memorial is found and felt in the hearts of his countrymen and in the written pages of the history of the times in which he lived. His fame as a distinguished military officer is secure, although the only monument that has been erected to his memory is a pile of cannon balls upon the mound above his mortal remains—as modest and unpretentious as was his character—in a quiet spot in the churchyard of Calvary at Tarboro."

JAMES PENDER is in point of continuous service one of the oldest members of the bar of Tarboro, in which city he was born and where he has spent practically all his life except the time he was in school at Baltimore.

Mr. Pender comes of a very notable family of North Carolina. He was born September 25, 1858, son of Robert H. and Emeralda (James) Pender. His father was a planter and merchant. James Pender was educated for three years in the high class preparatory school at Baltimore conducted by Dr. Robert Atkinson. During 1877-79 he worked in his father's store, and in 1879-80 was a student in the law department of the University of North Carolina, from which he received his LL. B. degree.

Since his admission to the bar Mr. Pender has been at work handling a large general practice at Tarboro. He served four years as chairman of the Board of Education, was mayor six terms from 1901 to 1907 and has been president of the Recorder's Court since it was organized in 1909. For seventeen years he was a United States Commissioner in this district, and for one year, 1883-84, was deputy register of deeds. Mr. Pender is a member of the township school board.

April 12, 1887, he married Miss Sallie Pippen, daughter of William M. Pippen, a prominent merchant and farmer. They have two children: Katharine Marriott and Ella Banning.

RICHARD BEVERLY RANEY. The City of Raleigh owes much to the late Richard Beverly Raney, not only for his substantial services as a prominent business man during his lifetime, but also for influences which he set in motion and which continue to exercise their beneficent results today and will for years to come.

He was born February 7, 1860, at his father's county home, "Retreat," in Granville County, North Carolina. He had not quite rounded out fifty years of life when he died on December 8, 1909. His parents were Thomas Hall and Eliza Partridge (Baird) Raney. His father was a successful planter and farmer. On his maternal side, Richard Beverly Raney was a lineal descendant of James Speed who came to America from Southampton, England, and settled in Virginia about 1695. James Speed was the grandson of John Speed who was born in 1552 and was a historian and scholar of note, whose writings were held in high estimation in his day. He wrote a number of things, the chief being a history of "Great Brittaine," including sixty-six maps and many cuts of seals, coats of arms, coins, etc. His first

publication was a tabulated account of the Scripture genealogies which were later published in the first edition of King James' translation of the Bible. King James gave John Speed a patent securing the property in these tables to him and his heirs. This love of scholarly pursuits and the writing of books has been shown in a number of John Speed's descendants.

Richard Beverly Raney was liberally educated, attending public schools and Fetter Academy at Kittrell, North Carolina. To this he added a love of reading and travel, in later life making a tour of the world and writing a most interesting diary during that journey.

At eighteen, like many other Southern young men of his generation in the days following the war between the states, he left home to make his fortune in life. He came to Raleigh where by remarkable industry, attention to detail and business acumen, united to stern perseverance, traits which marked his career through life, he soon made a place for himself. Later he became state agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, director of the Commercial National Bank, president of the chamber of commerce and affiiated with many business and social organizations of the city. He was a deeply religious man, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a vestryman of Christ Church for a number of years.

Mr. Raney first married Olivia Blount Cowper, daughter of Pulaski and Mary Blount (Grimes) Cowper. Mrs. Olivia Raney died May 4, 1896. The Olivia Raney Library, which Mr. Raney built and gave as a free public library to the City of Raleigh was in memory of her. The library is housed in a beautiful three story pressed brick building, and it was opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies on January 24, 1901. Every detail of its construction and furnishing was personally supervised by him and he added to the 5,000 volumes given with the library some of its books from his personal library and coins and other things gathered on his foreign travels.

On April 28, 1903, he married Katherine Whiting Denson. Mrs. Raney survives and still resides at Raleigh, and is widely known in social circles at the capital. She is a daughter of Capt. Claudius Baker Denson and Matilda Cowan, his wife. Her father was captain of the Confederate Grays of Duplin, North Carolina, Volunteers, and later an officer in the Engineer Corps of the Confederate States Army. He was for many years a prominent educator, a speaker and writer and served the state as secretary of the State Board of Public Charities for fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Raney had three children, Margaret Denson, Richard Beverly, Jr., and Katherine Baird. From early youth Mr. Raney bore in his heart the conscious desire to do something for his fellow man," as he expressed it. His gift of the library to the citizens of Raleigh was the beautiful fruition of this desire. Truly may it be said that, "he died wearing the white flower of a blameless life."

Ephraim Lash Gaither. In the annals of Davie County, no name shines with brighter lustre than that of Ephraim L. Gaither, a well-known attorney of Mocksville, and president of the Bank of Davie, who is distinguished not only for his legal and financial powers, but for the honored lineage from which he is descended, many of his ancestors having figured prominently in the public life of the state. A native of Mocksville, he was born April 30, 1850, of pioneer stock being a descendant in the eighth generation of John Gaither, the immigrant, his line of descent being as follows: John, John, Benjamin, Edward G., Basil, Gassaway, Ephraim, and Ephraim Lash.

The first John Gaither came, with his young wife, Joan, to America in the good ship "Assurance" in 1635, and settled in Virginia, near Norfolk, where he lived for many years acquiring considerable property for those early days.

His son, John, was but a boy when he came with his parents to this country. Like his father, he became active in business circles, and the name of "John Gaither" appearing sixth on the list of the incorporators of James City belongs to either him or his father. He married Ruth Morley, a daughter of Joseph Morley, and subsequently removed to Anne Arundel County, Maryland, where he became an extensive landholder.

Benjamin Gaither was born on the home plantation in Maryland, and spent his entire life in his native state. He married Sarah Burgess, daughter of Capt. Edward and Sarah (Chew) Burgess. Their son, Edward G. Gaither, married Eleanor Whittle, and, as far as is known, was a life-long resident of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Basil Gaither was born, bred and educated in Maryland. He enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and on August 30, 1777, received his commission as a lieutenant in Captain Briscoe's Company, and a few days later, on September 12, of the same year, he had the honor of being made captain of his company. Captain Gaither married Margaret Watkins, daughter of Col. Nicholas Watkins, of Revolutionary fame. In 1781, accompanied by his brother, Burgess Gaither, he came to North Carolina, and settled in that part of Rowan County now included in Davie County, while his brother located in Iredell County. Basil, a man of great ability and strong personality, soon became active in public affairs, representing Rowan County either in the House of Commons or the Senate from 1788 until 1802. He owned a valuable plantation of 500 acres on Elishas Creek, and there he and his wife spent their last years. They reared seven children, Nicholas Walter, Gassaway, Basil, Betty, Nathan, and Nellie.

Gassaway Gaither, a native of Davie County, was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits during his active career, his large plantation having been located on the Wilkesboro road, 1½ miles from Mocksville. He operated it successfully, and there resided until his death. Either he or his father donated the land for the Joppa Church and the grave yard in which the remains of Daniel Boone's parents now repose. He married Mary Smoot, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Ephraim; Burgess; Ellen, who married Elisha Gibbs; Elvira married Henry Austin; and Mary, who married Col. William March.

Ephraim Gaither was born, December 13, 1808, in that part of Rowan County now known as Davie County, and died at his home in Mocksville at the advanced age of eighty years. For many years he was prosperously engaged in mercantile pursuits in Mocksville, at the same time superintending the work on his plantation. Just prior to the Civil war, he represented Davie County in the State Legislature, and during the progress of the war he served as clerk of the County Court. When, just at the close of the war, Stoneman passed



E. L. Gaither

through Mocksville, he was made prisoner, and taken out into the country about five miles, but he made his escape and returned home.

Ephraim Gaither married Sarah Hall Johnstone, who was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, a daughter of Lemuel Dickey and Ann (Hall) Johnstone, and granddaughter of William Johnstone, a pioneer of that county. Her great-grandfather, Robert Johnstone, the great-great-grandfather on the maternal side of Ephraim Lash Gaither, came from Pennsylvania with his family to North Carolina about 1750. Locating in Rowan County, he entered land on the South Yadkin River, and on the farm which he cleared from the wilderness he and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Smiley, spent the remainder of their lives. Born in Pennsylvania, William Johnstone was but a child when he came with his parents to this state. He succeeded to the occupation to which he was reared, and as a planter was quite successful. Public spirited and patriotic, he enlisted for service during the Colonists struggle for independence and received a commission as an officer in the army. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Dickey, was born and bred in South Carolina.

Lemuel Dickey Johnstone, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Ephraim L. Gaither, spent his entire life of sixty-three years in Rowan County, where he was profitably engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Ann Hall, who was born in Iredell County, this state, of pioneer stock, having been a lineal descendant of James Hall, who came to America, a poor orphan boy, in 1720, settling in Pennsylvania. Industrious and energetic, James Hall soon became used to the customs of his adopted country, and in course of time won a position of note among his fellow-men. He was specially active in religious matters, and was one of the founders of the Conewago Presbyterian Church. In 1751, accompanied by his wife, Prudence (Roddy) Hall, and their children, he migrated to North Carolina, settling as a pioneer in Iredell County, where he was one of the organizers of the Bethany Presbyterian Church. Nine children were born of the union of Ephraim and Sarah H. (Johnstone) Gaither, two sons dying in infancy. The others are William Henry, who served during the Civil war in the Forty-second Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and was killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville, he having been the fifth child in succession of birth; Thomas Hall; Lemuel; G. Ephraim Lash; Mary Ellen, wife of Dr. R. W. Woodruff; Sarah Eliza, wife of James P. Hampton; and Janie, who married Sanford A. Woodruff. The mother died at the age of seventy-four years.

Ephraim Lash Gaither acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Mocksville, subsequently continuing his studies under the tuition of Prof. Jacob Eaton, a prominent educator. In September, 1868, he entered Davidson College, and there won such a good record for scholarship, and became so popular, that at the Commencement, in June, 1871, he was elected president of the Philanthropic Literary Society. During the summer of 1872, Mr. Gaither suffered a stroke of facial paralysis, and was advised by his physicians not to resume his studies. In the fall of that year, however, he returned to college, and there graduated with the class of 1873. From that class of twenty-six members, he had the distinction of being selected to deliver the philosophical oration. And here it may be well to mention that at the Commencement, in June, 1876, Mr. Gaither delivered, upon invitation, the annual literary address before the Philanthropic Literary Society.

In the fall of 1873 Mr. Gaither entered the law school of Chief Justice R. M. Pearson, of Richmond Hill, North Carolina, and in 1875, at the June term of the Supreme Court, obtained his license to practice. Locating in Mocksville, his legal skill and ability, as well as his comprehensive knowledge of law, soon became evident, and soon after his marriage he was admitted to partnership with his father-in-law, John Marshall Clement, one of the keenest and brightest lawyers in the country, the copartnership lasting until the death of Mr. Clement, in 1886. The firm of Clement & Gaither thus established became very active and prominent, appearing in many of the more important civil and criminal cases of the country. One of the more noteworthy cases was that of an old Confederate soldier, who was charged with murder, but after an extended and hard-fought trial was acquitted by the jury. The case, however, which gave Mr. Gaither greater satisfaction than any other was that of a tried and trusted negro, a former slave of his father and grandfather. This negro had been charged with larceny by a white man who had never been a slave owner. During the trying days of the Civil war, he had been loyal to his young master and to his master's family. Mr. Gaither pleaded the case with force and eloquence, and after a long trial the ex-slave was acquitted. Chief Justice Furches, who well knew all of the parties concerned, congratulated Mr. Gaither upon his successful efforts, and commended him for kindness to the old and faithful servant. Subsequently Mr. Gaither bought for this old negro a home in Statesville, and in it supported him as long as he lived.

On December 1, 1880, Mr. Gaither was united in marriage with Miss Florence Adelaide Clement, daughter, as previously mentioned, of John Marshall and Mary J. (Hayden) Clement. Cultured, accomplished, and possessing rare traits of character, Mrs. Gaither has been a true helpmeet and companion to her husband, her interest, sympathy and advice having been an inspiration to him in his work, being almost as important factors in winning him success as were her father's wise counsels and sound judgment. Mr. and Mrs. Gaither have four daughters, namely: Adelaide Marshall, Sarah Hall, Jane Hayden, and Dorothy Sophie. Adelaide M., the eldest daughter, married Rufus B. Sanford, and they have three sons, Lash Gaither, Rufus B., Jr., and Marshall Clement. The four daughters are all finely educated, having been graduated from Salem College, their mother's and grandmother's alma mater.

In politics Mr. Gaither is a stanch democrat. He has ably and faithfully filled various offices of responsibility and trust. When the Superior Court of Davie County was established he was elected solicitor, and in 1890, Davie County unanimously instructed its delegates for him, and his name was presented by them to the Judicial Convention, which was held at Wilkesboro. In 1900, Mr. Gaither was his party's nominee for representative to the State Legislature, but, owing to ill health, he declined the nomination. He has ever evinced a warm interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of city, county and state, and has been among the foremost in the establishment of beneficial enterprises.

Early in life Mr. Gaither united with the Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as a

deacon, while for many years he has been an elder in the Mocksville Church of that denomination. In May, 1906, the Concord Presbytery sent him as a delegate to the General Assembly, which convened that year in Greenville, South Carolina. Mr. Gaither is a man of good financial ability, and is now one of the directorate of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company of Winston-Salem, and is giving efficient and appreciated service as president of the Bank of Davie County.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WATTS has been a resident of Durham forty years. He came here to handle a part interest in the great tobacco manufacturing industry which afterwards was incorporated as W. Duke Sons & Company. While he was one of the most efficient in the group of men who built up that industry as one of the greatest tobacco houses in America, his interests have for many years not been consigned along one line, and his ability and capital have entered into much that constitutes the greatness and prosperity of this city.

Mr. Watts was born at Cumberland, Maryland, August 18, 1851, a son of Gerard S. and Ann E. (Watts) Watts. He was reared at Baltimore, attended the public schools there, from 1859 to 1868, and from 1868 to 1871 was a student of civil engineering in the University of Virginia. However, it has been along manufacturing and industrial lines that his career has been made. His father was an extensive wholesale tobacco dealer, and from college the son went on the road as a salesman for G. S. Watts & Company.

In the meantime Mr. Watts had been traveling for the tobacco house of G. S. Watts & Company from 1871 to 1878. In the latter year he came to Durham, and at once used his ideas and his enterprise to stimulate the growth of the Duke firm and subsequently aided in organizing and incorporating W. Duke Sons & Company, in which he became a stockholder and secretary and treasurer. This business joined the American Tobacco Company in 1890.

It would be a difficult matter to describe fully and adequately all the many activities and influences that have radiated from Mr. Watts since he took up his residence at Durham. In 1884, when the Commonwealth Club of Durham was organized, he was elected its first president. This club under his presidency collected the capital and furnished the faith and enthusiasm which brought about the building of the Lynchburg and Durham Railroad, the Oxford & Durham Railroad, and the Durham and Northern Railroad. These railroads gave Durham what is most required, adequate transportation facilities, and insured for all time the substantial prosperity of the city as a commercial center.

Mr. Watts erected the Loan and Trust Building of Durham and has been interested in practically every development enterprise of the city in the past thirty or thirty-five years. He is president of the Pearl Cotton Mills, is vice president of the Erwin Cotton Mills, a director of the Sea Board Air Line Railway, vice president of the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, has interests in the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, Mayo Cotton Mills at Mayo Dam, North Carolina, in the Cooleemee Cotton Mills, the Golden Belt Bag Manufacturing Company, the Durham Loan and Trust Company, is a director of the Fidelity Bank, director Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Republic Iron and Steel Company, and many other companies. He is also president of the Home Savings Bank of Durham.

What he has done to stimulate business growth and enterprise is matched by his public spirited citizenship and his important contributions to the institutions of the city and state. He erected the Watts Hospital of Durham, and has made large contributions to the Orphan Asylum at Barium and the Elizabeth College, also to the Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, Virginia, he being president of the board of trustees and vice president of the board of Davidson College. Mr. Watts is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and has been superintendent of its Sunday school continuously since 1885.

On October 19, 1875, he married Miss Laura Valinda Beall. Their only daughter is the wife of Mr. John Sprunt Hill of Durham. Mr. Watts was married the second time on October 25, 1917, to Miss Sara V. Ecker of Syracuse, New York.

LOUIS WHITLEY NORMAN. Many of the flourishing enterprises which serve to make Hertford, North Carolina, a busy business center owe a large measure of their prosperity to the substantial interest taken in them at their start by one of the city's leading financiers and public-spirited men. No name in Perquimans or Pasquotank County is held in higher regard than Louis Whitley Norman. For many years he has been identified with business life at Hertford, where for sixteen years he has been cashier of the Hertford Banking Company, and for twenty years treasurer of Perquimans County.

Louis W. Norman was born in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, in a historic year in the history of our country, on August 16, 1861. He is a son of Joseph Robert and Ellen (Brabble) Norman. In the old days his father was an extensive planter and also was a merchant. When he grew to young manhood, the business world appealed to him, and in 1884, in association with his brother Ellis Stuart Norman, he embarked in a general mercantile business at Hertford, under the style of Norman Brothers, and the firm continued for ten years and was one of the sound enterprises of the city.

In 1894 Mr. Norman sold his interest in the above firm and until 1897 was variously engaged in matters pertaining largely to local ventures. In the latter year he entered a private bank at Hertford, and ever since has made the financial field particularly his own. In 1901 he assisted in the reorganization of the bank, at which time it was incorporated as the Hertford Banking Company, and three months later, in May, 1901, he was elected cashier and has continued such to the present. This banking company began with a capital of $15,000, which has been increased as the business has enlarged, to a capital of $25,000 and surplus and profits $35,000, and it is considered one of the stable institutions of the county. Mr. Norman has additional banking and other interests. He is vice president and a director of the Citizens Bank of Edenton, North Carolina, of which he was the organizer; organized the Elizabeth City Brick Manufacturing Company, of which he is vice president, and the Plymouth Brick Company, of Plymouth, North Carolina, of which he is president. He has been the helpful promoter of many enterprises and the financial backer of numerous successful business concerns here and in the neighboring cities. Possessing energy, perseverance, adaptibility and tact, Mr. Norman has become a



DAVID K. CECIL

leading factor in the life of his city, but he has other qualities also, and these may include high business ideals, sterling integrity and a personality that inspires respect and invites friendly feeling.

Mr. Norman was married at Hertford, North Carolina, September 23, 1885, to Miss Donnie M. Shannonhouse, who died September 14, 1894. Mr. Norman's second marriage took place April 14, 1897, to Miss Josephine Elliott, of Hertford, and they have two children: Mattie Macon, who is a student in Chowan College, Murfreesboro, North Carolina; and Donnie May. Mr. Norman and family are members of the Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon and is church treasurer.

While never attracted to the political field, Mr. Norman's intelligence and public spirit have brought him into active co-operation with his fellow citizens in movements for the public good, and their appreciation of his trustworthiness and unblemished integrity has been evidenced by his election to the responsible office of county treasurer for two decades. Fraternally he is a Mason and has been treasurer of the lodge. He owns many acres of farming land near Hertford, much of it finely improved.

David King Cecil. Occupying a position of note among the worthy and highly esteemed citizens of Lexington, David King Cecil has spent his entire life within the boundaries of Davidson County, and since attaining manhood has been actively identified with its industrial interests, as a builder and contractor having contributed his full share toward the upbuilding of city and county. A native of Davidson County, as was his father, Richard Ijams Cecil, and his grandfather, Samuel Cecil, he was born, February 23, 1851, in Arcadia Township, coming from substantial pioneer stock.

Mr. Cecil's great-grandfather on the paternal side migrated from Maryland, his native state, to North Carolina in early pioneer days, locating in Davidson County, which at that time was still a part of Rowan County. Purchasing land in what is now Abbotts Creek Township, he cleared and improved a farm, and there resided until his death, an active and respected citizen. He was always interested in public affairs, and it is said that he fought as a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Born on the parental homestead in Abbotts Creek Township, Samuel Cecil became familiar with farming when young, and when ready to settle in life bought land in Clemmonsville Township, not far from his early home. Going from there to Arcadia Township, he continued his agricultural labors in that locality during the remainder of his active life, passing away on his farm at the age of seventy-six years. During the War of 1812, he served as a soldier. He married a Miss Ijams, who was born in Abbotts Creek Township, and died, at the age of three score and ten years, on the home farm, in Arcadia Township. Eleven children were born of their union, a typical family as regarded numbers in those early days.

Born in 1818, in Clemmonsville Township, Davidson County, Richard Ijams Cecil grew to manhood on the home farm, and as a young man learned the wheelwright's trade. Locating in Arcadia Township, Davidson County, he there conducted a good business as a wheelwright for nearly a quarter of a century, from 1851 until 1875, during the Civil war being a member of the Home Guards. He was also engaged in agricultural pursuits while there, owning and occupying a farm of 212 acres, located near the center of the township. In 1873 he bought, in Lexington Township, 197 acres of land, twenty acres of which is now within the city limits, and in 1875 assumed its possession, continuing to occupy it until his death, in 1889. His wife, whose maiden name was Seberly Magdalina Evans, was born in Reddy Creek Township, and spent her seventy-six years of life in Davidson County. She was the mother of nine children, three sons and six daughters.

Attending first the rural schools of his native township, and later the public schools of Lexington, David King Cecil was subsequently variously employed until twenty-four years old. He then served an apprenticeship of three years at the bricklayer's trade, and afterwards followed that occupation as a journeyman for two years. Since that time, Mr. Cecil has built up an extensive and profitable business as a contractor and builder, being busily employed. He has always taken great interest in agricultural pursuits, and in addition to his building operations superintends the management of his farm of 130 acres, a part of which he inherited from his father, and a part of which he purchased. It all lies within a mile of Lexington, thirty-eight acres of it adjoining the city, and ten acres being within the city limits.

Mr. Cecil married, January 26, 1877, Crissie Jane Miller, who was born in Tyro Township, Davidson County, a daughter of Felix and Elizabeth Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil have six children living, namely: Robert Edgar, Mary Wilson, Mattie Cleveland, David Richard, Sadie Octa, and Joseph King. Robert E. married Maude Lofton, and has three children, Richard R., Helen E., and David King. Mary W., wife of Fred O. Sink, has six children, Daphne Maria, John David, Robert F., Charles Varner, Joe Stanford, and Rachel. Mattie C. married Charles Young. David R. married Mary Mitchell, and they have three children, Mary Louise, David R., Jr., and Charles Mitchell. James King married Lillie Tysinger, and they have two children, Margaret Jane and James King, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and have reared their children in the same religious faith.

Edwin R. Overman. One of the more prosperous business men of Rowan County, Edwin R. Overman, of Salisbury, president and treasurer of the well-known firm of Overman & Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Boyden-Overman Company, has been a commanding figure in the mercantile life of the city for nearly a quarter of a century, having by means of industry, wise management, and well directed endeavor attained a noteworthy success in his undertakings. A native of Salisbury, he was born July 27, 1858, being a son of William and Mary (Slater) Overman, honored and esteemed residents of the city.

Having been fitted for college in the schools of Salisbury, Edwin R. Overman entered the University of North Carolina, intending to complete the course, but was forced to give up his studies at the end of two years on account of deafness. He then taught school a year in Litaker Township, and the following two years was clerk in a general store. Resigning his position, Mr. Overman entered the service of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which at that time was owned by the state, becoming a clerk in the auditor's office. Continuing with the road after it was sold, it becoming first the Danville and Richmond Railroad, and later the Southern Railroad, he was trans-

ferred to the superintendent's office, with which he was associated a number of years. Giving up the position in 1891, Mr. Overman was for three years engaged in the clothing business at Danville, Virginia. Returning to Salisbury, his native city, in 1894, he embarked in the wholesale grocery business, with which he has since been permanently and successfully identified, being one of the leading merchants of this section of Rowan County. Mr. Overman is also actively interested in agriculture and stock raising, having a well-equipped farm in Steele Township.

Mr. Overman married, in Asheville, North Carolina, in 1888, Jennie Weldon Williamson. She was born in Danville, Virginia, a daughter of Col. Weldon and Mary (Bethell) Williamson, and granddaughter on the maternal side of Major Bethell, of Rockingham County, Virginia. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Overman, Mary Mildred Overman, married, in 1917, Owen Norwell, cashier of the Asheville branch of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. Religiously Mrs. Overman is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Overman is a member, and a trustee, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he belongs to Phoenix Lodge No. 24, Knights of Pythias; and to Salisbury Lodge No. 699, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN FREDERICK WEBB, superintendent of public instruction in Granville County, was a teacher even before he graduated from college, and for twenty years the best energies of his life, directed by high educational ideals and purposes, have gone into the task he chose as his life vocation.

Mr. Webb was born in Granville County, North Carolina, March 28, 1873, a son of James H. and Kate (Russell) Webb. His father was for many years both a merchant and farmer in Granville County. John F. Webb was started on the road to learning through the medium of private schools, and later he attended a well known preparatory school at Bellbuckle, Tennessee. With this equipment he taught some of his first terms of school, and largely from his own earnings entered and paid his way through the University of North Carolina, where he graduated in 1898. Since then he has been in active school work, and since 1907 has been superintendent of public instruction of Granville County. As superintendent he has under his supervision fifty-six white schools and forty-eight colored schools. His staff of instructors comprise 104 white teachers and fifty colored teachers, and it is the consensus of opinion in Granville County that more has been accomplished for progress, more adequate equipment and general raising of the standards of instruction in the county schools during the past ten years than in a similar period in the history of the county.

Mr. Webb is widely known among North Carolina educators, is a member of the State Teachers' Assembly, is a Presbyterian and is affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. December 30, 1902, he married Miss Sarah Gorham of Battleboro, North Carolina. They have four children, Olive, James Edwin, Edith and John Frederick, Jr.

MILES GILBERT BROWN. In every community the manufacturing interests are recognized as being of such great importance that enterprising and progressive business men will always be found to invest their capital and dedicate their energies to carrying on such enterprises. Thus commerce is built up, comfortable living is assured many industrious workers, and through the variety and volume of the products the town, city or section largely becomes known to the world. In Eastern North Carolina the manufacture of lumber has long been a leading industry and it has been the foundation of many a fortune. One of the foremost lumber manufacturers at Edenton is Miles Gilbert Brown, a representative citizen both in business and public affairs.

Miles Gilbert Brown was born March 19, 1875, in Gates County, North Carolina. His parents were William Henry and Sarah (Harrell) Brown, who were natives of Gates County, North Carolina, and later became residents of Chowan and came to Edenton in 1887. Here the father built up a lumber manufacturing business which he conducted advantageously until his death in 1893. He was a man of sterling character and upright life and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Miles G. Brown was twelve years old when his parents moved to Edenton and he completed his educational training in the public schools in this city. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to his lumber interests and has continued in the business ever since. In his planing mill he utilizes the best machinery that is on the market and manufactures sash, doors and blinds, together with other building material. Sixty skilled workmen are employed in his plant, good wages are paid and under Mr. Brown's management all labor troubles have been avoided. In addition to his important lumber interests Mr. Brown is concerned financially and officially with other important enterprises here. He is a member of the directing board of the Bank of Edenton, and is also a director of the Edenton Cotton Mill Company, of the Edenton Peanut Company and of the Edenton Building and Loan Association, displaying a loyalty to local enterprises that may be considered most commendable.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage on March 8, 1916, to Miss Pattie Chappell, who was born at Edenton, North Carolina. Her parents were Rufus E. and Sarah (Bond) Chappell, the former of whom has farm interests in Chowan County. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Edenton, Mr. Brown being superintendent of the Sunday School.

Although Mr. Brown has never been absorbed in politics, nevertheless he has always been an active citizen and public matters in the way of substantial improvements for the city have had his careful attention. He was a member of the board that secured the waterworks utility, serving at the time of installation and for a period of eight years.

EDWARD JOHN HILL. Admitted to the bar more than thirty-five years ago, Edward John Hill has had many influential relations both with the law and business and public affairs, and is now enjoying a large and successful practice at Durham. Mr. Hill in his time has filled public office in North Carolina, has been in the diplomatic service, and for a number of years lived in the Far West. He is a native of North Carolina and now regards this state as his permanent home.

Mr. Hill was born in Duplin County in September, 1857, a son of William E. and Frances (Faison) Hill. His father was in his time a prominent man of Duplin County, planter and land owner, and prior to the war had also practiced



Edward J. Hill

law. Edward J. Hill acquired his education largely at the hands of private tutors, including J. J. Huggins. He attended Davidson College and the University of North Carolina, and studied law in the noted Dick and Dillard Law School, at Greensboro. He was admitted to practice in June, 1881, and until 1887, had his home and offices in Keenansville, Duplin County. During 1883-85, he served as a member of the State Senate. In June, 1887, Mr. Hill left North Carolina to take his diplomatic post as United States consul at Montevideo, South America. He lived there three years and the last year had charge of the United States Legation. On returning to the United States in 1890, Mr. Hill went to the far Northwest, and in the new State of Washington practiced law at Bellingham from 1890 to 1896. While there he took an active part in the democratic party, which was the minority party, and was once candidate on that ticket for the office of county attorney. In 1895 he was chairman of the State Democratic Convention. From 1897 until 1906 Mr. Hill practiced law at San Francisco, California, and on returning to North Carolina, located at Durham, where he has since enjoyed a large and profitable general practice. Among other interests he is attorney and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Home Savings Bank, is attorney for the Durham Investment Company and the Durham Loan and Trust Company. He owns extensive farming interests in Duplin County.

December 26, 1913, Mr. Hill married Beatrice Raynen, of Kinston, North Carolina.

JOSEPH CALVIN KESLER. Scrupulously honest, painstaking and efficient, Joseph C. Kesler, county treasurer of Rowan County, is proving himself a very able public official, administering the affairs of his position with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the tax payer and the citizen. A native of Rowan County, he was born, March 14, 1869, on a farm in Providence Township, which was likewise the birthplace of both his father, Henry Roland Kesler, and his grandfather, Jesse Kesler. His great grandfather, George Kesler, married a Miss Christena Eller, and both spent their last years on the home farm in Providence Township.

Jesse Kesler, a successful planter, was a lifelong resident of Providence Township, dying there in middle life. He married Anna Lentz, whose father, Henry Lentz, and grandfather, Bostain Lentz, were wealthy planters in Providence Township, and slave owners. They reared one son, Henry Roland, and a daughter, Eliza, who married David Emery, and settled in Wynne, Arkansas. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Anna (Lentz) Kesler married for her second husband Caleb Goodman. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman subsequently removed to Union County, Illinois, and there spent the remainder of their lives. They reared one son, Charles Goodman.

Born on the home farm in Providence Township, in August, 1841, Henry Roland Kesler was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Rowan Artillery, and was with his command in all of its campaigns and battles until captured, a short time before the final surrender. Taken then to Point Lookout, Maryland, he was confined as a prisoner of war until June 26, 1865, when he was released. Returning home, he assumed possession of the half of his father's estate which he had inherited and at once began the improvement of its sixty-nine acres. Successful in his agricultural labors, he bought adjoining land, and that added to his wife's inheritance increased the area of his original farm by 181 acres. A man of vigorous mental and physical powers, he continued active until his death, in January, 1914.

The maiden name of the wife of Henry Roland Kesler was Julia Elizabeth Lentz. She was born in Providence Township, Rowan County, and since the death of her husband makes her home with her children. She is a daughter of Peter and Polly (Kesler) Lentz, and a grand-daughter of Bostain Lentz. To her and her husband two children were born and reared, namely:—Joseph Calvin, the special subject of this brief review; and Mary J., wife of Lewis A. Kesler, a farmer in Providence Township.

Obtaining the rudiments of his education in the rural schools of his native township, Joseph C. Kesler continued his studies at Albemarle Academy, in Stanly County, after which he taught school for awhile. Going then to Carbondale, Illinois, Mr. Kesler there attended the Southern Illinois Normal College, fitting himself for a professional career. He subsequently taught in Providence Township, and later was a teacher in Illinois, teaching in Pulaski County several winter terms, and in Jackson County in the winter of 1897-1898. In April, 1898, Mr. Kesler returned to Rowan County to accept the position of clerk in the establishment of the Smithdeal Hardware Company, in Salisbury. After the death of Mr. Smithdeal, in 1901, Joseph W. Kesler succeeded to the business, and Mr. Kesler, of this sketch, continued with him as clerk until 1912. In November of that year, he was elected county treasurer, and proved himself so useful in that capacity that he has been continued in the office by re-election ever since.

Mr. Kesler married, September 27, 1897, Mary E. Kesler. She was born in Morgan Township, Rowan County, a daughter of Joseph W. and Caroline (Kirk) Kesler. Three children have been born into their household, namely: Viola Juanita Sophronia, Bernie Barton Calhoun, and Roland Lincoln. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Kesler are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Kesler belongs to the Royal Arcanum; to Salisbury Council No. 26, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; to the Patriotic Sons of America; and to the Sons and Daughters of Liberty.

WILLIAM HENRY HUNT. It is the exceptional man who can carry the responsibilities of a successful business career along with an energetic performance of public duties. It is that type of citizen whom the people of Oxford recognize in William Henry Hunt, who has been one of the leading bankers of that city for a long period of years and at the same time has worked diligently and effectively for the upbuilding and improvement of the city, and always in offices and capacities which mean a tremendous amount of sacrificing work without corresponding compensation.

Mr. Hunt was born at Oxford, North Carolina, October 12, 1867, a son of David Alexander and Elizabeth (Herndon) Hunt. His father was an old time merchant at Oxford. The son attended private schools and also the Horner Military School at Oxford, and more than thirty years ago when a youth went to work as a runner or messenger in the private bank of his uncle, H. C. Herndon. He learned a great deal of banking there and subse-

quently was with the Bank of Oxford and with growing experience and capability became one of the group of local citizens who in June, 1901, organized the First National Bank of Oxford. Mr. Hunt was cashier of this substantial institution until 1913, since which time he has been its president.

His most important public services have been rendered through the office of alderman, which he has held consecutively for fourteen years. Much of that time he has been chairman of the finance committee. Material improvement and civic betterment have been the watchword and keynote of his leadership in local affairs. While he has been a member of the board of aldermen many of the streets have been paved, electric lighting system has been installed, and an adequate sewerage system constructed. For the construction of the sewers an appropriation of $35,000 was allowed and so economically was the work done that $5,000 was returned to the treasury and this fund was used in the construction of the fire house. Mr. Hunt is also for many years a member of the school board and was on the board when the graded schools were organized. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, is past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a member of the First Baptist Church.

December 23, 1889, he married Miss Janie Outlaw of Bertie County, North Carolina. She is a daughter of Edward R. and Lucy (Roscoe) Outlaw. Her father is a large landowner and planter in Bertie County. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have four children: Edward Outlaw, who is now in the tobacco business; Janie Outlaw, William Henry, Jr., and Roscoe Bond.

JOHN GILLIAM WOOD. Among the men of business prominence who have done much to promote and solidify the commercial importance of Eastern North Carolina is John Gilliam Wood, one of Edenton's substantial and representative citizens. He belongs to one of the oldest families of Chowan County, and his interests have always been more or less centered here.

John Gilliam Wood was born at Edenton, North Carolina, November 20, 1853. His parents were Edward and Caroline (Gilliam) Wood. During his active years his father carried on extensive agricultural operations and owned important fishing rights.

John G. Wood enjoyed excellent educational training, passing through his academic course at Edenton, attending the well known Horner's School at Oxford, North Carolina, and subsequently spending two years, 1872-1874, in the University of Virginia. Upon his return to Chowan County he became interested in the industries which had formed the basis of the family fortunes, agriculture and fishing, and now is numbered with the extensive planters in this section of the state. As a solid business man he has been welcomed on the directing boards of many companies and corporations, and in this relation is highly valued by the Bank of Edenton, the Edenton Peanut Company, the Edenton Cotton Mill Company, and the Chowan Cotton Oil & Fruit Company, all of these enterprises having profited through his personal influence and public spirit.

Mr. Wood was married June 13, 1882, to Miss Bessie Martin, daughter of the late Col. William Martin, of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, long one of Pasquotank County's eminent lawyers. The mother of Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth (McMorine) Martin, a lady of great beauty and charm of manner, was long a leader in Elizabeth City's social life and church activities. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have three children, two daughters and one son: Sophia Martin, John Gilliam and Annie Caroline. The family belongs to the Episcopal Church.

During his college days Mr. Wood was a member of the Chi Phi Fraternity, University of Virginia, and ever since has maintained an interest in the organization. Otherwise he is not identified with secret organizations or clubs. Many of the latter are formed for recreation purposes and business men often travel far in order to take advantage of the hunting and fishing privileges thus provided, but in Mr. Wood's case, such recreation is found in abundance on his own property. He has always been willing to give encouragement to worthy enterprises when they appeal to his sound and sensible judgment, an evidence of which is his interest in the Roanoke Colony Association, of which he is one of the directors.

JOHN MOORE MANNING, M. D. In the profession of medicine and surgery and as a public leader in the health movement, Dr. John Moore Manning has achieved a name and prominence hardly less than is associated with other members of his family in the bench and bar.

Doctor Manning is a son of the late John Manning, founder and for many years dean of the law school of the University of North Carolina, and is a brother of Judge J. S. Manning, of Raleigh, both of whom are given some particular attention in sketches elsewhere in these pages.

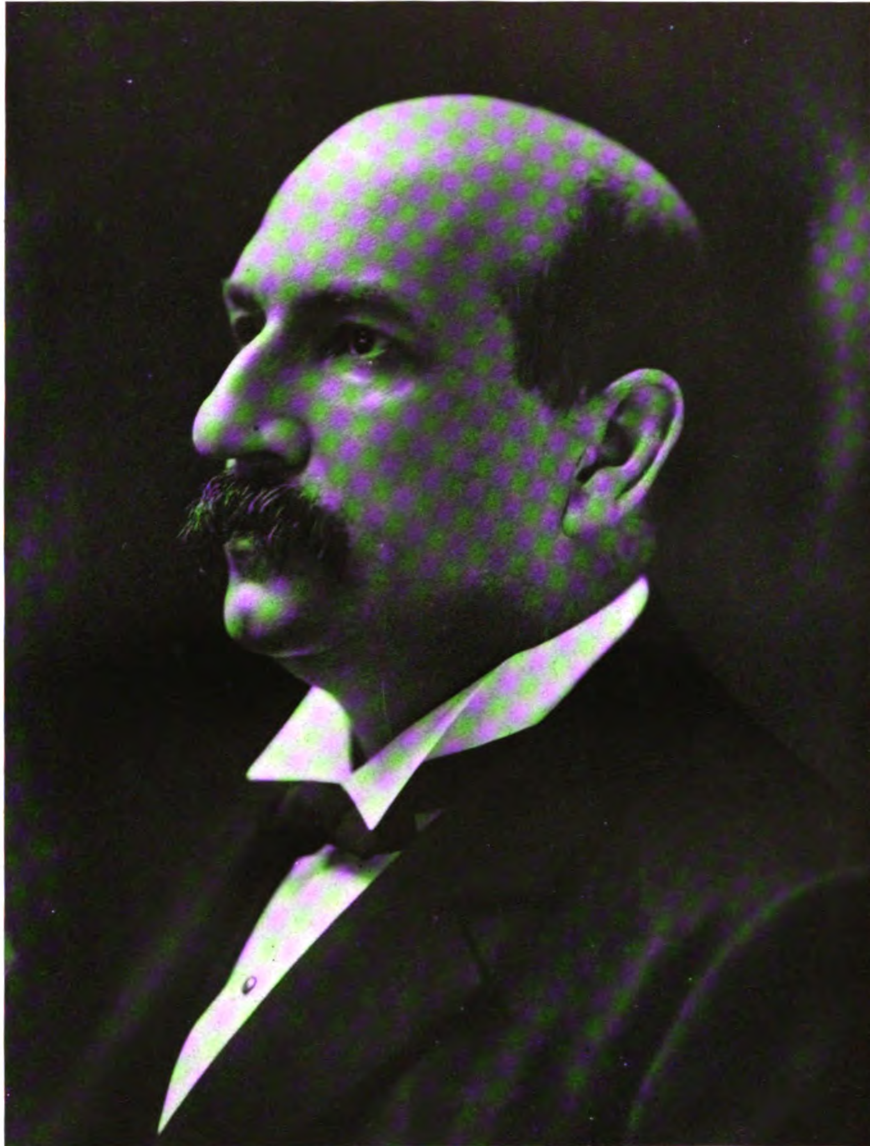
John Moore Manning was born at Pittsboro, North Carolina, April 8, 1857. His early education was privately instructed, and in 1879 he graduated from the University of North Carolina. He was a student in the medical department of the University of Virginia and in 1882 graduated from the Bellview Hospital Medical College of New York City. After five years of private practice at Pittsboro, his native town, Doctor Manning removed to Durham in 1888, and here for thirty years has been steadily engaged in a large and varied usefulness as a general practitioner.

It was Doctor Manning who organized and for many years was chairman of the Durham County and City Board of Health and gave to this organization its peculiar usefulness which has made it first and foremost among the local boards of health in the entire state. And it has been results accomplished at Durham that has contributed in no small degree to the high standing North Carolina now has in other states in the matter of vigilance and efficiency in safeguarding and protecting the public health.

Since 1889, Doctor Manning has been local surgeon of the Southern Railway, having accepted that office when the road was known as the Richmond & Danville. For ten years he was surgeon of the Norfolk & Western Railway. He is a member and former president of the Durham Medical Society and belongs to the North Carolina State and American Medical associations. He is a vestryman of St. Phillip's Episcopal Church.

November 20, 1889, he married Miss Mary Amgett, of Newburn, North Carolina. They have one daughter, Mary Louise.

ROBERT PRENTISS DALTON, a business man of Winston-Salem for many years, while not a native



Jno. M. Manning

of North Carolina represents one of the old and honored families of this state.

He is a lineal descendant of Samuel Dalton, who with his brothers William and Robert from England came to America in Colonial times. They located in New Jersey, but Samuel subsequently went to Georgia. Coming north, he located in Rockingham County, North Carolina, where he spent the rest of his days. His life in America seemed to agree with him, since he attained the remarkable age of one hundred and six years. The next in line was his son Samuel, who was born at Beaver Island in Rockingham County, but died after a brief life of thirty years.

The next generation of the family was represented by Nicholas Dalton, who spent all his life in Rockingham County. He married Rachel Hunter, who was born in Guilford County, North Carolina. Her father, Gen. James Hunter, Jr., was born in the same county, and his father, James Hunter, Sr., was a native of Ireland but of Scotch ancestry. Coming to America, the senior Mr. Hunter lived a time in Virginia and then moved to North Carolina, settling at Beaver Island in Rockingham County. He married a Miss Martin, aunt of Alexander and Col. James Martin. James Hunter, Jr., was a leader of the Regulators before and during the Revolutionary war and was called General Hunter. He served as sheriff of his home county and also represented his district in the House of Commons from 1778 to 1782. He married a Miss McFarland. He owned and occupied a plantation in Rockingham County, operating it with slave labor, and there spent his last days.

James Hunter Dalton, son of Nicholas and Rachel Dalton, removed from North Carolina to Patrick County, Virginia, where he engaged in farming. He died there in 1879, at the age of eighty-four years. He married Nancy Critz, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Haman Critz. Her father commanded a company in Colonel Penn's regiment in the Revolutionary war and for services in that war he received a grant of land in Patrick County, Virginia. Mrs. Nancy (Critz) Dalton, died in 1879, at the age of seventy-nine. She reared a family of eleven children.

The father of Robert Prentiss Dalton was Nicholas, second son of James Hunter Dalton. He enlisted in 1862 in Company H of the Forty-second Regiment, Virginia Troops, and saw active service under Stonewall Jackson. He was wounded at the battle of Cedar Run. At Spottsylvania Courthouse he was captured and was held a prisoner of war at Elmira, New York, where he died. His death occurred in 1865. He married Miss Thomas, who died in 1885, having reared two children, Robert Prentiss and Thomas W.

Robert Prentiss Dalton was born on a plantation at the foot of "No Business Mountain" in Patrick County, Virginia, April 13, 1851. He grew up and received his education in Patrick County and was only fourteen years of age when his father died. He made the best of his advantages in school and at the age of twenty-one began teaching. His first term was at "No Business Mountain." Later he taught at Patrick Court House, and continued that line of work for seven or eight years.

On coming to Winston Mr. Dalton was for about twenty-five years identified with tobacco manufacture, and then entered the mercantile business for six years. Since then he has been occupied as a building contractor, and has successfully carried out many of the building contracts in this section of the state.

In 1875 Mr. Dalton married Mary E. Wood. She was born in Patrick County, Virginia, daughter of John and Martha (Davenport) Wood. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton have reared five children: Robert Lee, J. Walter, Mary Ethel, Ralph Thomas and Nicholas Hunter. Robert Lee is now purchasing agent for the city of San Antonio, Texas, and by his marriage to Lelia Chalk has a daughter named Mary Chalk. J. Walter, the second son, was for seventeen years a member of the North Carolina National Guard, rising from a private in the Forsyth Riflemen through the different grades to inspector general with the rank of major. In 1916 he was made lieutenant colonel. When the United States entered the World War he offered his services and is now in France serving as major on General Hoffman's staff. He was married in 1905 to Miss Annie Lichenthaler and they have three children: Annie Louise, Laurence and Virginia Lee. Ralph T. was married in September, 1917, to Thelma Hopkins of Port Norfolk, Virginia. Mary Ethel is a teacher in the city schools. Nicholas Hunter holds a position in the cigarette factory of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

JUDGE WILLIAM B. COUNCILL. Throughout the counties of Central and Western North Carolina Judge Councill long ago thoroughly established his prestige as an able and learned member of the bar. His services have not been within the strict limits of his profession, however, again and again he has been called upon to act in positions of trust and responsibility involving large and important issues. For a number of years he served with dignity and efficiency as a judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina. He has been in the Legislature both as representative and as senator, and in all his record there has been nothing to detract justly from his reputation as a lawyer, an upright gentleman and a forward-looking citizen.

Though Judge Councill was born at Sumter, South Carolina, in 1858, his own life has been largely spent in North Carolina and his family was principally identified with the state from the early days. He is a son of Dr. William B. and Alice (Bostwick) Councill. His widowed mother, who is still living at the age of eighty-four, is of English ancestry. In the paternal line Judge Councill's great-grandfather came from his native England and made settlement in Western North Carolina in what is now Watauga County. Dr. William B. Councill was born at the old Councill homestead in Watauga County, but for several years in the '50s lived in Sumter County, South Carolina. He returned to Watauga County just before the war and the outbreak of hostilities called him from his private practice into the service of the South. He became a member of Hampton's Legion in South Carolina, and was in Lee's army of Northern Virgina. During the second year of his enlistment he was transferred to the regiment of North Carolina troops commanded by Col. George M. Folk. He became captain of a company under Colonel Folk. The war over he returned to his people at Boone in Watauga County, and spent the rest of his life serving them in the capacity of a physician. His life as a physician was one to which the people of later generations may well pay their highest tribute of honor and admiration. It required physical endurance and courage and patience to practice medicine under conditions

with which Doctor Councill had to contend for many years. With these physical characteristics he united kindliness of manner, a depth of human sympathy, and a skill and ability which made him widely known and as widely loved and honored. He rode for miles over the wide expanse of mountainous country in Western North Carolina, with his saddle bags filled with medicines and he was his own apothecary as well as physician. There were few drug stores in that time, and almost invariably the physician had to compound his own medicines and carry them with him instead of writing prescriptions. He practically wore himself out in this life of service and died at the age of seventy-two.

Judge Councill was greatly indebted for his early training and the influences which surrounded him to his noble parents and the atmosphere of the home. He also had liberal educational opportunities. He attended the Finley High Academy at Lenoir, North Carolina, when that school was under the direction of the famous educators, Fossett and Dixon, who were noted for the thoroughness with which they equipped their boys for college and for the serious pursuits of life. Having completed his work there, Judge Councill began the study of law at Boone. He was licensed to practice in 1881 and his professional career covers a period of over thirty-five years. He began practice at Boone, the county seat of Watauga County, and that was his home for about eighteen years. For a number of years he had no ambition beyond a skillful and efficient service to his private clientage, and took only such interest in politics as he thought he owed as a good citizen. In 1896 he was elected representative from his county to the Legislature, and served through the session of 1897. In 1898 he was called to higher honor in election to the office of judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina. He took to that office long and thorough experience as a lawyer, a knowledge of men, and an integrity of character which made his ten years of service on the bench a period of honor and distinction both to himself and to the court. In 1899, about a year after his election to the bench, he removed from Boone to Hickory, Catawba County, where he has since resided. While he felt a high degree of satisfaction in being able to serve the people on the bench, the service naturally involved much sacrifice on his part, and after his term was over he gladly resumed private practice. The next call upon him to public office came in 1912 when he was elected on the democratic ticket as state senator to represent the senatorial district comprising Catawba and Lincoln counties. He was one of the ablest and most influential members of the Senate in the session of 1913.

As a lawyer Judge Councill has appeared both in the state and federal courts as attorney for important interests and in later years his active presence in a case is recognized as significant testimony as to its importance. His practice is not limited to his home county and in fact much of his time is spent away from his home in looking after the various large and important interests entrusted to his professional management.

Judge Councill has been happily married for many years and has a wife and six children. The Councill name has always been noted for its patriotism, and Judge Councill takes proper pride in the fact that at least three of his young sons have given some of their youth to the service of their country. His oldest child, Howard Folk Councill, graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in the class of 1917. Gordon S. and William T. Councill, the next older sons, are both members of the National Guard and saw active service on the Mexican border with the North Carolina troops in 1916-17. The three younger children are: Stedman C., Allen B. and Elizabeth Councill. Mrs. Councill, the mother of these children, was formerly Miss Elizabeth Coffey of Boone, North Carolina. She is a daughter of the late Capt. Thomas J. Coffey, of Watauga County. Captain Coffey was a captain in the Confederate army in the war between the North and South and a member of a family which has resided in Wilkes, Caldwell and Watauga counties since the early part of the nineteenth century. After the war Captain Coffey engaged in business in Watauga County, being then a young man. He was a man of splendid business capacity and he accumulated a very considerable fortune. He was a highly respected and influential citizen, and a leader in all matters pertaining to the progress and development of Watauga County and his section of the state.

ERNEST LINWOOD SAWYER. The professional men of Elizabeth City compare most favorably with those in other communities in the state, and in the law there have been brilliant examples of unusual early talent leading to rapid advancement. In this connection mention may be made of Hon. Ernest Linwood Sawyer, who after a general practice of but three years was called to the criminal bench and has served in the judicial office continuously for the last nine years. While all lawyers, perhaps, aim to finally wear the judicial ermine, there are distinctive qualities that appear in the understanding, interpretation and application of the law that prove the judicial mind and bring early judicial honors.

Ernest Linwood Sawyer is a native of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and was born February 16, 1883. His parents were Jeremiah and Mary Elizabeth (Cartwright) Sawyer, old names known and honored in Eastern North Carolina for generations. The father of Judge Sawyer has been a merchant in Elizabeth City for many years and is one of the town's most respected residents.

In the public schools and Elizabeth City Academy Judge Sawyer secured early educational advantages and then entered the University of North Carolina in 1900, and was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1904. He spent the ensuing year in law study and in August, 1905, was admitted to the bar. He immediately engaged in the general practice of law and very soon attracted attention because of his thorough legal knowledge and its apt application in many important cases of litigation. In 1908 he was elected trial judge of the Criminal Court of Pasquotank County. He served two terms, ending in 1912, and then served two years as substitute judge. In 1914 he was again elected and has continued on the bench ever since, making a fine record. His decisions, tempered as they have been with mercy, have been found sound and entirely removed from any social or political bias. His relations with both bench and bar are most cordial and he is a valued member of the North Carolina Bar Association.

Judge Sawyer was married February 13, 1907, to Miss Emma Ward Rodgers, of Martin County, North Carolina, and they have three children, one daughter and two sons: Margaret Elizabeth, John



Ernest and Heywood Royall. The family home is in Elizabeth City and Judge Sawyer maintains pleasant offices on Main Street. He is too busy a man to devote much time to recreation but highly values his membership in the order of Odd Fellows and with the Elks.

SAMUEL HOWARD REAMS, of Durham, has had a long and active career in railroad circles, and has become prominently known in several of the Atlantic seaboard states. He is now vice president and general manager of the Durham & Southern Railway.

He was born in Granville County, North Carolina, November 25, 1868, a son of Isaiah M. and Lucinda A. (Howard) Reams. His father was a tobacco merchant. Samuel H. Reams was educated in Durham, took a business college course, and one of his first positions was as assistant postmaster of Durham. He remained in the post-office four and a half years, and then entered the operating department of the Richmond & Danville Railroad. For five years he was in the agency department of that road, and in 1895 transferred his services to the Seaboard Air Line. He was chief clerk to the railway agent from 1895 to 1900, was railway agent until 1907, and from 1907 to 1909 was general freight and passenger agent for the Durham & Southern Railway. In August, 1909, he took the agency of the Seaboard Air Line at Savannah, Georgia, but in October, 1915, returned to Durham and has since been vice president and general manager of the Durham & Southern.

Mr. Reams is prominent in local affairs, is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Y. M. C. A., is a trustee of Watts Hospital at Durham, and an active member of the First Baptist Church.

September 18, 1894, he married Sudie Hunter of Kinston, North Carolina. Her father W. W. N. Hunter was long prominent in politics in his section of the state and filled a number of offices including sheriff, clerk of court and postmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Reams have three children: Marion L., Samuel H. Jr., and Henrietta Norwood.

JOHN GRAHAM YOUNG of Winston-Salem has had the achievements and experience of a very active career beginning when as a boy he took his place in the Confederate army and endured his baptism of fire at Chancellorsville. For many years he has been a factor in the business and civic life of Winston-Salem.

A native of North Carolina he was born at Statesville in Iredell County. His ancestry is a noteworthy one. The family record begins with Francis Young, who was born in England in 1650. He married Mary or Martha Legros, and they reared fourteen sons. Twelve of these sons were participants in the domestic and foreign wars in which England was engaged during the reign of Queen Anne. Francis, the father of the sons, was in the army commanded by Marlborough and was killed in the great battle of Blenheim, Germany, on August 13, 1704. The only two sons to survive the wars of that period were William and Michael Cadet.

Michael Cadet Young was the founder of the family in America. He was sent to Virginia by the land proprietors early in the eighteenth century. He located in Brunswick County, and married Martha Sadler of Virginia. They reared seven children. Many of their descendants became noted. One of the descendants of Michael Cadet Young was Hon. John Young Mason, once chief justice of the State of Virginia and also United States Minister to France. Another descendant was Tapley W. Young, who once served as consul to the City of Stuttgart.

The oldest son of Michael C. Young was Francis, who located in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He filled the position of clerk of courts there from 1767 to 1782. That local office was continually held by a member of the family in successive generations until 1914, a period of 147 years. This record is perhaps unsurpassed in the annals of any family or in connection with any public office in America. The last incumbent of the position was Thomas Young who died while in office in 1914.

Thomas Young, fourth son of Michael C. and Martha (Sadler) Young, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, February 22, 1732. In 1778, accompanied by his wife and four children, he removed to Iredell County, North Carolina. He first married Judith Johnson. They reared four sons and four daughters. She died March 17, 1774. His second wife, with whom he came to North Carolina, was Lucy Ragsdale of Virginia. She died March 7, 1807, while Thomas Young died in 1829, when in his ninety-eighth year. There were five children of his second marriage.

The oldest son of this North Carolina pioneer was John M. Young, grandfather of John Graham Young. John M. Young took a prominent part in public affairs in North Carolina, served as a member of various state conventions in both North and South Carolina and assisted in framing the state constitution. He was a member of the senate in both states. He married Jennie Nisbet.

Their son, John Augustus Young, father of John G., was born on Hunting Creek, Iredell County. When quite young he removed to Statesville, and when in his twenty-first year was elected a member of the Legislature. In 1840 he organized the Iredell Blues and was captain of this militia company. John G. Young now has the sword with which Captain Young was presented, and this sword was carried in the Civil war by Maj. Egbert Ross at the time that gallant officer was killed. Captain Young removed to Charlotte about 1847, and for many years was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1852 he organized and became president of the company that built the Rock Island Mills, located about eleven miles from Charlotte. At the outbreak of the war he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Regiment North Carolina Troops. He gave to every member of this regiment, 1,100 men in all, a suit of clothes and a gray cap to match the suit. He went into field duty and was one of the commanders of the regiment for twenty months. He resigned in order to give a more important service to the Confederate government, and returning home took charge of the mills and directed their operation for the manufacture of clothing for the North Carolina troops. For this service he was paid in Confederate scrip, bonds and state money. During the war he buried over a million dollars worth of paper money and securities in glass jars underneath a rail fence. After the war this treasure was exhumed, but it was then worthless. Soon after the war Colonel Young removed the mills to Charlotte and continued to operate them until they were burned. He was a prominent citizen of Charlotte and died there when in his eightieth year.

John Augustus Young married Malvina Graham. She was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina. Her father John D. Graham was one of the early captains of industry in the state. He operated an

iron foundry and was also an extensive farmer and planter, employing a number of slaves in his varied business enterprises. Mrs. John A. Young died at the age of seventy-seven. She reared a family of three sons and three daughters.

John G. Young was still in his teens when the war broke out. At that time he was a cadet in the North Carolina Military Institute. He continued his studies there with growing patriotic fervor until March, 1863. At that time General Byron Grimes made a visit to the Young home, and when the general returned to the front he was accompanied by Cadet Young, who went as a guest of the general. He slept in the general's tent and rode with him when marching. That experience gave him a touch of warfare, but he was not content to remain a bystander when great deeds were being done. The chance he craved was soon given him to become a soldier in earnest. When the sergeant major of the Fourth Regiment was disabled for life, Colonel James Wood of Rowan told the boy that if he would enlist he should be made sergeant major of the Fourth Regiment. This regiment was the command which Mr. Young's father had had in the early months of the war. The boy enlisted in Company C at Statesville, the company which his father had organized as a part of the state militia in 1840. With the Fourth Regiment of North Carolina Troops he went into action in the great battle of Chancellorsville. Mr. Young writes a very interesting account of his experiences as a soldier and does not hesitate to say that he was scared. However, he stood his ground, and in time was able to take the danger and excitement of the battlefield with the coolness of a veteran. After that he fought in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He was with General Early's command when it invaded the District of Columbia and slept during one night within eight miles of the Capitol at Washington. He was also in the glorious advance up the Shenandoah Valley, and was in hot pursuit of the fleeing Union troops when General Sheridan made his famous ride and came up with reenforcements that compelled the Confederates to retire. Mr. Young was with his regiment at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. After being paroled, he started to walk home. He covered most of the distance on foot to Charlotte, though stopping two days in Salem and two days in Salisbury.

His first aim after the war was to secure a better equipment for the serious duties of life, and after a preparatory course he entered the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated. After leaving university Mr. Young took up civil engineering as a profession. He spent four years in Texas and was employed on surveys for several different railways. Subsequently for a number of years he was in the employ of the Southern Railway Company in South Carolina and Georgia as commercial agent, freight department. Mr. Young has been a resident of Winston-Salem since 1884. For a number of years he was in the commission business and even yet is not ready to be considered on the retired list. Since 1914 he has held a clerical position in the stamp department of the Internal Revenue Office.

Mr. Young married Lucy Wingfield. She was born at Eatonton in Putnam County, Georgia, daughter of Junius Wingfield. Mr. and Mrs. Young have four children: Wingfield, Lelia M., Lucy T., and John G., Jr. Mr. Young is a member of Norfleet Camp of the United Confederate Veterans and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

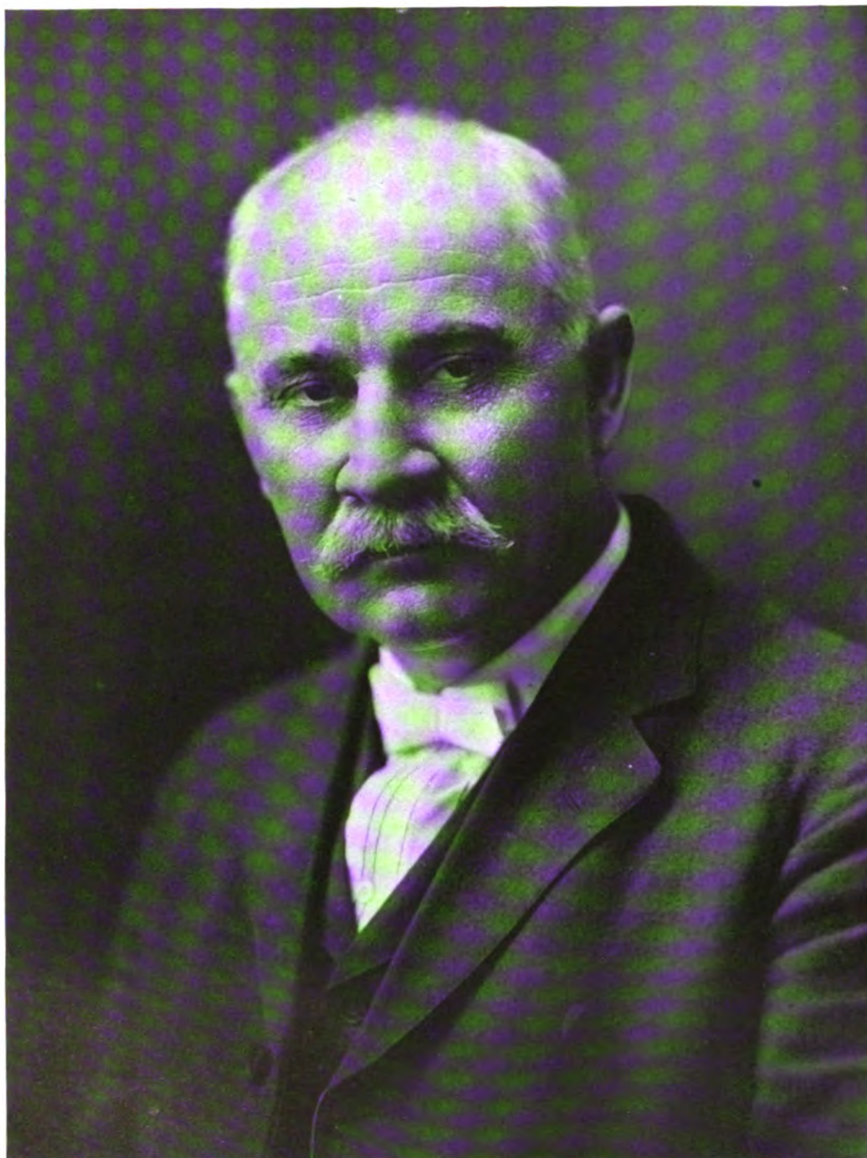
CHARLES MOSES HOOVER. A public spirited, influential citizen of Thomasville, Charles Moses Hoover has been prominent in municipal affairs, filling various offices of trust and responsibility, and as secretary and treasurer of the Hoover Chair Company is officially connected with one of the leading industries of Davidson County. A native of North Carolina, as was his father, Pleasant A. Hoover, and his grandfather, Hon. Charles Hoover, he was born on a farm lyin~ six miles north of Thomasville.

His great-grandfather, George Hoover, was born and reared in Germany. Coming to this country in early manhood, he fought with the Colonists in their struggle for independence, enlisting with the Pennsylvania troops. Subsequently coming to North Carolina, he located in Salisbury, Rowan County, where he followed his trade of a tanner for a time. In 1797 he removed to what is now Thomasville Township, Davidson County, and there bought the estate afterwards known as "Glen Anna," which was located 1½ miles south of Thomasville. There his son-in-law, David Mock, established a school for young women, calling it Glen Anna; the school was later transferred to Thomasville, and called Thomasville Female College. Both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Beard, lived to be nearly three score and ten years of age, and at death were buried in Fair Grove Cemetery. They were the parents of six children, Elizabeth, Christina, George, Charles, Felix, and Valentine.

Hon. Charles Hoover was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, in 1796. Well trained as a boy in agricultural arts, he became a tiller of the soil from choice, and having purchased a large tract of land in the northern part of Thomasville Township carried on general farming with the help of slaves. He owned many slaves, but he never sold one, although his grandson, Charles Moses Hoover, has bills of sale for many of the negroes which he purchased. Prominent and influential in public affairs, he was elected state senator in 1832, and in 1845 represented his county in the State Legislature. In 1824 he was made justice of the peace, and served in that capacity until after the close of the Civil war, in 1865. His death occurred at his farm home in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

The maiden name of the wife of Hon. Charles Hoover was Sarah Kennedy. Her father was an extensive planter, owning and occupying the plantation now known as the Kinney place, which is located in Thomasville Township, on the old stage road between Greensboro and Salisbury. She died about 1840, leaving four children, William K., Pleasant A., Louise J., and Flora S. William K. Hoover, the first-born child, was educated at Old Trinity College. In 1852 he migrated to Georgia, and a few years later settled in Texas, from there going to Arkansas. A man of eminent ability and strong personality, he became prominent in public affairs, and at the time of his death, in 1875, was candidate for governor of Arkansas. Louisa J. married H. W. Brummell, of Thomasville Township, and Flora S. became the wife of D. J. K. Pinnix.

Pleasant A. Hoover was born on a farm lying three miles south of Thomasville, July 18, 1830.



C. W. Massey

He acquired a practical education in the public schools, and as a young man purchased a farm lying west of Thomasville, and was there engaged in farming, with the help of slaves, prior to his marriage. About a year after his marriage, he returned to the parental homestead, to the ownership of which he succeeded. On December 13, 1861, he was commissioned captain of the Hunts Fork Company, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Sixteenth Brigade, North Carolina Militia, in which he served until the close of the war. Resuming then his agricultural labors, he carried on general farming successfully, and also operated a grist mill and a saw mill, the mills being located on Abbotts Creek. Thus busily employed, he resided on his home farm until his death, November 7, 1907.

Pleasant A. Hoover married, May 25, 1853, Margaret J. Holmes. She was born in 1837, at Healing Springs Township, Davidson County, a daughter of Moses and Ann Holmes. She survived her husband, and is now a resident of Thomasville. Eight children were born of their union, namely:—Flora, Almeda, Trecia, Elizabeth, David Early, Charles Moses, Emma Lee, and George Marshall. Flora, deceased, was the wife of J. C. Norwood; Almeda married J. A. Green; Trecia is the wife of P. A. Livengood; Elizabeth married W. F. Guyer; David E. married Emma Grimes; Emma Lee, deceased, married Charles R. Kinney; George Marshall married Shelley Thomas.

Taking advantage of every offered opportunity for obtaining an education, Charles Moses Hoover began his studies in the district school, and later attended the Bethany High School, and Professor Wright's school, located two miles south of Thomasville. He remained on the home farm until early manhood, assisting his father both in the field and in the mill, when but ten years old running the up-and-down saw with which the plant was equipped. In 1895, with his brother George, he bought a saw mill, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In 1897 Mr. Hoover was appointed postmaster at Thomasville, and the following year the brothers removed their saw mill to Thomasville, and having installed a planing mill manufactured dressed lumber for four years. Transforming their mill then into a chair factory, the two brothers incorporated their business under the name of the Queen Chair Company. At the end of twelve years they liquidated, and the Hoover Chair Company being then incorporated took over the entire plant, and has conducted a thriving business ever since, Mr. Hoover being secretary and treasurer of the concern.

In 1901 Mr. Hoover was united in marriage with Evelyn Leach. She was born in Thomasville, a daughter of J. A. and Pattie (Lewis) Leach, and grand-daughter of Rev. John W. Lewis, for many years a circuit rider in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Hoover's father, Mr. Leach, was an extensive landholder, owning both town and farm property, and was interested in various mining projects. He was born at Old Trinity, Randolph County. After serving for four years in the Civil war, he settled in Thomasville, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was active in public affairs, serving as a representative to the State Legislature, and was actively identified with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have four children, namely: Charles, Kenneth, John Lewis, and Theresa. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is serving as steward and trustee. A stanch republican in politics, Mr. Hoover served as postmaster for sixteen years; and in addition to having been a member of the Thomasville Board of Aldermen has filled the mayor's chair two terms. Fraternally he is a member of Thomasville Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; to Thomasville Chapter No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; and is a non-affiliating member of both the Salisbury Chapter, and Oasis Temple.

Charles Wesley Massey is and has been for many years one of the foremost figures in public education in North Carolina. For twenty years he has been superintendent of public instruction for Durham County. It is not the purpose of this article to tell in detail the work that has been done during those twenty years in the matter of broadening out, building up and vitalizing the schools of that county, making them coordinate factors in the life of the community instead of merely supplying a few of the fundamentals of literary knowledge.

Superintendent Massey would be the first to disclaim full credit for all that has been achieved. He has had the counsel and cooperation of a number of public spirited citizens, valued friends of public education, and hard and earnest workers in the general program, and also in the individual schools and movements. But those who are in a position to judge affirm that the moving spirit in it all has been the quiet, efficient, and widely experienced educator who is officially the head of the public schools of Durham county outside the city of Durham. Of course, according to an absolute standard of ideal perfection, the schools of Durham County still leave much to be desired. But progress along many lines has been significant and is a source of encouragement to all who have the welfare of public schools at heart, whether in Durham County or the state at large. The average school term has been greatly extended during the last twenty years, the number and personnel and qualifications of the teaching staff have been notably improved, salaries of teachers have been practically doubled, high school instruction is now supplied to six or seven hundred pupils whereas less than twenty years ago there was not a single high school student in the country districts and while the value of the school buildings and equipment when Superintendent Massey took office was not more than five thousand dollars, the total valuation of property today is two hundred thousand dollars. Only two buildings in the county that were standing when he took office are used today, all the others having given way to larger and more modern structures. The process of consolidation of rural districts has been carried on and many new departments and subjects have been brought into the school work.

All these various changes and improvements were succinctly stated in a recent report of the county public schools under the head of Ten Things Accomplished by the Durham County Schools. These ten things were: Consolidation of districts and the building of better schoolhouses; the installation of new, up-to-date patent desks, blackboards and other school equipment; a library has been placed in every white school in the county and in twelve of the colored schools; the organization of the teachers of the county for normal training under the direction of the educational department of Trinity College; the grading and standardizing

of the work in all the county schools; the placing of high school instruction within the reach of all the country boys and girls; special taxes have been voted in twenty of the thirty districts of the county, raising over $20,000 additional school funds annually; a betterment club of some kind for the improvement of the school and the community has been organized in nearly every school in the county; farm life schools have been established; by working in co-operation with the county demonstrator, the home demonstration agent and the farm life schools, the corn clubs, pig clubs, poultry clubs and the canning clubs of the county have been organized.

Charles Wesley Massey is a native of Durham County, was born here November 24, 1858, and spent his early life on a farm. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Pope) Massey. As a boy he attended some of the rude country schools of his day, afterwards was a student in Rutherford College and then spent three years in the University of North Carolina. His active career has been in public school work, and almost altogether in Durham County, with only four years outside the county. It was with his long and thorough experience as an individual teacher that he was promoted to his present office of superintendent of public instruction. Mr. Massey is a former member of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly and is widely known in educational circles. He is a director of the Home Savings Bank of Durham.

For a number of years Mr. Massey was president of the East Central District of County Superintendents, and served as a member of subcommission in the selecting of text books for the schools through the state.

October 19, 1892, he married Cora Lee Friar of Wilson County, North Carolina. A large family have grown up under their devoted care and instruction, and they have nine living children. One son, Hugh Linnaeus, died at the age of fourteen. The living children are Cora Ethel, Lucile Lee, Ralph Stevens, Charles Knox, Lilabell, Norman Wesley, Herbert, Marion, Thomas Woodrow.

CHARLES EDMUND KRAMER. In carefully and conscientiously considering the lives and careers of the worthy men of Elizabeth City, both past and present, whose achievements and influence have been notable and beneficial attention cannot fail being centered on the Kramers, a name well and honorably known here for the past forty-seven years. The present head of the family is Charles Edmund Kramer, president of Kramer Brothers & Company, which is one of the most important factors in the great lumber industry in Eastern North Carolina.

Charles Edmund Kramer was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1857. His parents were Daniel and Rachel (Krebs) Kramer, who came with their family to North Carolina in 1870, and the father died at Elizabeth City in 1899.

Daniel Kramer was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1834, and was a son of Jonathan and Marie (Steigerwalt) Kramer. He grew up on his father's farm and had such school advantages as his native county afforded at that time, meager as compared with the present day but sound and practical. He was yet a young man when he began business in the hamlet of Watsontown, Pennsylvania, which at that time had a population of not more than fifty individuals. He engaged there in building and in improving property and continued to reside there until November, 1870. In the meanwhile, in 1864, he enlisted for service in the war between the states then in progress, entering Company C, Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was honorably discharged in August, 1865.

When Mr. Kramer left Watsontown he had a reputation as a reliable contractor and builder, and when he came to Elizabeth City, North Carolina, in 1870, he embarked in the same business and continued in that line all his subsequent life in connection with the lumber manufacturing business. He was a man of great energy and of excellent business judgment and gradually expanded his business until he owned saw mills, planing mills and lumber yards. It is conceded that his practical and modern ideas did more to influence the style and class of building here than those of any other one man during his life, and many of the city's finest structures testify to his taste and skill. He founded the business which is now known as Kramer Brothers & Company. He was interested as a good citizen and consciencious man in many of the worthy enterprises which served to build up the city. All his life he cherished a deep respect for education and an evidence of it was shown shortly after locating here. At that time Elizabeth City was just recovering from the effects of the long war and school facilities were few and inadequate. This condition aroused Mr. Kramer to action and he returned to Pennsylvania and there engaged a superior teacher, who was employed at his expense at first and later with the assistance of two other citizens and a first class school was started, the same being the nucleus of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute, which was the principal school of this section until the organization of the graded schools. In many other ways Mr. Kramer was generous and public spirited. He took no active part in political campaigns, voting with the republican party from principle. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and in Pennsylvania was an elder in the same.

Daniel Kramer was twice married, first in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1856, to Rachel Krebs; second, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania in June, 1884, to Eva Fulmer. His children all survive, as follows: Charles Edmund; John A., who married Carrie E. Kipp; Alien K., who married Margaret Chron; Ida L., who married Alex T. Davis; Annie J., who became the wife of John S. Banks; Joseph P., who married Frances Welles; Ella K., who is the wife of Patrick H. Williams; and Eva Maria, who is the wife of Charles W. Edwards. Mr. Kramer was a Master Mason.

Charles Edmund Kramer, the eldest in the above family, was closely associated with his father and under his directing supervision learned the lumber business. He was a school boy of thirteen years when he accompanied his parents to Elizabeth City and this has been his chosen home ever since. He worked in his father's planing mill and by the time he was sixteen years old was considered capable of taking charge of the sash and door manufacturing department as foreman, and largely through his energy and enterprise was the business built up to its present enormous capacity. It is one of the leading industries of this section and controls vast areas of valuable timber

here and in other parts of the state, and gives employment to a large force of skilled workmen.

In 1910 Mr. Kramer erected with his brothers what is known as the Kramer Realty Company's Building, one of the finest structures in the city, 125 by 90 feet in dimensions, of pressed brick and three stories high. It is devoted to offices and various lodges have their halls here. Mr. Kramer was one of the organizers of the Elizabeth City Savings Bank & Trust Company and is on its directing board. Like his late father, Mr. Kramer has always been a patron of education and is an ex-member of the board of trustees of the Greensboro Female College.

Mr. Kramer was married January 3, 1883, to Miss Sallie R. Holmes, who was born at Elizabeth City and is a daughter of Robert and Mary Holmes. The father of Mrs. Kramer is a merchant and the family is well known in this section. Mr. and Mrs. Kramer have two daughters: Augusta, who is the wife of Dr. Herbert D. Walker, of Elizabeth City; and Maud Holmes, who resides with her parents. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Kramer is a member of the board of stewards, and for more than seven years served as superintendent of the Sunday school. As the facts of his life indicate, he is a man of unusual business capacity and of the high personal character that belongs to men in whom their fellow citizens feel complete confidence, knowing them to be trustworthy.

William J. Spaugh is one of the oldest contractors and builders in point of continuous service in the Winston-Salem district. He is a native of this section of North Carolina, served during the war in the Confederate army, and has had an exceedingly long and useful experience.

It is supposed with good reason that all the members of the Spaugh family in this part of North Carolina are descended from Adam Spach. Adam Spach was a historic character in Western North Carolina. He came here about the middle of the eighteenth century, acquired extensive tracts of land near Friedberg, built a rock house, which is shown on other pages and which was as much of a fort as a residence, and did much to establish civilization and Christianity in this part of Western North Carolina.

William J. Spaugh was born on a farm two miles northeast of Friedberg in Forsyth County, August 30, 1846. His grandfather, Joseph Spaugh, was a planter, owning a place about a mile from Friedberg, and he and his wife reared five children named Harmon, Jonathan, Benjamin, Nancy and Polly. Benjamin Spaugh, father of William J., was born November 15, 1817, his birthplace having been about a mile from Friedberg. He grew up on a farm and started his own career as a farmer. He had a place near the old Spaugh farm and lived there until about 1858, when he came to Salem. Here he followed the business of teaming, and remained a resident until his death on September 23, 1874. The maiden name of his wife was Julia Ann Crouse. She was born near Friedberg September 18, 1825. Her father, Jacob Crouse, was a planter near Clemmons in Stokes County. Mrs. Benjamin Spaugh died November 20, 1904.

William J. Spaugh, an only child of his parents, had the advantages and opportunities of a country home during his boyhood, and attended the Flatrock School near Friedberg, and later the Winston Academy. He was not yet thirteen years of age when the war broke out but subsequently, in spite of his youth, was drafted for service in the Confederate army. He went to Raleigh, but was soon discharged on account of disability. In 1865 Mr. Spaugh entered an apprenticeship with Charles Hauser to learn the trade of brick mason. After three years of learning the trade he worked as a journeyman two years and then started in business for himself as a contractor and builder. He has followed that business continually for between forty and fifty years, has put up hundreds of houses and other structures over Forsyth County, and is still handling contracts of that nature.

On September 10, 1868, Mr. Spaugh married Miss Felicia Antoinette Lineback. Mrs. Spaugh was born near Bethania in Forsyth County, November 27, 1849. Her father, Timothy Lineback, was a potter by trade and saw active service in a North Carolina regiment during the war. He removed from near Bethania to a home on Brookstown Road, a mile and a half west of the courthouse at Winston-Salem, and remained a resident there until his death. Mrs. Spaugh's mother was Eliza Wall. She was born near Bethania, August 20, 1827, and died March 9, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Spaugh have four children, Rosa, Robert C., Daisy and Mabel. Rosa is still at home with her parents. Robert C. married Bessie Winkler and their three children are Gordon, Carroll and Hazel. The daughter Daisy is the wife of Thomas E. Griffin. Mabel married J. D. Barrow. Mr. and Mrs. Spaugh are members of the Home Moravian Church.

Chalmers M. Van Poole, M. D. The continuous labors, sacrifices and study of nearly forty years have brought many richly deserved honors to Dr. Van Poole as a physician and suregon in his home community of Salisbury, and from that city his reputation has become spread over the state until he is recognized as one of the great men in the profession of North Carolina today.

He is of Holland ancestry. Grandfather Van Poole, a native of Holland, came to America with two of his brothers soon after the close of the revolution and settled on land in Providence Township of Rowan County, North Carolina. Many of the Van Pooles were very skillful mechanics, and that trait is also inherited by Dr. Van Poole and has not been without value to him in his profession.

Chalmers Melancthon Van Poole was born near Salisbury in Rowan County, September 2, 1854. His father Otho Van Poole, born in the same locality, after reaching manhood took a tract of new land in Providence Township and cleared and improved a good farm, and on it lived a laborious and fruitful life. He died at the venerable age of fourscore and two years. During the war between the states he was in the Confederate Cavalry. His wife, whose maiden name was Lucretia Lentz, lived to be upwards of seventy years of age. Both were members of St. Mathew's Lutheran Church and both lie buried in its churchyard.

Doctor Van Poole began his education in the Craven public schools and by teaching he paid his way through North Carolina College, now known as Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated with the degree A. M. After that he taught school successfully until 1878 and began the study of medicine under Dr. Marcellus Whitehead of Salisbury. Doctor

Van Poole graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore March 18, 1880. The following May he was licensed to practice but desiring further preparation he returned to Baltimore and was elected resident physician of the Maternity Hospital where he taught as assistant in obstetrics. At the same time he did post-graduate work at the City Hospital. Doctor Van Poole for many years practiced medicine in his native township, but in 1913 removed to Salisbury where he has since resided. He has usually spent some time every year in a post-graduate school and is a specialist in diseases of the nose and throat and stomach.

An excellent review of Doctor Van Poole's work and connections as a physician appeared recently in the Charlotte Medical Journal in an article prepared by the editors of that publication. The following sentences are taken from this article:

"Dr. Van Poole has always shown much enthusiasm in the society work of his profession and holds that every young doctor should at once connect himself with all of the medical societies he can attend. When licensed in 1880 to practice medicine he immediately joined the State Society and for thirty-eight consecutive meetings did not fail to be present at its annual gatherings—a record unequalled by any other physician of the State. For five years he was treasurer of this Society and has recently served as its president. He is a member of the District and County Societies. During President Taft's administration he was appointed first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He has since been promoted to captain. His close attention to all of his Society interests has been a stepping stone to better things.

"During his medical career Dr. Van Poole has contributed largely and helpfully to the medical press, among other things being articles on Quackery, Abortion, Effects of Alcohol on the System, Atropia in Diseases of the Eye, Some Remarks as to the Science of Medicine and the Comparison of Ancient with Present Day Progress of the Same, The Importance of Thorough Qualification Along the Lines of Literary and General Scientific Training prior to Entering the Medical Profession and the Maintenance of High Ideals after Becoming a Member of Same, Public Health and Preventive Medicine, The Relation and Duty of the Physician to the Nation in War and Peace.

"Dr. Van Poole's love and interest in his work prove that his vocation has been well chosen. He practices his profession from a conscientious standpoint—always putting the interest of his patient and patron before his own. The dangers and hardships he has undergone in their behalf have been many and direful. In order to reach some of his patients he has been known to cross streams so swollen as to necessitate his horses to swim and his buggy to float, thus risking his own life, and this in itself is truly indicative of his deep love and sympathy for all humanity. Every year adds new work to his already enormous practice, but with all he never loses that genial, good natured disposition which has always been a great factor in making his life work pleasant and easy."

Doctor Van Poole is a good business man as well as successful physician, and is interested in a number of business affairs as well as local real estate. He has served as president of the Rowan Mutual Fire Insurance Company for many years. Since youth he has been a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and for upwards of forty years has served as elder or deacon. Despite the demands of his profession he has done much for the Sunday School, has many times served as president of its township and county conventions, and some years ago was president of the North Carolina State Sunday School Association. Thus he is a man of breadth of mind and interest and practically everything that concerns the betterment of his fellow men appeals strongly to his support.

Doctor Van Poole married Mary Linn. She was born in Providence Township, daughter of Robert J. and Joicy (Redwine) Linn, and granddaughter on the paternal side of David Linn and on the maternal side of Pleasant and Mary (Barringer) Redwine. Doctor and Mrs. Van Poole have the following children: Robert L., Carl M., Mary K., Elizabeth, Otho, Thomas Bennett, Ruth, Rena and Glenn.

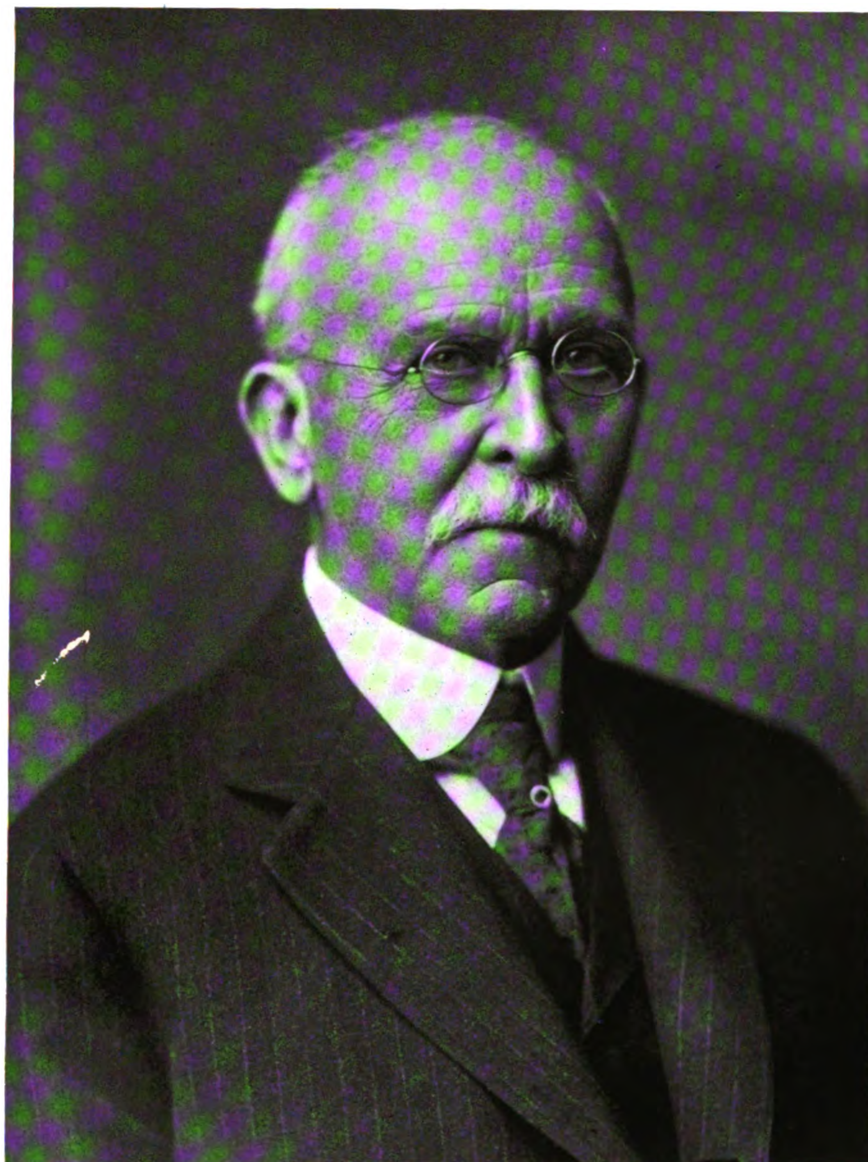
Carl M. Van Poole, M. D., son of Dr. Chalmers M. Van Poole, has also gained a reputation as a competent physician and surgeon but like many other young men of his age and abilities is now serving his country.

He was born and received his primary education at Craven in Rowan County, attending first the rural schools, then Crescent Academy and was prepared for college at Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute. From there he entered the University of North Carolina, studied two years, and before completing the course entered the University of Maryland Medical School and College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, from which he was graduated with the degree M. D. in 1916. Locating first at Baltimore one year Dr. Carl Van Poole gained practical knowledge and experience as a general practitioner. He then removed to Salisbury and practiced with his father for about one year, enjoying a good business and rapidly winning for himself an honored name in the profession. In 1912 he married Miss Ella M. Ingles of Carroll County, Maryland.

In the fall of 1917 he was commissioned by the president a first lieutenant of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps in the United States Army. In January, 1918, he was assigned active duty at the base hospital at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, and has since been in active service in the United States Army.

Col. George Washington Flowers is one of the few living men from North Carolina who fought as regimental officers in the great war between the states. He has a long and active career beginning even before the war as a teacher, merchant and man of affairs. Colonel Flowers has spent a number of years of retired life at Durham, where he now resides.

He was born in Alexander County, North Carolina, April 25, 1842, a son of John M. and Mary (Smith) Flowers. His father was a substantial planter of Alexander County, and Colonel Flowers grew up in the midst of the old time plenty and prosperity of the ante-bellum period. He received his early education in York Institute, and for three years taught school as an instructor of English. He resigned his position at the outbreak of the war and went in the Confederate army as a junior second lieutenant in Company G of the Thirty-eighth North Carolina Infantry. He was soon



G W Flowers

elected first lieutenant and upon the reorganization of the regiment became captain, and from that steadily won promotion to the rank of major and finally was lieutenant colonel in command of the regiment. He was twice wounded, first at the battle of Mechanicsville in the seven days fighting around Richmond and on May 3, 1864, fell seriously wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. Upon his recovery he was given active command of the regiment in absence of the colonel. He was with Lee's shattered forces at the time of surrender at Appomattox.

The war over Colonel Flowers returned to his native state, and again taught school for two years. He finally entered the merchandise business, and from 1890 to 1904 conducted a large establishment at York Institute and Taylorsville. He retired from business in 1904 and has since lived at Durham. He was elected a member of the board of county commissioners for two years and later served four years as chairman of the board. During that time the handsome Durham Courthouse was built at a cost of $325,000.

In 1870 Colonel Flowers married Sallie J. Haynes, a native of Yadkin County, North Carolina. Of their ten children six sons and one daughter are still living. The names of these children were: Professor Robert Lee, a member of the faculty of Trinity College; Charles E., William W., Arthur Ellis, John M., George Horace, Bessie, Fred, Claud M., and Estelle. Colonel Flowers has always been active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, is chairman of the board of trustees of the Memorial Church at Durham and has served as a steward. He is one of the trustees of Trinity College.

HENRY CLARK BRIDGERS, of Tarboro, is one of North Carolina's most notable men of the present generation. He is well known in the field of constructive enterprise and especially in the creation by organizing and assembling of new opportunities and resources. His associates and admirers look upon him as a man of real financial and business genius.

He was educated for the law. His father, John L. Bridgers, is a prominent lawyer and man of considerable wealth, so that the son was not under the spur of necessity when he started life. He was offered a position at a salary in his father's law office but he chose to work independently and get something worth while done in the world upon his own resources.

His achievement in building the East Carolina Railway from Tarboro to Hookerton, a distance of forty miles, is probably unique in the annals of railroading. It was built as a commercial railroad, largely for the purpose of developing and affording facilities to the farms along the right of way. The first section of the road was built for four miles with wooden rails. Later small flat steel rails were laid. Mr. Bridgers was his own civil engineer and constructor, and while the road stands as a substantial tribute to his engineering skill, it is even more remarkable for the fact that it was built without the issue of a single bond and has never once defaulted payment of any kind to its creditors. Mr. Bridgers is president and owns a majority of the stock in this railroad.

He not only built the railroad but was the primary factor in the development of the five prosperous towns built along its line. These towns, with their present population, are Pine Tops, 600; Macclesfield, 400; Fountains, 450; Farmville, 1,500; Maury, 250; and Hookerton, 500. Mr. Bridgers in order to give these villages proper financial service organized and is president of five banks. These are the Pine Tops Banking Company, the Bank of Fountain, the Bank of Hookerton, the Bank of Conetoe, the First National Bank of Tarboro and the Pamlico Savings and Trust Company of Tarboro, of all of which he is president.

Mr. Bridgers was born at Tarboro, North Carolina, January 7, 1876. He was educated in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, class '95, and in 1897 graduated with honors from the University of North Carolina. He was soon afterwards admitted to the bar and became a member of the firm of John L. Bridgers, Jr., the well known legal firm which was started in 1847. For twenty years he has been attorney for the Southern Railway Company. Mr. Bridgers owns 5,000 acres of land, much of which has been developed along with his railroad. He is also owner of the Bridgers Building at Tarboro, one of the best in the town, a concrete and steel three-story structure 50 by 50 feet. He is member of the Golf Club of Tarboro, Cape Fear Country Club at Wilmington, the Charleston Country Club in South Carolina, and the Country Club of Virginia, at Richmond.

January 20, 1912, Mr. Bridgers married Mary Meade Bernard, daughter of Judge D. Meade Bernard, of Virginia. They have one son, Henry Clark Bridgers, Jr., born July 3, 1914.

HENRY EDWARD RUFTY. A live, wide-awake, energetic business man of Rowan County, Henry Edward Rufty has developed and strengthened his natural talents, not only through a vigorous use of all of his faculties, but through his industry, enterprise, and the able management of his affairs, and now occupies a noteworthy position among the leading merchants of Salisbury, where he has a large establishment completely stocked with a fine line of general merchandise. A native son of Rowan County, he was born at Gold Hill in 1877, and there was educated.

His father, James Rufty, was born in Providence Township, on the plantation of his father, Edward Rufty. There he grew to manhood and gained an excellent knowledge of the various branches of agriculture. Becoming a tiller of the soil, he bought land in the vicinity of Gold Hill, where he improved a farm, and later purchased a house at Gold Hill, and there spent the closing years of his life, dying in the seventy-second year of his age. The maiden name of his wife, who survived him and still resides at Gold Hill, was Frances Lentz. She was born in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, a daughter of Henry and Estella (Crowell) Lentz.

After leaving the public schools of Gold Hill, Henry Edward Rufty attended Roanoke College, at Roanoke, Virginia, for a year and made the second highest average in his class of that year. He subsequently kept books at the Union Mine six years. Embarking then in business on his own account, Mr. Rufty was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits at Gold Hill until 1904. Desirous then of broadening his field of action, Mr. Rufty spent a year in Spencer, and then came to Salisbury, locating on Park Avenue, where he established a general store. Fortune smiled kindly upon his efforts and he rapidly built up a profitable trade, his courteous attention to customers and his

honest, upright dealings with all, winning him the esteem and confidence of the community. In 1916 Mr. Rufty erected his present substantial brick building 90 by 34 feet, and is carrying a large and variously assorted stock of general merchandise, his store containing almost everything demanded by the trade, his endeavor being to please his numerous patrons.

Mr. Rufty married, in 1900, Helen A. Rothrock, who was born at Mt. Pleasant, a daughter of Lewis and Joan (Hearn) Rothrock. In May, 1861, her father enlisted in Company G, Sixth Regiment. North Carolina Troops, and was soon commissioned second lieutenant, and the following December was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. Professor Rothrock was principal of Monta Amoena at Mt. Pleasant and is still teaching at the age of seventy-eight at his home at Gold Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Rufty have five children, namely: Henry Edward, Jr., Lewis Rothrock, Francis Donald, Archibald Caldwell and Joe Hearn. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Rufty are members of the Lutheran Church. Actively identified with the public affairs of Salisbury, Mr. Rufty is now serving his third term as a member of the local board of aldermen. Fraternally he is a member of Gordon Lodge No. 168, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Salisbury Council No. 26, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and of Salisbury Camp No. 1454, Modern Woodmen of America.

FRANK S. LAMBETH. An eminently capable, enterprising, and patriotic citizen of Thomasville, Davidson County, Frank S. Lambeth is directing his efforts along those lines that require sound judgment, keen discrimination, and much executive ability, as a business man being associated with the Standard Chair Company, and as a loyal, public-spirited citizen of the United States, being chairman of the Thomasville branch of the National Board for Fuel Conservation, and also chairman of the Thomasville Red Cross. He was born near Thomasville, North Carolina, a son of David Thomas Lambeth. He comes of pioneer stock, his paternal grandfather, Shadrach Lambeth, and his great-grandfather, Josiah Lambeth, having been born in Guilford County, this state, where his great-great-grandfather, John Lambeth, located in pioneer days.

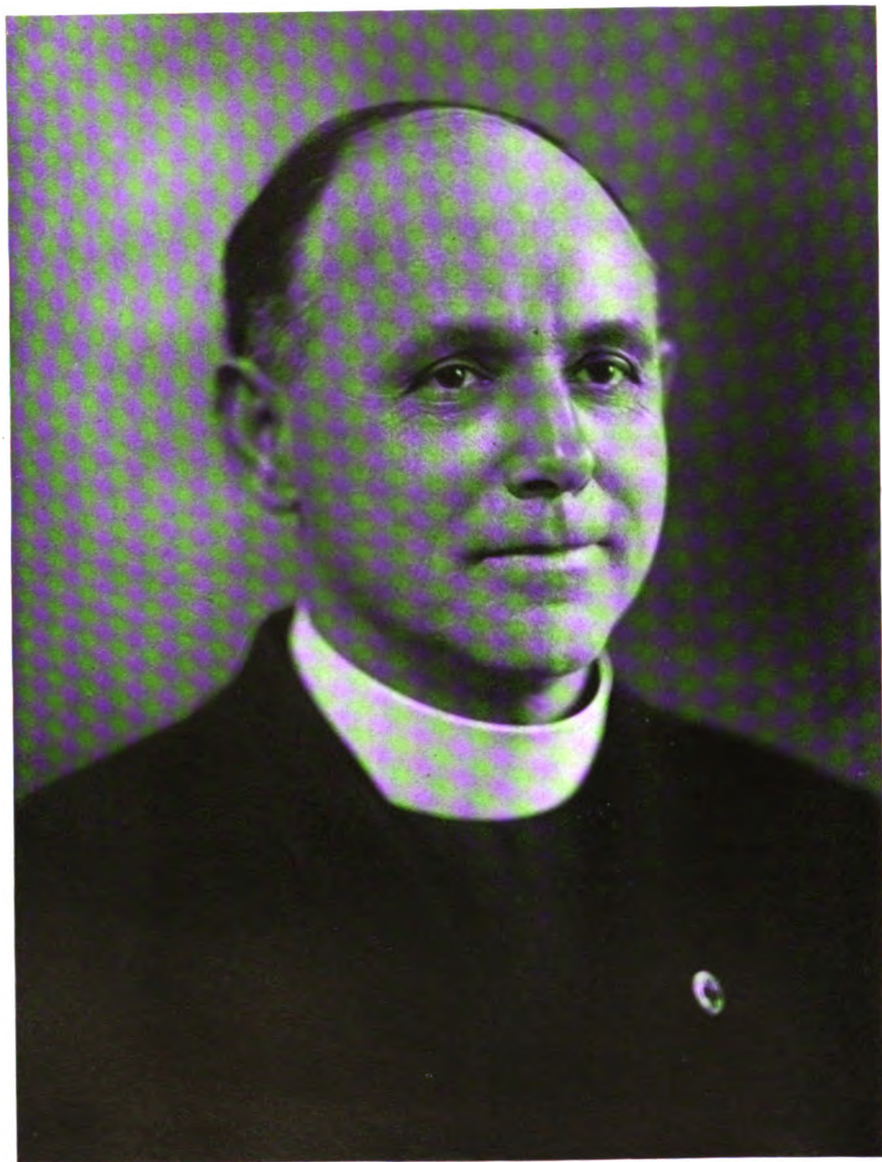
John Lambeth, a native of England, immigrated to America in colonial times. After living a very brief time in Maryland, he located at Newberne, North Carolina, from there going to Guilford County, where he was an early settler, and a pioneer farmer. He married Sarah Heath, and they reared three sons, Josiah, Samuel and Moses. Josiah Lambeth, the next in line of descent, married Elizabeth Loflin, and of their family of thirteen children, four were sons, as follows: Shadrach, Joseph, John and Lowick.

Shadrach Lambeth was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, on the Horse Shoe Bend of Buffalo Creek, where all of his early years were spent. Selling his plantation in that locality in 1850, he came to Davidson County, and having bought a farm lying two miles south of Thomasville began its improvement by building a brick house which is still standing. He took a contract to build a mile of the North Carolina Railroad, but died, in 1853, before the completion of his contract. He was a physician of local note, using the Thomsonian system of medicine, doctoring principally with herbs. His wife, whose maiden name was Jennie Thomas, was a daughter of David Thomas, and a sister of John Warrick Thomas, the founder of Thomasville. She outlived her husband, dying at the advanced age of eighty-five years. She was the mother of ten children, six daughters and four sons, namely: Amanda, Betsey, Mary, Margaret, Fanny, Alice, John, David Thomas, Robert, and Joseph Harrison. Robert died in early manhood, his death being caused by injuries received in construction work on the North Carolina Railroad. Joseph H. entered the Confederate army as a private, and by successive promotions became major. He was afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits in Thomasville.

David Thomas Lambeth was born, December 19, 1830, in the "Horse Shoe" bend of Buffalo Creek, Guilford County, and twenty years later came with the family to Davidson County. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil war, he was engaged in farming, with slave help. During the progress of the war, he was an officer in the Thomasville Home Guard, and was detailed by the government to secure supplies for the army. In 1872, when Thomasville was a mere village, he embarked in mercantile pursuits with his brother, Joseph Harrison, and as a member of the firm of Lambeth Brothers continued his business as a general merchant, and also superintended his farm, until his death, July 21, 1899.

The maiden name of the wife of David Thomas Lambeth was Caroline Simmons. A daughter of Benjamin Whitfield Simmons, she was born, April 2, 1838, on a farm on the "Narrows," Montgomery County, North Carolina. Her grandfather, Benjamin Simmons, was born in Pennsylvania, October 4, 1751. Soon after attaining his majority, he migrated to Montgomery County, North Carolina, and having purchased a plantation in the near vicinity of Troy was there engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. The maiden name of the wife of Benjamin Simmons, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Annie Alexander. She was a daughter of James Alexander, who married Elizabeth Carruthers, a Scotch lassie, who belonged to the Cross Creek settlement, which then occupied the present site of Fayetteville, Cumberland County.

Benjamin Whitfield Simmons, Mr. Lambeth's maternal grandfather, was born in Montgomery County, this state, September 5, 1806, his birthplace having been near Troy. Talented and well educated, he was prominent in the public affairs of Montgomery County, serving as county surveyor, and as magistrate. Leaving his farm in 1853, he came to Thomasville to live. He was then suffering from injuries he had received in a fall, and never recovered his former vigor, his death occurring three years later, in 1856. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Hussey, was born, October 21, 1811, in that part of Rowan County that is now included within the limits of Arcadia Township, Davidson County, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Mock) Hussey. Mr. Hussey, a Quaker in religion, and a planter by occupation, was born June 4, 1781, in Arcadia Township, where he was a life-long resident. The wife of Benjamin Whitfield Simmons died in Montgomery County, August 12, 1847, and her body was laid to rest in the family bury ground, on the farm, on the side hill, which is now forty feet under water, it being covered by the lake at Baden. While the dam was being constructed at Baden, her body was taken up and placed beside that of her husband's in Fairgrove Cemetery, two miles south of Thomasville.



Wm. F. O'Brien

Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas Lambeth were the parents of eleven children, namely: Frank S., Louisa, Ida, Brantley S., Lida L., John W., Jennie, David T., Alice, Robert L., and Simmons. The mother survived her husband but a short time, passing away April 27, 1900.

Completing the required course of study in the Thomasville High School, Frank S. Lambeth entered old Trinity College, but, having decided upon a business life rather than a professional career, he left the institution before graduation, and for fifteen years thereafter was associated with his father in mercantile pursuits. Organizing the Standard Chair Company in 1898, Mr. Lambeth was elected secretary and treasurer. Subsequently, in company with his brothers, John W. and Robert L., he organized what is now the Lambeth Furniture Company, and the Thomasville Furniture Company, both of which were subsequently operated successfully by the three brothers for a number of years. Mr. Lambeth subsequently relinquished his stock in both of those organizations, and has since been associated with his sons in the manufacture of chairs under the name of the Standard Chair Company, of which his son, Charles F., is president; his son, James E., being vice president; while he, himself, is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Lambeth married, in 1878, Ella Arnold, a daughter of Penuel and Priscilla (Kearns) Arnold. Four children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lambeth, namely: William Arnold, Charles Franklin, James Erwin, and Ella Arnold. William Arnold Lambeth was graduated from Trinity College with the degree of A. B., after which he continued his studies at Vanderbilt College for two years. He then entered Yale University, where he was graduated with the degree of B. D., and later was graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A. M. Having thus efficiently prepared himself for the ministry, he is now serving as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Salisbury, Rowan County. He married Evelyn Walker, and they have two daughters named Frances J. and Elizabeth W. Charles Franklin Lambeth was graduated from Trinity College with the degree of A. B., and is now president of the Standard Chair Company. He married Mary Johnson, and they have two daughters, Catherine and Mary Johnson. James Erwin Lambeth was also graduated from Trinity College with the degree of A. B., and is now vice president of the Standard Chair Company. He married Helen M. McAulay, and they have one child, James E. Jr. Ella Lambeth is a graduate of Salem College and she and her mother are members of the Alexander Martin Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambeth are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which he is serving as chairman of its board of stewards, having succeeded to the position on the death of his father, who filled it many years. His sons and his daughter belong to the same church, and two of the sons are members of the board of stewards, Charles F., and James E., who is treasurer of the board, and is also superintendent of the Sunday School.

Mr. Lambeth is a stockholder in the Jewell Cotton Factory, and a director of the Amazon Mills. Fraternally he is a member of Thomasville Lodge, No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Thomasville Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; of Salisbury Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Oasis Temple, at Charlotte.

REV. WILLIAM FRANCIS O'BRIEN has distinguished himself as one of the most successful constructive workers in the Catholic diocese of North Carolina, and for nearly twenty years has been a devoted servant of his church in different capacities. Under his leadership a parish is growing and prospering at Durham, where he was the first resident priest of his denomination.

Father O'Brien was born at Washington, D. C., September 18, 1872, a son of Capt. William and Mary (Conway) O'Brien. His father was at one time employed at Washington as superintendent of the National Cemetery. Father O'Brien attended parochial school, the St. Mary's Industrial School at Baltimore, also public schools at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and began his studies for the priesthood at Belmont Academy. For nine years he was a student of the classics and theology at the seminary near Charlotte, North Carolina, and was ordained on June 12, 1898. His first work was as assistant priest of St. Paul's Church at New Berne. Nine months later he was sent to Fayetteville as pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and two years later was assigned special work at Nazareth, North Carolina. In 1907 Father O'Brien took the pastorate of the Immaculate Conception Church at Durham as first resident priest. Here his constructive abilities have had full play, and he has developed a parish of 135 members, has built a parochial school and residence for the Dominican Sisters, whom he brought in to teach in September, 1909. Father O'Brien is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

JOSEPH WALTER HAYNES. An accomplished lawyer, citizen and business man, Joseph Walter Haynes has been active in the practice of the law at Asheville since his admission to the bar in 1907.

Mr. Haynes was born at Haywood, North Carolina, June 20, 1882, a son of Washington and Kezia Hazeltine (Stradley) Haynes. His father was a minister of the Baptist Church, widely and favorably known over North Carolina. The son was educated in the public schools, in Morris Hill College and the University of North Carolina. On February 4, 1907, he was licensed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina to practice, and at once located at Asheville, where his abilities have brought him a high standing and a gratifying clientage in general practice. He is interested in farming and stock raising and belongs to numerous civic organizations.

Mr. Haynes married April 14, 1915, Miss L. Rose Corbett, of Columbia, South Carolina.

JOHN G. HEILIG. A conspicuous figure in the business life of Rowan County, John G. Heilig, of Salisbury, is officially and financially identified with some of its more important manufacturing and industrial organizations, either as president or as stockholder. A son of Paul Nathaniel Heilig, he was born, July 26, 1851, at Gold Hill Township, Rowan County, coming on both sides of the house of German ancestry. His paternal grandparents, George and Sarah (Furr) Heilig, were life-long residents of Gold Hill Township, Rowan County, and it was there that his great-grandfather, Michael Heilig, who married a Miss Ury, located on coming to this country from Germany.

Paul Nathaniel Heilig grew to manhood on the home farm in Gold Hill Township, and after the close of the Civil war, in which he served as a colonel in the State Militia, and as tithing-man conscription officer, he moved to Salisbury, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, as a dealer in hardware, until his retirement from business affairs. His death occurred several years later, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Amelia Miller, was born in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, which was the birthplace of her parents, Daniel and Mary (Sossman) Miller. She lived to the ripe old age of four score and four years, and reared three sons, as follows: John G.; James D.; and A. Sidney, deceased.

Having prepared for college at Mount Pleasant Academy, John G. Heiling continued his studies for 2½ years at Roanoke College, in Salem, Virginia. Then, preferring a business rather than a professional career, he left that institution to become a clerk in the hardware establishment of Crawford & Heilig, of which his father was the junior member. Subsequently he and his brother, James D. Heilig, became associated with their father as members of the firm of P. N. Heilig & Sons. After the death of the senior member of the firm, the business was closed out, and Mr. Heilig entered the employ of the McCormick Harvester Company as commercial salesman, and for twenty-three years was thus successfully employed, traveling through parts of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Since retiring from that position he has continued his residence in Salisbury, where he has extensive interests, being president of the Heilig-Deas Shoe Company, and of the Taylor Mattress Company. Mr. Heilig is also a stockholder in different cotton mills and banks, among the latter being the Salisbury Bank and Trust Company.

Mr. Heilig married, in 1876, Lilly Eilers, a native of Wilmington, North Carolina. Her father, Herman B. Eilers, emigrated from Germany to the United States as a young man, and soon after his arrival in New York sent for his bride-to-be, Mary Adelaide Runge, who quickly responded to the summons, and they were married in New York City. Coming soon after to North Carolina, they spent their remaining days in Wilmington. Mrs. Heilig passed to the higher life in 1911, leaving four children, namely: Herman G., a physician in Salisbury; Paul A.; Marion, wife of John R. Deas, has two children, John R. and Lily Eilers; and Lily. Mrs. Heilig was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and reared her children in the same religious faith. Mr. Heilig, true to the faith in which he was reared, is an active member of the Lutheran Church, and has served as a deacon in St. John's Church.

JOSEPH W. BOYLES. An active and prosperous business man of Thomasville, Joseph W. Boyles is contributing his full share toward the advancement of the manufacturing and mercantile affairs of Davidson County, being proprietor of a bottling plant, and an extensive dealer in ice and coal. A son of James Boyles, he was born, January 3, 1878, on a farm in Upper Pilot Township, Surry County, North Carolina. His grandfather, Carey Boyles, owned a plantation in Surry County, and was there engaged in tilling the soil until his death.

James Boyles grew to manhood on the parental homestead, and having found farming not only congenial to his tastes, but quite remunerative, he bought land in Upper Pilot Township, Surry County, and by dint of industrious labor and good management improved the valuable farm on which he still resides. He married Emily Fulk, who was born in Surry County, a daughter of Jacob Fulk, who managed his extensive plantation with slave labor. She died in middle life, at the age of fifty years, leaving but one child, Joseph W., with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned.

Joseph W. Boyles acquired a good common school education when young, and on the home farm had a practical training in the various branches of agriculture. Beginning the battle of life for himself at the age of seventeen years, he first operated a stationary engine, and later learned the steam fitter's trade, which he followed continuously until 1906. In that year, locating in Thomasville, Mr. Boyles established a coca cola bottling plant, and in its management has been very successful, it being now one of the thriving industries of the place. In addition to supervising his bottling plant, he deals extensively in ice and coal, having a large patronage in both commodities.

On December 25, 1901, Mr. Boyles was united in marriage with Lela Dennis, a daughter of William Cobb and Ruth (Saunders) Dennis. Into their pleasant household thus established, seven children have made their advent, namely. Alva, Ruth, Joseph, Lela Maude, Imogene, Isabelle and George Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Boyles are active members of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which he is serving as a member of the board of trustees. He is also connected with its Sunday School as a teacher of the Bible class. Fraternally Mr. Boyles is a member of Thomasville Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons.

WILLIAM MANNING FALLON. While hundreds and thousands of men and women find a place in their hearts and recollections for Durham on account of its intimate associations with their college days, the city is perhaps best known to the world at large as one of the important tobacco centers of the South. It is with the tobacco business that William M. Fallon has been chiefly identified during his residence here.

Mr. Fallon is a native of Virginia, born at Richmond August 2, 1869, a son of John and Mary Louise (Stewart) Fallon. His father was for a number of years clerk of the Henrici County court of Virginia. The son was educated in both private and public schools, and as a boy began learning the tobacco business as clerk. Later he rose to the position of manager of the American Tobacco Factory at Richmond.

His home has been at Durham since 1894. For a time he was employed as a tobacco buyer and later engaged in the same line of business under the name W. M. Fallon & Company. At the end of four years he sold his interests to the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, and then became manager of this company, the post he has held ever since. He is prominently known in local tobacco circles, has served seven consecutive terms as president of the Tobacco Board of Trade and is well known among the men of this industry throughout the states of Virginia and North Carolina.

Mr. Fallon served as a member of Governor Aycock's staff. He served one term as alderman of Durham and is a member of the Common-



W. M. Fallon

wealth Club, is a Royal Arch Mason and is vestryman of St. Phillip's Episcopal Church.

November 2, 1894, the same year he came to North Carolina, Mr. Fallon married Jennie Claiborne Hines of Washington, D. C. Her father was the late Dr. James Hines, who served as surgeon with the rank of major in the United States army. Mr. and Mrs. Fallon have five children: May Louise, Ruth Claiborne, Janie Gertrude, Margaret Stewart and Douglas.

Of his own immediate family there is living only one sister, Mrs. L. P. Goodson, nee Miss Annie Belle Fallon of Caswell County, North Carolina.

Mr. Fallon's travels have been rather extensive. During his numerous trips abroad, he has visited nearly all of the foreign countries, including England, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Africa and Spain. He arrived home from his last trip abroad just prior to the outbreak of the great world war, having spent four months in Holland, returning by way of Germany.

ERNEST WYTTENBACH EWBANK. A lawyer by profession, Mr. Ewbank has attained a position of success and has established many influential connections at Hendersonville. However, his interests are not confined to the law. He is president of one of the substantial banks of the city and is also one of the partners in a large insurance agency.

Mr. Ewbank was born in Greenville County, South Carolina, August 11, 1875, but has lived at Hendersonville since early childhood. His parents are Ernest Lucas and Amaélie Virginia (Wyttenbach) Ewbank. His mother was born in Geneva, Switzerland. His father was a South Carolina planter, but on moving to Hendersonville in 1881 took up the ship timber business and in 1902 established the insurance agency of E. L. Ewbank & Son. That business is now continued under the name of Ewbank & Ewbank, comprising Ernest W. and his brother F. A. Ewbank.

Ernest W. Ewbank was educated in Judson College at Hendersonville, in the Porter Military Academy at Charleston, South Carolina, and finished his literary training in the University of the South at Sewannee, Tennessee, in 1893. His law studies were pursued under the direction of Louis M. Bourne at Asheville. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1897, but a long period of illness kept him practically an invalid for seven years and prevented anything like a regular devotion to his professional duties. Since then he has been in general practice at Hendersonville and now gives most of his time to office practice.

Mr. Ewbank organized the Citizens Bank of Hendersonville, served as its vice president until 1914 and since then has been its president. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Fassifern School for Girls. For three terms he was Hendersonville's city attorney and has always interested himself in the important movements and undertakings in community life. He is a former vestryman of St. James Episcopal Church.

September 8, 1909, he married Florence Schaffer, of Savannah. Her father was a Lutheran minister. They have three children, Ernest Wyttenbach, Jr., born August 17, 1910, Mary Macarie and Virginia Brent.

AARON Y. LINVILLE, M. D. For over a quarter of a century Doctor Linville has looked after the welfare of his large medical practice at Waughton, in Forsyth County. He is one of the leading members of the medical fraternity in his section of the state and through his profession has made his life one of useful service to humanity.

He was born on a plantation in Belews Creek Township of Forsyth County, where the family have lived for generations. His grandfather, Elijah Linville, was born in the same township, and as nearly as can be ascertained was a lineal descendant of Solomon Linville. Solomon Linville was one of three brothers who came to America in 1699 with William Penn on his second trip. The other brothers were named William and Benjamin. Descendants of William Linville moved from eastern to western Pennsylvania, and about 1810 went into Ohio as pioneers at Rushville, in Fairfield County. The descendants of Benjamin Linville settled in Virginia, locating on the present site of Winchester, and a creek in that locality still bears the family name. Solomon Linville for part of his life did a considerable business in the transportation of goods by river and overland routes. He operated rafts down the Susquehanna River and dealt much in southern markets. He finally moved south, and afterwards kept up no correspondence with his brothers. All the Linvilles not descended from William and Benjamin have been referred to as the members of the lost tribe of Solomon. Solomon is supposed to have been the ancestor of that branch of the family of which Doctor Linville is a member. In the first United States census of 1790 the following Linvilles were named as heads of families in Stokes County, North Carolina: Aaron, David, Mary and Richard.

The great-grandfather of Dr. Linville was probably a native of Virginia and an early settler of Stokes County. Grandfather Elijah Linville was a planter in Belews Creek Township and spent his entire life there. He and his wife had the following children: Jasper, Elias B., Mary A., Lusetta, Edward and Russell A. The son Jasper acquired a good education, taught school, afterwards entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated, and then settled in practice in Indiana. Edward was a farmer and shoemaker, and before the railroad era was also engaged in transporting goods between High Point and Greensboro. Russell was a farmer for several years, afterwards moved to Waughton, and now for some years has been connected with the Nissen Wagon Works.

Elias Burton Linville, father of Dr. Linville, was born in Forsyth County, July 5, 1839. As a youth he served an apprenticeship at shoemaking. He did his journeyman work as a shoemaker long before the days of modern machinery and large factories, and all shoes and boots were made to order. After following his trade for several years he succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead, and remained a resident there until his death. He married Martha Caroline Crews. She was born near Salem Chapel, in Stokes County, North Carolina, daughter of John and Mrs. (Fulp) Crews. She is still living on the home farm in Belews Creek Township. Her six children are: Nannie M., wife of William Fulp; Nora Prudence, wife of James Fulton; Gaither, who died in his eighteenth year: Curtis Bragden, who lives on the old homestead; Arthelius J., of Winston-Salem; and Aaron G.

Dr. Linville grew up on the home plantation in

Forsyth County, was educated in the rural schools, and for a time worked at the shoemaker's trade with his father. From a trade he turned his attention to a profession, and studied medicine in New York City, being graduated with his degree from the University of New York in 1889. Since then he has practiced at Waughton, and from that village has extended the range of his services over a large portion of Forsyth County. Dr. Linville is a member of the Forsyth County Medical Society, the North Carolina State Medical Society and the Southern Medical Association.

On December 31, 1891, he married Russie Sink, daughter of William L. and Susan (Glasscock) Sink. Dr. and Mrs. Linville have four children: William Stokes, Nera M., Archie Y. and Burton Sink. The son William S. married Essie Charles. Nera M. is the wife of Henry Mickey. Mrs. Linville is a member of an old and well known family. Her paternal grandparents were Solomon and Lucy (Snider) Sink and she is a great-granddaughter of George and Eva (Long) Sink. Her grandmother, Lucy Snider, was the daughter of Martin and Julia (Rominger) Snider. Doctor Linville and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Waughtown and fraternally he is affiliated with the Centerville Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

FRANCIS H. BAHNSON, distinguished not only as a native born citizen, but as a prosperous and progressive agriculturist of Davie County, Francis H. Bahnson is actively engaged in his favorite pursuit in Farmington, and is rendering material assistance in maintaining the reputation of this section of North Carolina as a superior farming and stock-raising region. A son of Charles F. Bahnson, he was born in Farmington in March, 1873, and has here spent the larger part of his life. His paternal grandfather, Bishop Bahnson, was for many years bishop of the North Carolina province for the Moravian Church, and very active and influential in that denomination.

Born February 15, 1840, in Pennsylvania, Charles F. Bahnson was but nine years old when his parents settled in Salem, North Carolina, where he was educated, attending the Boys School. June 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Second Battalion, North Carolina Troops, and was first sergeant until promoted June 1, 1863, to battalion quartermaster. He served with his command until paroled, and after the war located in Farmington, Davie County, settling down to the peaceful and pleasant pursuit of farming, and was thus actively engaged until his death February 16, 1911.

The maiden name of the wife of Charles F. Bahnson was Jane Amanda Johnson. She was born in Davie County, this state, near Farmington, a daughter of George Wesley Johnson, whose father was for many years engaged in tilling the soil, owning and occupying a farm in Forsyth County, near Clemmonsville. George Wesley Johnson was born near the present site of Clemmonsville, Forsyth County, December 1, 1810. Although reared to agricultural pursuits, he did not take kindly to farming, but as a young man embarked in mercantile pursuits in Farmington, Davie County. When he first started in business, he bought all of his merchandise in Wilmington, this state, and the goods had to be shipped up the river to Fayetteville, from there being transported with teams to Farmington. He traded largely with the farmers, who exchanged produce for goods, and the farm produce he sent to Fayetteville with the teams that on their return trip brought back his merchandise. He continued in business there many years, having a large and profitable trade, and during the time made wise investments, buying several large tracts of land. He continued his residence in Farmington until his death, at the venerable age of seventy-nine years.

The maiden name of the wife of George Wesley Johnson, was Martha M. Taylor. She was born in Farmington in 1816, a daughter of Spencer Taylor, who owned and occupied a plantation adjoining Farmington until 1840, when he removed to Tennessee, where he spent his remaining days. Mrs. George Wesley Johnson, Mr. Bahnson's maternal grandmother, died at the age of three score and ten years, leaving six children, as follows: John M., Frances M., James L., Jane Amanda, William G., and Valeria Martina.

Of the union of Charles F. and Jane Amanda (Johnson) Bahnson, three children were born and reared, namely: George W., Mattie, wife of Oliver L. Williams; and Francis H.

Acquiring his education in the district schools, Francis H. Bahnson began when young to perform his share of the manual labor incidental to life on a well-managed farm. Becoming familiar with both the theory and practice of agriculture, he has continued to follow this profitable branch of industry to the present time, being widely known as a prominent and successful farmer and stock-raiser.

Mr. Bahnson married, June 3, 1896, Miss Mattie F. Rich, who was born in Farmington, a daughter of S. C. and Bettie (McMahan) Rich. Four children have been born into the household thus established, namely: Frances Helen, Elizabeth, Jane Amanda, and Charles F. Mr. and Mrs. Bahnson are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have reared their children in the same religious faith. Fraternally Mr. Bahnson belongs to Farmington Lodge, No. 265, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; and to Farmington Council, No. 169, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

JOSEPH HOLLINSWORTH, M. D. "None but himself can be his parallel." The subject of this sketch, although one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the state, as well as one of her distinguished citizens in his generation, lives today, not in the history of scientists, but in that volume that records the life and service of the "old country doctor." Dr. Joseph Hollinsworth, acknowledged by the leading professors of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia as one of the South's greatest physicians and surgeons, may, perhaps, not long be remembered, but the memory of "Doctor Joe," the big bodied, master minded, humane-hearted, country doctor will be cherished for generations yet to come.

The great-grandfather of Joseph Hollinsworth came to America in colonial days from Hollywood, Cheshire, England, settling in the colony of Maryland. His son Joseph—for whom the subject of this sketch was named—moved into North Carolina and at first settled in Duplin County, but later came to Surry County and built his home on the banks of Tom's Creek, twelve miles east of what is now the Town of Mount Airy. It was on this typical ante-bellum plantation that Joseph Hollinsworth was born on February 27, 1820.

His parents, James and Elizabeth Golding Hollinsworth owned a considerable amount of

Jos Hollinsworth

property, and easily could have afforded all of their children splendid educational advantages. Yet, aside from a term of three months at an old log schoolhouse, he worked and defrayed every expense incident to both his literary and professional training, and in later years he provided the money necessary for the professional training of two of his younger brothers, William and Edwin Hollinsworth, both of whom left an honorable record of usefulness as physicians. He had three other brothers, John, James and Isaac, and five sisters, Mary, Eliza, Sallie, Martha and Nannie.

One of the interesting incidents in the boyhood of Joseph Hollinsworth was related to the writer by Mr. Joseph H. Fulton, of Mount Airy. An uncle, Reuben Golding, of Germanton, then the county seat of Stokes County, was once on his way to visit James Hollinsworth, Joseph's father. As he rode along the road leading to the farmhouse this old planter and slave owner became interested in a scene nearby. He saw a husky young fellow, cradle in hand, setting the pace for a gang of negroes in a harvest field. "Jim," he said, upon reaching the house, "your boy Joe has got the stuff in him. Give him a chance; let him go home with me where he can go to school. He can help me run my farm and manage my niggers for his board." Joseph's father reluctantly consented, and the following autumn he entered the academy at Germanton where he remained for several years.

After finishing the course of study at the academy he began the study of medicine, spending a year or two in the office of Dr. Beverly Jones who lived at Germanton. While here he acquired much valuable knowledge of books, but his most important acquisition was a sweetheart who later became his wife. One day as he and some other young men were standing in front of the little office of Doctor Jones, a beautiful young woman, riding with grace a spirited horse, passed down the road. He inquired who she was, but no one seemed to know her. "I will find out who she is and some day I am going to marry her, or I will never marry at all," he remarked. He later learned the girl was Miss Mary Letitia Banner, of Stokes County, and that she, in company with her father, was on her way to Salem. When they met, which was some time later, there was found to be no disposition to thwart the purpose that had been so bluntly expressed on that first day. On August 21, 1847, shortly after his graduation from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, they were married, and moved to Mount Airy and built their home.

The writer has made many inquiries among the older residents for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, at what time in his professional career Doctor Hollinsworth's reputation became so securely established. But no one seems to know or even to have heard of a time when he was considered an ordinary physician. Nor does any one recall the time when his opinion was not accepted as a finality.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war between the states, Doctor Hollinsworth offered his services to the Confederacy and was commissioned an assistant surgeon of the Eleventh North Carolina Infantry, then encamped at Manassas. He rode horseback from his home to Manassas and at once began his duties among the soldiers. On January 11, 1862, Ex-Officio Governor Henry T. Clark signed his commission as surgeon of Seventy-third Regiment, Eighteenth Brigade, North Carolina Infantry, and on the following May he was commissioned surgeon of Eighteenth Brigade, with the rank of major. This commission was signed by Governor Z. B. Vance.

In the political campaign of 1862 the voters of Surry County, with an almost unanimous vote, elected Doctor Hollinsworth to represent the county in the State Legislature. He accepted the office and discharged with credit the duties imposed. He could never be induced to again accept political office, preferring, as he did, to give his undivided thought and efforts to the practice of medicine.

After the war he returned to his home and resumed his work which was continued without interruption until his death which occurred on January 20, 1887. It would seem that one so well equipped and so ambitious to excel, would not have selected such an isolated community as Mount Airy, yet it was in the work of the general country practitioner that Doctor Hollinsworth really found himself.

Before marriage, Mary Banner Hollinsworth lived in Stokes County. She was a granddaughter of Charles Banner, a prominent planter and politician of Stokes County, one time sheriff and legislator of the county. Her father was John Banner. She was a woman of rare physical charm, and noble character. Her life (which came to a close on November 19, 1906) was a benediction to the community.

Six children were reared in the Hollinsworth family. Virginia Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, was married to Joseph Bitting. Only last year she fell asleep after a long and useful life. John Banner, Joseph Martin and Edwin Moore Hollinsworth, all chose the profession of medicine, and all of them located in their native county. Dr. John B. Hollinsworth is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, a man of wide knowledge and an exceptionally accurate diagnostician. Dr. Joseph M. Hollinsworth, after his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, lived a few years in New Mexico, but later returned to Surry County. He enjoyed a wide practice and was one of the most beloved physicians of the county. His death occurred in 1911. Dr. Edwin M. Hollinsworth is also a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He began the practice of medicine just a few months before his father's death and to a large extent succeeded him. For thirty-two years he has preserved unsullied the heritage left him by his honored father, and today he is one of the first physicians of Surry County. He is a member of the local, County, State and American Medical societies, and is also affiliated with the Masonic, Odd Fellow, Woodmen and Junior Order fraternities. Annie Eliza is the wife of W. F. Carter, of Mount Airy, one of the ablest attorneys of the county. Mary Letitia was married to Richard L. Gwyn. Mr. Gwyn was perhaps the owner of the most valuable farm in the county, and was one of her progressive farmers. His death occurred in 1914.

During the professional life of Dr. Joseph Hollinsworth a number of young men began the study of medicine in his office, some of them, now prominent physicians, have given to the writer many interesting incidents concerning his life. It is said that his visits to the county seats of the adjoining counties, both in North Carolina and Virginia, were responsible for the presence of more people than were the sessions of the courts. An old inn keeper at Hillsville, Virginia stated that "When Doctor Joe left, Court always broke."

One of his daughters who often accompanied him on these itineraries, remarked that they were being continually interrupted by people who had either come themselves or had brought patients to the roadside for examination and treatment. Only recently one of his former students stated that he had frequently seen more than a score of wagons, containing patients who had been brought to Doctor Hollinsworth for treatment, standing in front of the office. It would be difficult to define the territory that his practice comprised, or to overestimate the faith that his patients had in him. Mrs. Archibald Stuart, mother of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, after the family had moved to Danville, Virginia, from the old Stuart home in Patrick County, sent for Doctor Hollinsworth to attend her in sickness.

Doctor Hollinsworth was for many years the family physician of the Siamese Twins who lived just two miles from Mount Airy, and it was under his personal direction that an autopsy was held in Philadelphia, an investigation that proved a distinct addition to scientific knowledge. Several times he had expressed the opinion that the connecting ligament could not be severed without a fatal result. The autopsy fully corroborated his opinion. He was, however, on his way to the home of the Twins prepared to perform this heroic operation when word came announcing the death of Chang who survived his brother Eng about an hour.

On one occasion, after a spirited quarrel, Eng and Chang (Bunker) came to Doctor Hollinsworth's office for the purpose of being cut apart. Perhaps remembering the success achieved by Solomon in dealing with a similar situation, he promptly acceded to their request and began to prepare for the operation, taking no little pains to display an unusually large number of formidable looking surgical instruments, and to comment upon the gravity of the operation and the strong probability of its fatal outcome. The desired effect was soon produced, and after a hurried conference they announced that they had decided to postpone the operation for an indefinite period.

As to Doctor Hollinsworth's professional ability, the writer wishes to quote from a statement prepared by one of his former students, Dr. J. M. Flippin, of Mount Airy, "As a physician and surgeon, Dr. Joseph Hollinsworth had few equals in this or any other State. He had rare skill as a diagnostician because he had remarkable tact in getting the absolute confidence of his patients. They knew that a trust reposed in him would never be violated. He could do with great skill and dispatch a lithotomy, as I have seen him do, in a very few minutes, or the amputation of a leg in a time so short that the most skilled surgeon in the State today would doubt my veracity should I dare to say the number of minutes. He told me once of an amputation that he did unaided, gave his own anaesthetic and amputated the leg in just three minutes. * * * And with it all he was the most retiring man I ever knew when it came to speak of his own knowledge or skill. He had all the attributes of a great soul, and none of the froth of the pygmy. It was my privilege to be his pupil, and forever his friend."

As to the character of this honored citizen the writer in concluding this sketch wishes to quote from a very excellent paper which was prepared by the late Judge J. F. Graves shortly after the death of Doctor Hollinsworth. "His leading characteristics were strongly marked. His mind was capacious, quick to apprehend, broad and strong in comprehension, firm and decided in conclusions. * * * He believed in doing good, therefore he led an upright life. Honest in all his dealings, kind and considerate, frank and open in his manner, bold in supporting the right and in denouncing the wrong, faithful to his friends, candid and outspoken in his dislikes, detesting hypocrisy and admiring sincerity, unable to assume or feign any sentiment which he could not feel. He was a true man, honored and respected. His works will follow him and his example will be felt as long as waves eddy down the stream of time."

JOHN FRANKLIN COWELL is president of the Pamlico Chemical Company, manufacturers and distributors of fertilizer, and one of the largest concerns of its kind in North Carolina. Mr. Cowell has been a hard working business man for thirty-five years and has accomplished that degree of success which makes him a man of prominence in his home community and state. The business headquarters of the Pamlico Company are at Washington, where Mr. Cowell also has his home.

He was born at Bayboro in Pamlico County February 7, 1862, a son of Amos and Mary (Hooker) Cowell. His father was a farmer, and the son grew up in a country district and during a period in North Carolina's history when the people and the country were exceedingly poor as a result of war and schools and other advantages were difficult to obtain. He attended the public schools to a limited degree, also a business college, and from the age of fifteen until he was twenty-three worked as clerk in the general store of C. H. Fowler at Stonewall, North Carolina. Mr. Fowler then took him into partnership and they conducted business at Bayboro from 1885 to 1900.

On leaving merchandising Mr. Cowell founded the firm of Cowell, Swan & McCotter Company, fertilizer manufacturers at Bayboro. This business had a prosperous growth and in 1908 Mr. Cowell established the Pamlico Chemical Company, manufacturing fertilizers with plant at Washington. The Pamlico Company absorbed the older firm of Cowell, Swan, McCotter & Company. Mr. Cowell was manager of the former business from the time of its organization, and has been president of the Pamlico Company since it was incorporated. This firm manufactures high grade fertilizers and their market is all over the state. Mr. Cowell is also a director of the First National Bank at Washington. He is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

April 25, 1888, he married Miss Sallie Baxter of Currituck County, North Carolina. They have four children: Charles Fowler, formerly sales manager of the Pamlico Chemical Company and now second lieutenant of artillery, Three Hundred and Seventeenth Field Artillery, Camp Jackson; Mary Lydia; Horace Baxter, who was in training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and is now a captain of Company A, Three Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry, located at Camp Seville, South Carolina; and Sallie Baxter.

SAMUEL LARKIN SPACH has an important share in the industrial life of the Winston-Salem district. A large tract of land in the vicinity of Waughtown is now taken up by the extensive factory buildings built from time to time by members of

the Spach family. The enterprise originated a great many years ago in a small wagon shop. Other lines have been added from time to time, and Samuel L. Spach is now proprietor of the large flour mills.

He was born at Waughtown, in Forsyth County, North Carolina, January 15, 1860. Many interesting facts might be related regarding his family history in Western North Carolina. His lineage goes back to Adam Spach, who was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Friedberg, North Carolina. He located there as early as 1753. At that time this point was even beyond the limits of the western frontier. The country was a total wilderness, and the Indians resented every intrusion upon their hunting ground. Adam Spach in establishing a home in this wilderness had to prepare not only to encounter the natural difficulties of making a living, but also to guard against the dangers of hostile incursions from wild tribes. Evidence of this is found in the substantial rock house which he constructed and which is still standing. It is practically a fortress. It was built with a large basement, the walls are pierced with portholes, and one of the walls enclosed a spring of water. Thus the house could withstand practically any length of siege by Indians or other enemies. That was not the only work accomplished by this pioneer. He cut a road through the woods to Bethania, the nearest settlement, and invited the Moravians to visit him and hold meetings in his home. Thus his house became one of the central points for the diffusion of the Moravian religion. Adam Spach died August 23, 1801. He married Maria Elizabeth Hueter, who was born in Pfafenhaffen, Upper Alsace, in 1720, and her family came to Pennsylvania about 1748.

Samuel L. Spach is a son of William Elias Spach, a grandson of Christian Spach, and a great-grandson of Gottlieb Spach. Gottlieb, according to the best information obtainable, was a son of the old pioneer, Adam Spach.

Christian Spach acquired a farm a mile south of Waughtown, occupied it a number of years, and on selling, bought a place three miles south of Winston-Salem. That was his home until his death, and the old farm is now occupied by one of his grandsons. Christian Spach married Nancy Swaim.

William Elias Spach was born in a portion of Stokes County that is now included in Forsyth County. He grew up on his father's farm, but left it to serve an apprenticeship at the wagon maker's trade. He first worked in the shop of John Vaughters and later with with J. P. Nissen. During the last year of the war he was in the Confederate service. Returning home he set up a wagon making business on his own account. His first shop was a building 16x24 feet. Wagon making by machinery had not yet come into vogue, and at first practically every timber for a wagon was fashioned and fitted by his own hands. His wagons were sold as rapidly as finished, and he gradually built up a force of workmen and a business organization which employs from fifteen to twenty men. This business he continued a long period of years and was finally succeeded by his son, John C. After retiring from the factory he moved to his farm, on which he lived until his death in 1892. He was twice married, and his second wife was Laura Reich. She was the mother of Samuel Larkin Spach.

Samuel L. Spach at the age of eighteen left home, having in the meantime acquired a substantial education, and went out to California. He made this journey over the original Trans-Continental Railway. He had varied experiences in the Far West, and for four years was employed on his farm in the Sacramento Valley, twenty miles west of the City of Sacramento. On returning to North Carolina Mr. Spach spent five years operating a sawmill and then engaged in the lumber business at Winston and in the wagon manufacturing business with his brother at Waughtown. Under the management of these brothers the wagon factory grew and prospered. They finally bought five acres of land, put up a large two-story brick building, and equipped it with all the modern machinery necessary for wagon making. Later the brothers erected a flour mill, and equipped it with the complete roller processes and with modern machinery. From time to time they acquired additional land for factory purposes until they had eleven acres. Their plant today occupies the greater part of this land. In 1913 the business interests were divided, and Mr. Samuel L. Spach took the roller mills. He has continued their management and has made their output a standard of fineness and quality.

In 1887 Mr. Spach married Miss Parthenia Masten. She was born on a farm two miles east of Salem, a daughter of Mathias and Kate Masten. Her father was a farmer and at one time served as sheriff of Forsyth County. Mr. and Mrs. Spach have three children: Lillian Gertrude, Catherine and Julian Christian. Lillian Gertrude is the wife of Dr. W. N. Dalton and has one son.

Mr. Spach is also interested in the Center Mercantile Company at Centerville and in the large electric works at Asheville. In matters of religion he is a Primitive Baptist, while Mrs. Spach is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Peter Lee Feezor, present superintendent of schools of Davidson County, is a lawyer by profession and left an established legal practice to enter upon the duties of his present office.

Mr. Feezor was born on a farm in Cotton Grove Township of Davidson County September 7, 1888, and represents the fourth successive generation of the family in that part of the state. His great-grandfather, George Feezor, was of German ancestry and came to North Carolina from Maryland when a young man. He established his pioneer home in what is now Silver Hill Township of Davidson County. He was a man of business judgment and ability and acquired large holdings of land both in that township and in Cotton Grove Township, improving a farm and making it his home the rest of his life.

Jacob Feezor, grandfather of Peter L., was born in Silver Hill Township but the scene of his active life as a farmer and planter was Cotton Grove Township. Before the war he had numerous slaves to operate his fields. He died there when about eighty years of age. The maiden name of his wife was Annie Hendrix. They had seven sons, named Otho, Peter, George, Jacob, William, Smith and Henry Preston, and their five daughters were Amanda, Mary, Nancy, Melinda and Susan.

Henry Preston Feezor, was born in Cotton Grove Township in 1839. When a youth he served an apprenticeship at the millwright trade and followed it as a means of livelihood for a number of years. In 1874 he bought a mill on Abbott's Creek in Healing Springs Township of Davidson County. At the time it was a Burr mill and he

subsequently changed it and introduced a complete modern roller system and equipment. He operated is as a custom and merchant mill, but in 1908 sold out and retired to his farm in Cotton Grove Township, where he still resides. As a young man he made a creditable record in the Southern army. He first enlisted in 1861 with the Twenty-first Regiment North Carolina Troops, going with the command to Danville, Virginia, and thence to Richmond, and from there to the battlefield of Manassas. The right wing of the Confederate army, to which his command was attached, had no part in that battle. The troops were then returned to Richmond, and while on duty there he was stricken with rheumatism and sent home. In 1864 he had recovered sufficiently to allow him to reenter the service and this time he was a member of Company A of the Forty-second Regiment of North Carolina. He joined the command at Richmond in October and in December was sent to Wilmington and was on duty at Fort Anderson until Christmas Day, when he was captured. He was confined as a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Maryland, until July, 1865, when he received his parole and returned home.

Henry Preston Feezor married Sallie Carrick. She was born in Healing Springs Township of Davidson County, daughter of John and Lucy (Nooe) Carrick. Her great-grandfather, John Carrick, came from Maryland and was a pioneer settler in Healing Springs Township, buying a large amount of land and improving it with the aid of his slaves. Her grandfather was a native of Healing Springs Township and was also a farmer in that locality. Henry Preston Feezor and wife reared eight children: Lucy, Nannie, Euzelia, Elizabeth, Peter Lee, Essie, Jane and Florence.

The only son of the family, Peter L. Feezor, grew up on his father's farm and around the mill, attended the home district schools and was also a student of the Churchland High School from which he graduated in 1907. Following that he spent two terms teaching in Oak Grove, and in 1908 entered Wake Forest College where he graduated from the law department with the degree LL. B., in 1912. He was licensed to practice in August of the same year and opened his office at Whiteville in Columbus County. Mr. Feezor left a promising practice in 1914 and returned to his native county where he was elected county superintendent of schools. He has done much to improve and raise the standards of the local educational system in Davidson County and in order to better prepare himself for his duties and responsibilities he spent the summer of 1917 in Columbia University in New York City in special normal work. Mr. Feezor is a member of the Baptist Church and is affiliated with Lexington Council Junior Order United American Mechanics.

NIXON L. CRANFORD is president of the Journal Publishing Company of Winston-Salem. The activities of his mature career have been divided between teaching, mercantile business, public service, and his work as a newspaper man, and in the latter field his success has been conspicuous. He has made the Journal one of the leading papers of Western North Carolina. It is a democratic daily paper, established in 1897, and is one of the newspapers with real influence in this section of the state.

Mr. Cranford was born on a farm in New Hope Township of Randolph County, North Carolina. His father, Martin Cranford, was born in Ophir Township of Montgomery County, North Carolina, in 1847. The grandfather was John Cranford, a native of Montgomery County. The first United States census of 1790 names William Cranford as a resident of Montgomery County, and it is supposed that William was the grandfather of John Cranford and therefore the great-great-grandfather of Nixon L. Cranford. John Cranford was a farmer and spent practically all his life in Montgomery County, where he died in 1863. He married Mary Hurley, who survived her husband and passed away at the advanced age of eighty-five. She reared five sons and three daughters, named Joshua, Ivy, Milton, Martin, Nathan, Margaret, Mary and Laura.

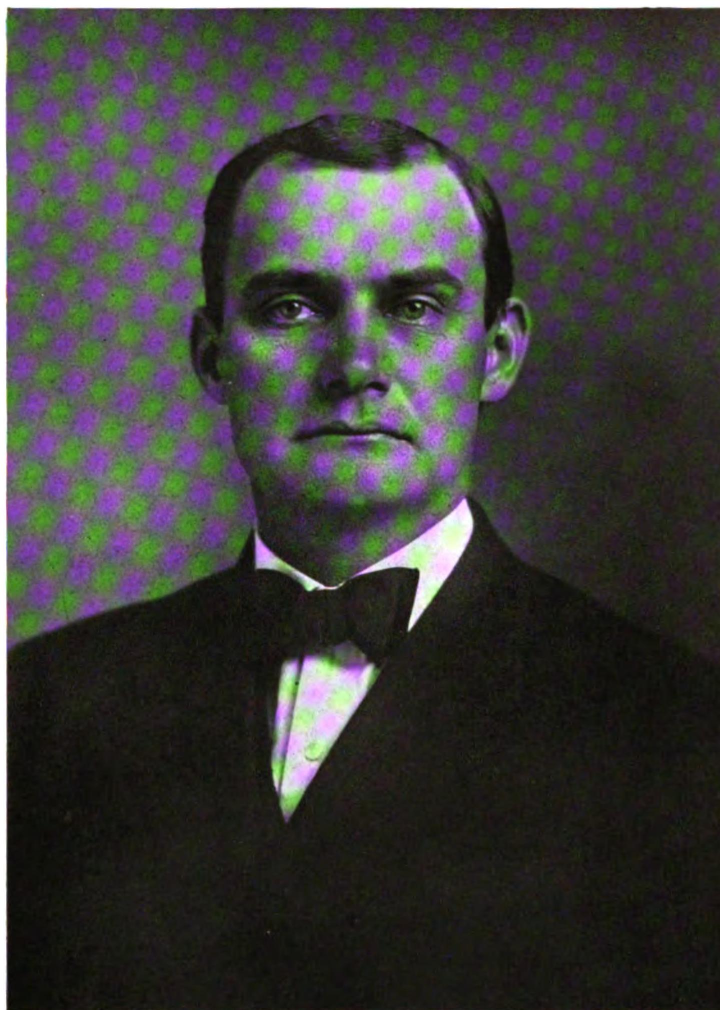
Martin Cranford grew up on his father's old farm and made farming his regular vocation in life. He bought a place in New Hope Township of Randolph County, close to the line between that township and Ophir Township in Montgomery County, and was successfully identified with his work there until his death in 1911. He married Jane Cranford, a daughter of Leonard and Lucy (Newsom) Cranford. Mrs. Martin Cranford still occupies the old farm in New Hope Township. She was the mother of nine children, named Nixon, Lewis, John, Ernest, Ivy, Grady, Martha, Keturah and Bessie.

The early environment of Nixon L. Cranford was a farm. He gained health and strength in the rural atmosphere, attended the rural schools and subsequently took a business course at the Oak Ridge Institute. After teaching school two years he removed to Winston-Salem and found a position in the office of the Taylor Brothers, where he spent five years. He then entered the clothing business, but finally sold his store and entered the United States revenue service in 1913, and resigned from that service February 1, 1918, to devote his entire time to newspaper work. Mr. Cranford became interested in the Winston-Salem Journal in 1910, and subsequently was elected president of the company which publishes that paper.

He was married in 1908 to Miss Jennie P. Clingman, who was born in Yadkin County, a daughter of Dr. J. J. and Cora (Hackett) Clingman, of Huntsville, Yadkin County. Mr. Cranford is past master of Salem Lodge No. 289, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is also affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 449 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HALLETT SYDNEY WARD. A Washington lawyer whose professional activities have brought the substantial results of secure position and influence, Hallett S. Ward was admitted to the North Carolina bar more than twenty years ago and has discharged the duties of both his profession and of various public offices in such a way as to make his name widely familiar throughout the state.

Mr. Ward was born in Gates County, North Carolina, August 31, 1870. He is a son of Nathan O. and Martha Eliza (Matthews) Ward. His father was a farmer and he grew up on a farm, attending the public schools for his first instruction. He studied law privately with Judge George Cowper and also took a course in the University of North Carolina. After his admission to the bar he practiced at Plymouth for ten years, and then removed to Washington, where



N. L. Crawford

in 1905 he entered a partnership with J. D. Grimes under the firm name of Ward & Grimes. Mr. Ward was appointed solicitor by Governor Aycock in 1904 and was regularly elected to that office in 1906, which he filled altogether for 7½ years.

Mr. Ward was a member of the State Senate of North Carolina from 1899 to 1901. During his term in the Senate he was father of the "Woodman Bill," also introduced the bill making provision for the establishment of public school libraries, and was influential in getting passed the bill compelling the police to report all gambling houses at regular intervals.

Mr. Ward is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a vestryman in St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Washington. On September 23, 1896, he married Miss Aileen Latham, of Plymouth, North Carolina, daughter of Capt. Edgar R. and Lena (MacRae) Latham. Her father was agent of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

CHARLES ALBERT AND CARRIE R. JONES, brother and sister, are actively associated in a business which is vital to the welfare and health of Winston-Salem, and for years have conducted the Salem Dairy as the model institution of its kind. Both of them have been life-long residents of Winston-Salem.

They are of an old and prominent family of North Carolina. Their grandfather, Jesse Spurgeon Jones, was born in Davidson County, North Carolina. His mother was a Spurgeon and of the same family as produced the eminent London divine of that name. Jesse Spurgeon Jones lived on a plantation and was one of the substantial and highly respected farmers of Davidson County. He married Aletha Canady, who was a Virginian by birth. Both she and her husband now rest in the Abbott Creek graveyard, three miles from their old home. They reared children named Aquilla Hambleton, Albert S., William O., Benjamin F., Joseph B., Preston C., Phoebe, Sarah Jane and Crissie.

Aquilla Hambleton Jones, father of Charles A. and Carrie R. Jones, was born on a farm twelve miles south of Salem but in Davidson County, November 10, 1823. When a young man he removed to Salem and became connected with the Salem Academy in the capacity of engineer. Being in that service, he was exempt from military duty during the war between the states. He continued faithfully to serve the academy the rest of his life. At one time he bought a farm in Yadkin County, though he never occupied it as a place of residence. Aquilla H. Jones married Pamelia Hall. She was born July 17, 1825, on a plantation three miles from East Bend in Yadkin County. Her father, Thomas Hall, was a native of North Carolina, and her grandfather, also Thomas Hall, was born in Halifax County, Virginia, of English parents. Thomas Hall, Sr., was a son of an English couple whose history has a decided touch of romance. The Halls were people of wealth and high connections in England. When the son married he chose as a partner for life one whom his parents considered beneath him in station, and to escape their displeasure he brought his bride to America, and at the same time lost his share in the ancestral estate. From Halifax County, Virginia, Thomas Hall, Sr., removed to North Carolina, locating first in Stokes County and afterward moving to Randolph County. His son, Thomas, Jr., removed from Randolph to Yadkin County, buying land which he operated as a farm and plantation until his death. He married Rebecca Kerr, a native of Stokes County. Her mother was a sister of Colonel John Martin, a figure and character in the Revolutionary war activities of North Carolina, his name being mentioned in Wheeler's history of the state. Thomas and Rebecca Hall are both buried in the family plot on their plantation.

Aquilla H. Jones and wife reared five children: Jesse Sanford, Charles Albert, Caroline Rebecca, Lewis Preston and Mary Aletha.

Charles A. Jones, after attending the public schools of Salem, went to West Bend, in Yadkin County, at the age of sixteen and learned business as clerk in a general store. After three years he removed to Yadkinville and continued clerking a year. On his return to Salem he found an opportunity to make up for early deficiencies in the way of education, attending the Boys' School, and for one term was under the instruction of Albert B. Gorrell at Winston and another term under Robert Gray. Resuming business, he clerked a few years for D. A. Spaugh and then set up in the mercantile business for himself at the corner of Main and Academy streets in Salem. That business he continues to the present time.

Twenty years or more ago Mr. Jones saw an opportunity to enter a paying business and one that would be greatly appreciated by the people of the community. He bought two cows and sold the milk to his neighbors. That was the beginning of the Salem Dairy, an institution which has grown by the increasing demand for its products, and it is now conducted on an extensive scale. The dairy farm is located about four miles from Winston-Salem, in Broad Bay Township, and upwards of a hundred head of cattle are used for dairying purposes.

Charles A. Jones and his sister Caroline both occupy the old home place on Marshall Street in Winston-Salem, and the sister has always been associated with her brother in his business affairs. She was educated in the Salem Academy College and for twenty-five years was a teacher in that institution. She finally resigned in order to give her undivided time to the conduct of the business and the management of her household duties. Both are members of the Baptist Church.

EDWARD L. GREENE, ESQ. Prominent and active in the business life of Davidson County, Edward L. Greene, Esq., of Yadkin College, has for years been a leading force in promoting the higher interests of this section of the state, whether relating to its agricultural, manufacturing, or financial prosperity, his guiding spirit being in evidence in many undertakings of value and importance. A son of George W. Greene, he was born, December 17, 1856, in Tyro Township, Davidson County, North Carolina. He comes of pure Scotch ancestry, his great grandfather, William Greene, a native of Scotland, having immigrated to the United States when young, settling in Pennsylvania, his first home having been in Philadelphia, while the closing years of his life were spent in Reading, that state.

Samuel Greene, Mr. Greene's grandfather, acquired a good education, and as a young man came to North Carolina, locating in Lexington, which was then but a hamlet, and formed a part of Rowan County. He became very successful and

popular as a school teacher, and being a fine scholar made himself generally useful, as a scrivener writing many wills, and drawing up many contracts. He died at his home in Lexington in 1855. He married Mary Davis, who was born in New Jersey, and died in Lexington sometime after he did, at the time of her death having been four score and four years of age. Her father, Isham Davis, was one of the colonists that came from New Jersey to North Carolina, and located in what was known as the Jersey Settlement, in Cotton Grove Township. Purchasing land, he lived there a number of years, and then disposed of his farm, and moved to Tyro Township, where he spent his remaining days.

George W. Greene was born in 1828, and was brought up in Lexington, where, as a young man, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed a few years. In 1859 he bought a tract of land in Boone Township, and was there a resident until his death in 1910, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The maiden name of his wife was Albertine Swicewood. She was born in 1832, and died in 1906. Her father, Philip Swicewood, was born in Germany, and early in life came to North Carolina, settling in Tyro Township, Davidson County, where his death occurred at the good old age of eighty-four years. He was four times married, the maiden name of his second wife, the maternal grandmother of Mr. Greene having been Kline. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Greene reared seven children, as follows: Edward L., Thomas D., James M., Catawba, Flora Belle, William S., and Maude. The father was a Lutheran in religion, and the mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having as a youth acquired sufficient education to impart some of his knowledge to others, Edward L. Greene earned enough money teaching in the country districts to take an advanced course of study at the Tyro Academy, and later at Yadkin College. Subsequently becoming agent for a publishing house, Mr. Greene traveled through North Carolina and South Carolina selling books until he had accumulated the sum of $500, a small amount that became the nucleus of a successful business. Embarking in the manufacture of tobacco, he was thus engaged in Yadkin College for a quarter of a century, meeting with highly satisfactory results in his venture. In the meantime, Mr. Greene had bought considerable land, including among other tracts 700 acres in Wake County, a large farm that was superintended by a man in his employ. He disposed of that estate, but still has extensive holdings in Davidson County. He is a director of the Bank of Lexington, and of the Nokomis Mills, also of Lexington, and at one time was vice president of the Dakota Cotton Mill.

In 1886 Mr. Greene was united in marriage with Lucy L. Foard. She was born at Cleveland, Rowan County, a daughter of Osborn and Bettie (Allison) Foard. Mr. and Mrs. Greene have six children, namely: Carl D., Garland V., Mary Lee, G. Homer, Hobart L., and Weyolene. Garland V., a graduate of Trinity College, and of the Virginia Medical College, is now a practicing physician. Mary Lee has received excellent educational advantages, having graduated at Yadkin College, later taking an advanced course at Florence University, Alabama, and subsequently being graduated from Salem College, North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Greene has served as a member of the district board of stewards, and of the circuit board of trustees. He cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1884, subsequently voting the republican ticket, and has since been a stanch supporter of the principles of the republican party. Mr. Greene has ever evidenced a warm interest in public affairs, and has served acceptably on the local board of education; as chairman of the board of county commissioners; and as mayor of Yadkin College. He has taken active part in politics and at the present time is member of the Board of Road Commission of Davidson County. He at one time was nominated for the House of Representatives and later was republican candidate for probate judge of the county.

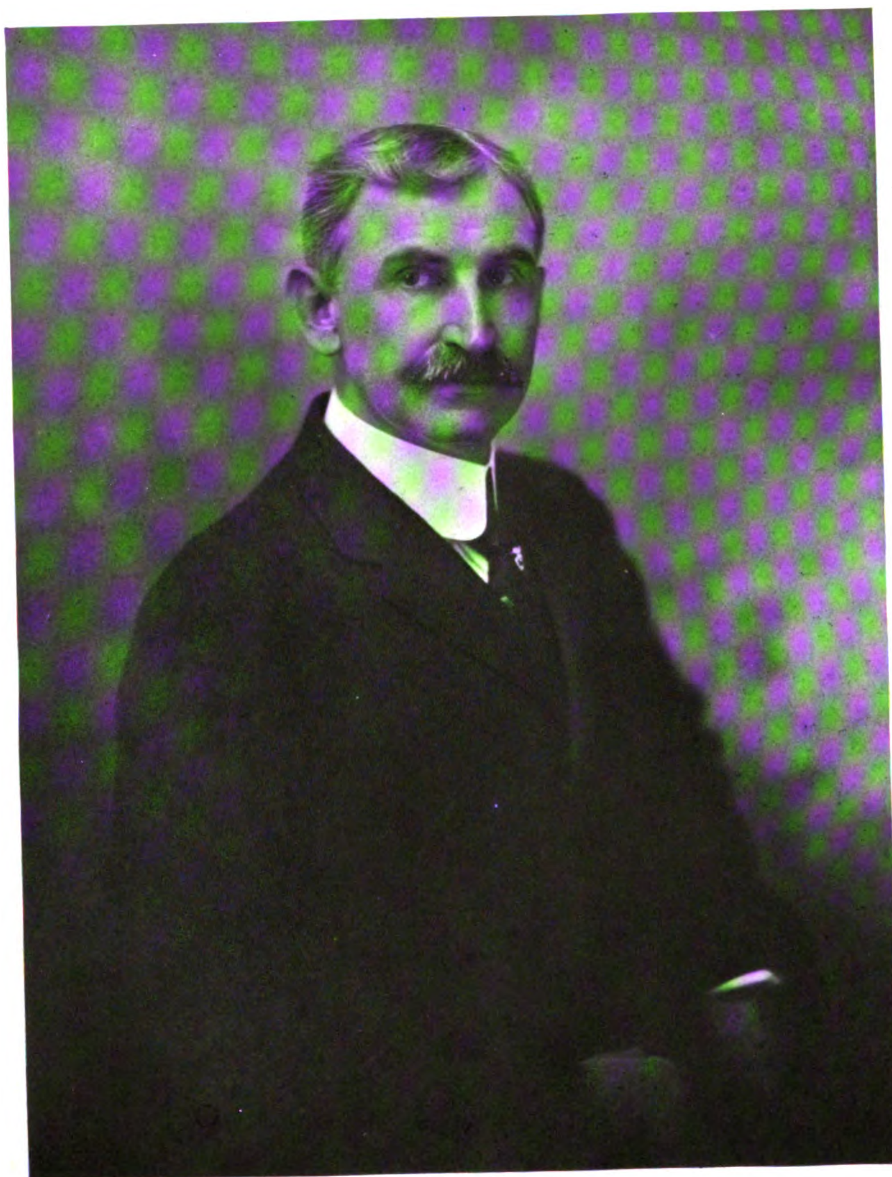
Jesse Harper Erwin, a prominent cotton manufacturer at Durham, has since boyhood filled about every position that anyone could name in the general scheme and schedule of cotton mill operation and management. He is a practical man of the industry and by his individual exertions has won success and prosperity.

Mr. Erwin was born at Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina, March 3, 1864, a son of Col. J. and Elvina Jane (Holt) Erwin. The Erwins have long been prominent as planters, business men and soldiers in North Carolina. They are of Scotch-Irish descent and the first of the name to come to America arrived about 1740. On his mother's side Mr. Erwin is descended from Dr. William R. Holt. Many of the Holt family have likewise been prominent. Jesse H. Erwin has membership in the Sons of the American Revolution on account of the participation of some of his ancestors in the war for independence. His father was a well known planter and farmer in Burke County. Colonel Erwin was a graduate of William and Mary College of Virginia, and was an attorney by profession, though he never practiced. For thirty years he was clerk of the County Courts.

Jesse H. Erwin attended public and private schools, Catawba College at Newton, North Carolina, and at the age of nineteen went to work with the Aurora Cotton Mills. He did clerical work in the offices, was in the shipping department, around the mills in various capacities, served as time keeper, and also did work as a salesman. He finally achieved the position of secretary and treasurer of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills at Burlington, North Carolina, but left there in 1899 to come to Durham.

For many years he has been secretary and treasurer of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company and the Pearl Cotton Mills, is a director of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company, director of the Durham & Southern Railway, and has given his energetic support and encouragement to many local enterprises that have been factors in the growth and development of the Durham Industrial district. Mr. Erwin served as aide de camp on Governor Aycock's staff.

November 7, 1895, he married Lena Haynes of Americus, Georgia. They have a family of three daughters and two sons, Mary Haynes, a graduate of Trinity College; Eleanor, attending Trinity College; Josephine, attending St. Mary's School; Jesse Harper Jr., who is now in the University of North Carolina; and Eugene at Durham High School. Mr. Erwin is a vestryman of St. Philip's Episcopal Church of Durham, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of



J. Harper Erwin

Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

James Norfleet Pruden. Engaged in the practice of law at Edenton for almost a quarter of a century, James Norfleet Pruden has gained honorable prominence and commands the respect and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens in every walk of life. It is permissible, perhaps, to attribute something of Mr. Pruden's success to inheritance, for his father was eminent in the law, but credit must largely be accorded Mr. Pruden himself, for he has always been a close student, a patient investigator, and a true friend as well as able counselor to those who entrust the adjustment of their rights and wrongs to his faithful care.

James Norfleet Pruden was born at Edenton, North Carolina, March 19, 1873. His parents were William Dossey and Mary (Norfleet) Pruden, people of old family and influential connections and for many years the father was prominent as a lawyer.

Among the many advantages that were a part of James N. Pruden's earlier years, those pertaining to the acquirement of a liberal education were included, and he passed from the Edenton Academy to the somewhat famous Horner's Military School at Oxford, North Carolina, spent the years 1891 and 1893 in the University of North Carolina, and in 1895 was graduated from the law department of that institution and was immediately admitted to the bar.

However quiet, peaceful and law abiding a community as a whole and its citizens separately may be, there arise occasions when these normal conditions do not prevail. It is astonishing how little the ordinary citizen knows of the general laws of the land and how absolutely ignorant he is of the technicalities by which he should govern his course of action under certain circumstances. Thus great business, big corporate interests and even nations must be as carefully protected by the learning and ability of the lawyer as the humblest and most unenlightened of their people. Modern life, with its perplexing problems growing more numerous day by day, is very dependent on the lawyer, with his trained faculties and thorough understanding for the justice that democracy demands for all. Such a lawyer Mr. Pruden has ever been. Associated first as the junior member of the law firm of Pruden, Vann & Pruden, in 1897 he became an equal partner in the firm of Pruden & Pruden, one of the strongest combinations in this part of the state.

Mr. Pruden was married November 16, 1898, to Miss Pensie McMullan, who is a daughter of Dr. John Henry and Lina McMullan. They have three children, one daughter and two sons, namely: Lina Tucker, James Norfleet and John (Jack) McMullan Pruden.

Mr. Pruden has always been an active citizen, ever ready to lend his influence to assist in movements for the general welfare and is particularly interested in public education. He is chairman of the graded school board of Edenton and has been a member of the board since its organization in 1903. He belongs to the state bar association and his old college fraternities.

George W. Whitlock. For many years intimately associated, as a prominent shoe dealer, with the mercantile affairs of Salisbury, George W. Whitlock is recognized as a man of solid worth and integrity, and has ever been held in high respect throughout the community in which he lives, and to promote whose advancement he has ever lent a helping hand. He was born in Stanly County, July 31, 1852, on a plantation located on the Norwood Road, 3½ miles from Albemarle, being a son of Rev. Alexander Lawson Whitlock.

His paternal grandfather, James Whitlock, a native of South Carolina, came to North Carolina as a young man, settling in Montgomery County. There were no railroads in the state, and though he was a mechanic he did not seek employment, but embarked in business on his own account, becoming a contractor, and built up a large business in the building of flat boats to be operated on the Pedee River. He married a widow, a Mrs. Atkins, who, as far as known, was a life-long resident of Montgomery County. She had one son by her first marriage, Arthur Atkins, who became a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church and held local positions in different places, his last years having been spent in Stanly County. By her marriage with James Whitlock she had two sons, Alexander L. and Davidson. Davidson Whitlock obtained a practical knowledge of agriculture when young as overseer of a plantation, and later bought a plantation, which he operated with slave labor.

Attending the rural schools in his youth, Alexander Lawson Whitlock obtained a common education and while yet in his teens united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South and later joined the Missionary Baptist Church. Subsequently becoming a preacher in the Methodist Church and subsequently becoming a pastor in the Missionary Baptist Church, leaving the Methodist Episcopal Church and joining the Baptist Church. He filled the pulpits at Roplin's Grove, Kendall, Silver Springs and other places, and was widely known as an earnest and fervent worker in religious circles. He bought a farm located 3½ miles from Albemarle and occupied it for many years, although he spent his last days in Stanly County, near Porter, dying there in 1905.

The maiden name of the wife of Rev. Alexander L. Whitlock was Sarah Ivey. She was born at the Benjamin Ivey homestead, in Stanly County, in 1831, a daughter of Benjamin Ivey, Jr., and granddaughter of Benjamin Ivey, Sr., who lived and died in the vicinity of Ashboro, Randolph County, this state. Benjamin Ivey, Jr., was born near Ashboro, and early in life bought land about six miles from Albemarle, and operated his plantation with slave help until his death, in 1858. He married Mary Shankle, whose father, George Shankle, the great-grandfather on the maternal side of the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany, and as a young man came to North Carolina, locating in Stanly County, then Montgomery County, where he was enrolled as a minute man during the Revolutionary war, and for his services in that capacity received a pension in his last days. Mrs. Mary (Shankle) Ivey survived her husband, passing away in 1874. She reared nine children. One of her sons, George W. Ivey, who was active in the ministry for fifty years, belonged to the South Carolina Methodist Episcopal Conference, which then embraced a part of North Carolina. Another son, Tyson, lost his life in the Confederate service. John R., another son, was successfully engaged in farming near New London. Mrs. Alexander Whitlock died in 1884, a

score or more of years before her husband's death. She reared eight children, as follows: George W., the subject of this sketch; William E.; Laura E. married D. Mann; Mary F. became the wife of Rufus Hartley; Ann Eliza married Marshall Sides; John Ivey; Isaac Tyson; and Martin Alexander.

As a boy and youth George W. Whitlock attended the rural schools, and on the home farm obtained a practical knowledge of agriculture. Leaving home on attaining his majority, he took the contract to carry the mail from Salisbury to Albemarle, and was thus busily engaged for six years. Then, in 1880, Mr. Whitlock accepted a position as clerk in the shoe store of Overman & Co., of Salisbury, and in the six years that he was thus employed gained an insight into the details of the business. Thus prepared for a business career, Mr. Whitlock, in 1886, formed a partnership with W. C. Wright, now of Winston-Salem, and embarked in the shoe business. In 1897 Mr. Wright sold his interest in the firm to W. T. Rainey, and the firm name became Whitlock & Rainey, continuing thus until 1915, when the junior member of the company sold to Mr. Byrd, and the name of the firm was changed to Whitlock & Byrd. In 1917 Mr. Whitlock disposed of his interest in the firm to Mr. Byrd, who is now the sole proprietor of the establishment, and all of the large trade and Mr. Whitlock still has a position with Mr. Byrd.

Mr. Whitlock married, in 1882, Annie Smith. She was born in Salisbury, a daughter of Alexander and Adelaide (Cauble) Smith. Four children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, namely: Joseph Wheeler, manager of a big store now in Charlotte, North Carolina, married Sadie Williamson and has one child, Joseph Wheeler, Jr.; Henry Earl W., of Statesville, North Carolina; Alma, who married Fred Anderson, and has two children, Fred J. and William George; Paul Wilson, who is now in the service of his country. Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a steward.

CHARLES A. HUNT, JR. Prominently identified with one of the more important industries of Davidson County, Charles A. Hunt, Jr., of Lexington, president of the Dacotah Mills Company, is a man of unquestioned executive and financial ability, and a conspicuous factor in the business affairs of the city in which he lives. He was born in Lexington, Davidson County, which was also the birthplace of his father, Charles A. Hunt, Sr., who was born October 20, 1843.

His paternal grandfather, Andrew Hunt, a native of Stokes County, moved from there to Mocksville, and a short time later came to Davidson County, locating in Lexington, which was then in its infancy. He embarked in mercantile pursuits, and there having been no railroads in this part of the country at that time, he had all of his goods brought by water from the northern markets to Fayetteville, and from there to Lexington by teams. For the greater part of the way between the two places, there was a plank road, and one or more stations where toll was collected. He carried on a good business for several years, residing in Lexington until his death. He married Mary Henley, who was born in Stokes County, as was her father, John Henley, a well-to-do merchant, who spent his last years as a business man in Kernersville, Forsythe County. Six children were born of their union, as follows: Virginia; John died in early manhood; Sarah; Mary; William, who died at the age of forty-five years, was a soldier in the Confederate army; and Charles A.

Leaving school in May, 1861, Charles A. Hunt, Sr., enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, and took an active part in various engagements. On September 19, 1864, he was wounded, and being captured, was confined as a prisoner of war until March, 1865, when he was paroled, and went home. Going a short time later to Arkansas, he was engaged in mercantile business at Desha and Pine Bluff for three years. Returning then to North Carolina, he was similarly employed at Union until 1875, when he opened a general store at Lexington, where he continued as a merchant for eleven years. In 1886 he became associated with William E. Holt in the manufacture of cotton goods. In 1900 the Nokomis Cotton Mills Company was organized, and he was made its president, a responsible position, which he has since held, and at the same time he is financially interested in other mills.

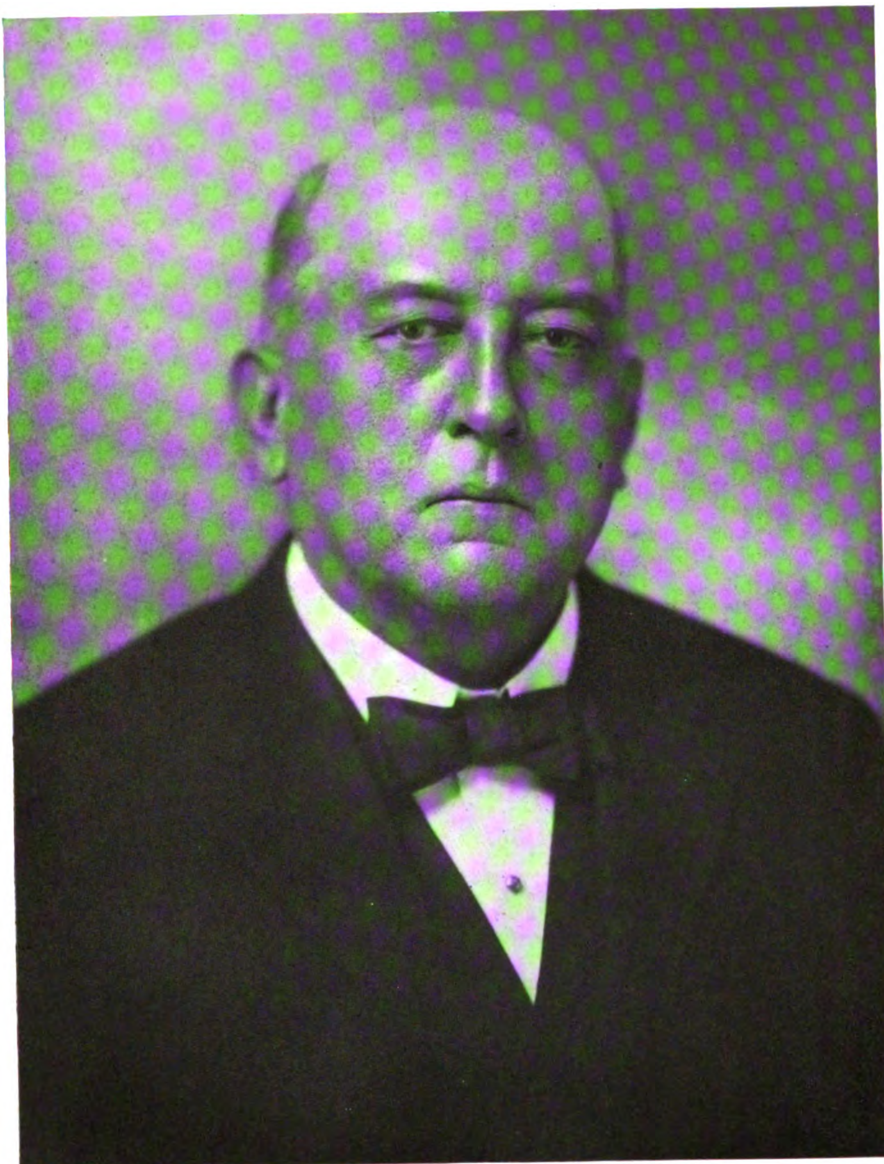
On December 23, 1869, Charles A. Hunt, Sr., married Frances Amelia Holt, who was born in Lexington, North Carolina, a daughter of Dr. William R. and Louisa (Hogan) Holt. Four children have been born of their union, namely: Louisa, wife of George W. Montcastle; Charles A., Jr.; Camille; and Lloyd R.

Charles A. Hunt, Jr., was educated in Lexington and at the Davis Military Institute, La Grange, North Carolina. In leaving school, he entered the Wennonah Mill, where, by persevering industry, close application to his duties, and practical experience in all of its departments, he mastered every detail of the business. At the organization of the Dacotah Mills Company, in 1909, Mr. Hunt was elected president, a position for which he is eminently qualified, and has since devoted his time and energies to the affaris of the corporation.

Mr. Hunt married Margaret Leonard, a native of Lexington, being a daughter of William Leonard, a merchant, who was retired from active pursuits during the latter part of his long life of four score years. The immigrant ancestor of the Leonard family of North Carolina was Valentine Leonhardt, who came to America in colonial times, and fought as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The maiden name of the wife of William Leonard was Mary Roberts. She was a daughter of Colonel Burrell and Susan (Hargrave) Roberts, and a granddaughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Lindsay) Hargrave. Susan Hargrave was three times married, her first husband having been a Mr. Hilliard; her second a Mr. Humphrey; while Colonel Roberts was her third. The mother of Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Mary (Roberts) Leonard, died at the age of fifty-eight years, leaving seven children, Ella R., Lena, Margaret, May, Lilla, Nona, and Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have two children, namely: Margaret, wife of E. I. Bugg, of Davidson County, who has two children, E. G., Jr., and Margaret Frances; and Robert H., a student at the Sewanee Military Institute, in Tennessee. Mr. Hunt is one of the directorate of the Bank of Lexington.

RICHARD HARVEY WRIGHT of Durham, capitalist, street railway owner and long identified with public utility corporations, also has a special distinction which comparatively few people now associate with his name. Many years ago, as representative of the great tobacco house of Duke, in



R. H. Wright

which he was a partner, Mr. Wright travelled around the world promoting and exploiting the merits of American made tobacco. It was largely through his influence that permanent connections were established in many European countries and elsewhere, for the output of the great tobacco centers of Virginia and the Carolinas.

Mr. Wright is a native of North Carolina, born in Franklin County June 13, 1851, a son of Thomas Davenport and Elizabeth Glover (Harris) Wright, his father a farmer. He was educated in private schools, in the Horner School, and in early life engaged in general merchandising, first at Tally-Ho and later at Durham. He was in this line of business from 1871 until January, 1879. He then established a factory for the manufacture of smoking tobacco under the name R. H. Wright & Company. In January, 1880, he sold a four-fifths interest in this plant to W. Duke, Sons & Company, and thereby acquired a fifth interest in the latter organization. From 1880 until June, 1882, he made Chicago his headquarters, looking after the western interest of his company's business. In June, 1882, he set out on his trip around the world for his company, traveling all through European countries and introducing the Duke smoking tobaccos and cigarettes. After canvassing Europe he carried his business tour through South Africa, India, Ceylon, Java, Penang, Singapore, all over Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, and wound up this circle of the Globe at San Francisco. In February, 1884, he went to New York City to exploit his company's business, which grew to such proportions as to make it necessary to establish a branch factory in New York for manufacturing cigarettes, having charge of this until the summer of 1885, when he sold his interest and moved to Lynchburg, where he bought an interest in the "Lone Jack" Cigarette Company. He was managing director here until November, 1888, when he sold his interests there and from that point engaged in the automatic tobacco machinery business which he has continued more or less actively ever since. In 1888 he secured foreign territory for exploiting and introducing the Bonsack Cigarette Making Machine and spent several years travelling in India, Africa, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, returning to New York where he made his home for some time. In the course of his foreign travels he made eight trips around the world, fourteen trips across the Pacific and eighty-six across the Atlantic.

Mr. Wright has spent much of his time in Durham since 1901, and has done much for the upbuilding of this progressive city. To his credit belongs the establishment and building of the most important public utilities in and around the city. He constructed the electric street railway, built an ice and light plant, and has since been president of the Durham Traction Company and various other interests. These public utilities have had much to do with the building up and prosperity of East Durham and West Durham, and he was responsible for giving the city a park and playgrounds. He constructed the entire system of electric street railways, carried the company through its early vicissitudes without resort to a receivership, and finally when the business was on a profitable footing he sold out to a New York corporation. Mr. Wright is president of the Wrights Automatic Tobacco Packing Machine Company, is president of the Public Hardware Company of Durham, is president and owner of the Interstate Telephone and Telegraph Company, is a director of the Tomlinson Chair Company at High Point, North Carolina, is director in several cotton mills and has many financial interests in other cotton mills as well as hosiery and knitting mills and other corporations. It is one of the most extensive real estate owners in this section of North Carolina. Mr. Wright has recently built a country home near Durham, but keeps an office in the city of Durham, from which he conducts his business looking after his large real estate and other interests.

In June, 1884, he married Mamie Exum of Fremont, North Carolina. She died in June, 1885, and their only daughter Mamie Exum Wright died at the age of four years.

Walter Herman Clark. While the exigencies of the World war have called forth unusual effort in the line of chemical research, and manufacturing thereby has been greatly stimulated, Eastern North Carolina for a number of years has had on the market valuable products of her mills that need no further chemical improvement. Many years ago American scientists began to experiment with a prolific product of the warm, sandy soil along the eastern shore of North Carolina, meeting with results that justify the assertion that the once "lowly peanut" has become one of the most dependable and profitable crops of this section. At the present time the demand for these little oblong nuts in their original state is stupendous, for scientists have still further discovered their chemical value as a food, while their agreeable taste when properly roasted makes them satisfying to an epicure. Far beyond this, however, is the commercial value of this pod of the Arachis hypogaea, of peculiar habit and abundant yield. Its manufacture into food delicacies is going on, but mainly its manufacture into a superior oil has made its value of so great importance. It is one of the increasingly important industries of this section, one in which large capital is invested and which engages the energies of many men of keen business foresight. One of these, who is a leading factor in the business in Chowan and adjacent counties, is Walter Herman Clark, who is a prominent citizen of Edenton.

Walter Herman Clark is a native of North Carolina, born at Pantego in Beaufort County, December 29, 1874. His parents were Walter and Augusta E. (Simmons) Clark, well known people in that part of the state. His father engaged in merchandising and also in lumber manufacturing.

In private schools and the Pantego Academy Mr. Clark secured his education. Of a practical turn of mind, he gave his father assistance until ready to embark in business for himself, and quickly recognizing the certain rewards awaiting in certain manufacturing lines, turned his entire attention to this activity and has since been engaged in the peanut manufacturing business exclusively. He is the capable and energetic manager of the Edenton Peanut Company, a widely known concern.

Mr. Clark was married December 28, 1905, to Miss Elizabeth Lee Rhodes, a member of a well known family of Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, North Carolina. They have two sons, Walter Rhodes and Lawrence Bonner. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Edenton and Mr. Clark is a member of its board of stewards.

In politics Mr. Clark is identified with the democratic party and, elected on that ticket, he has served the City of Edenton faithfully and conscientiously as councilman, his civic duties continuing as chairman of the important committee on street improvements, which work is well under way. His public spirit has been evidenced in many directions, officially and otherwise, his acknowledged business judgment making his suggestions worth while.

JOHN D. NORWOOD. Always ready to take advantage of every offered opportunity for advancing his own interests and those of his home city, John D. Norwood's grand success in life is not the result of heredity, environment, or chance, but is the logical consequences of his own untiring industry, keen foresight, and sound business judgment, which have placed him among the leading citizens of Salisbury. He was born in Winston, North Carolina, in 1876, a son of George Washington Norwood and grandson of Nathaniel Norwood, who was born in Williamsburg, this state, where his father, John Norwood, was a pioneer settler.

Born in Williamsburg, in that part of Granville County that is now included in Vance County, George Washington Norwood was there brought up and educated. Subsequently removing to Person County, he engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. During the Civil war he was detailed to care for dependent families of Confederate soldiers and to secure supplies for the Confederate Army. After the war he removed to Winston, which was a small place, important only as being the county seat of Forsyth County. Resuming his former occupation, he was there engaged in the manufacture of tobacco until his death, in 1879. He married Bettie Lawson, who was born in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1841. Her father, David Lawson, born in Virginia in 1803, removed to North Carolina, and having purchased a large plantation in Person County managed it with slave help, having upwards of 200 slaves. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Bailey, was born in 1819. Mrs. Bettie (Lawson) Norwood is now a resident of Salisbury, making her home with her only child, John D. Norwood.

An ambitious student as a boy and youth, John D. Norwood attended Randolph and Macon College at Bedford City, Virginia, his mother having moved to Halifax County, that state, after the death of her husband, and later completing his studies at Trinity College, North Carolina. Soon after leaving that institution, Mr. Norwood embarked in the wholesale grocery trade at South Boston, Halifax County, Virginia, continuing there until 1905. Coming then to Salisbury, North Carolina, he was one of the organizers of the Peoples National Bank, with which he has since been officially and prominently connected, having served as its cashier until 1917, when he was elected to his present position as vice president. Wide-awake, enterprising and far-seeing, Mr. Norwood has other interests aside from the bank, and in addition to ably and satisfactorily performing all of the duties devolving upon him as cashier and as vice president, is actively identified with various substantial enterprises.

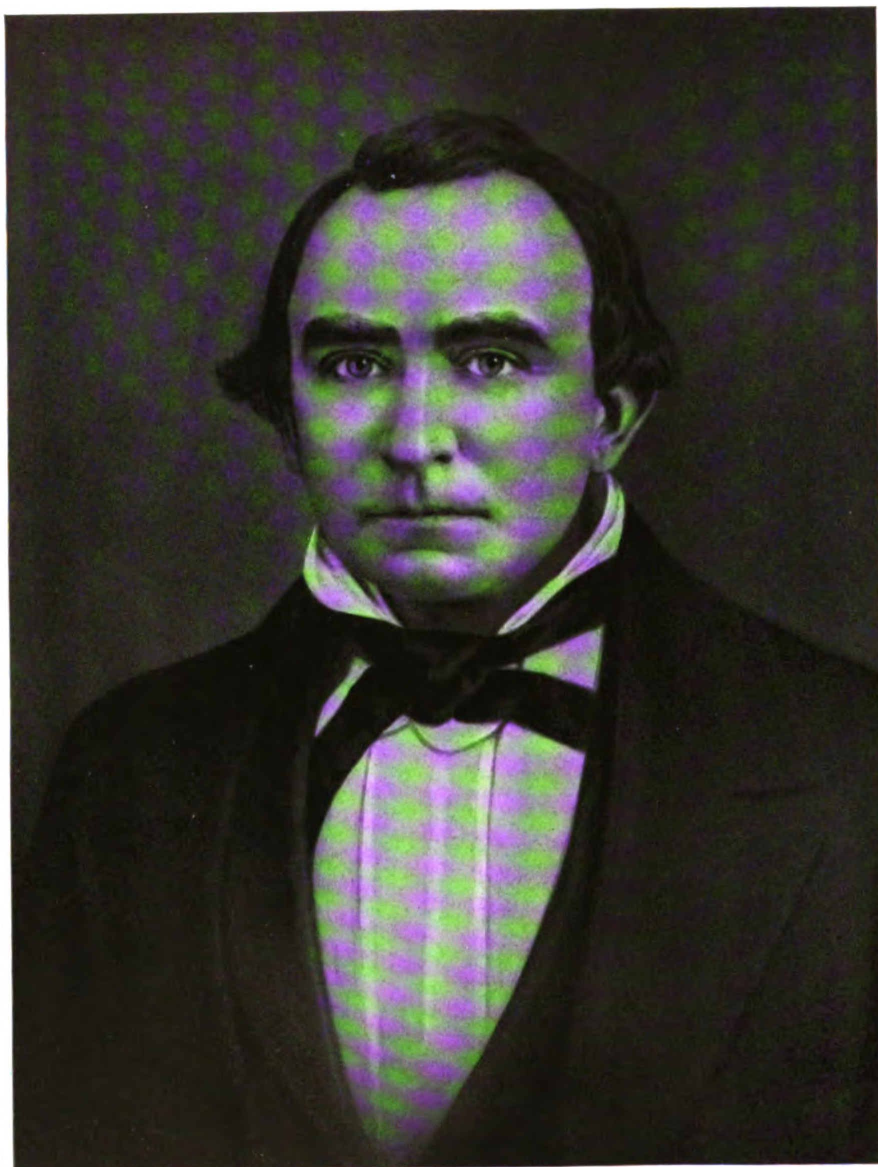
Mr. Norwood married, in 1902, Mary McCanless. She was born at Gold Hill, Rowan County, a daughter of Napoleon B. and Georgia (Mauney) McCanless. Mr. and Mrs. Norwood have two children, Katie and John D., Jr. Fraternally Mr. Norwood is a member of Andrew Jackson Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Salisbury Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons; of Salisbury Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar; of Acca Temple, at Richmond, Virginia; of Salisbury Lodge No. 24, Knights of Pythias; and of Salisbury Lodge No. 699, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Active and influential in the management of municipal affairs, Mr. Norwood is a member of the Salisbury Board of Aldermen; a member of its finance committee, of which he has been chairman the past six years, and is now serving as mayor, pro tem. Mr. Norwood is prominent in both business, financial and political circles, and his beautiful home is the center of social activities, he and his accomplished wife receiving and entertaining their many friends therein with a sincere and generous hospitality.

JESSE FRANKLIN HARGRAVE. Distinguished not only for the honored ancestry from which he traces his descent, but for the active and prominent part he has taken in advancing the mercantile and agricultural interests of Davidson County, Jesse F. Hargrave, of Lexington, holds a noteworthy position among the respected and valued citizens of his community. A lineal descendant of one of the founders of Lexington, both he and his father, Jesse Hamilton Hargrave, were born and bred in Lexington, the birth of the latter having occurred November 17, 1816. His grandfather, Jesse Hargrave, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in early pioneer days.

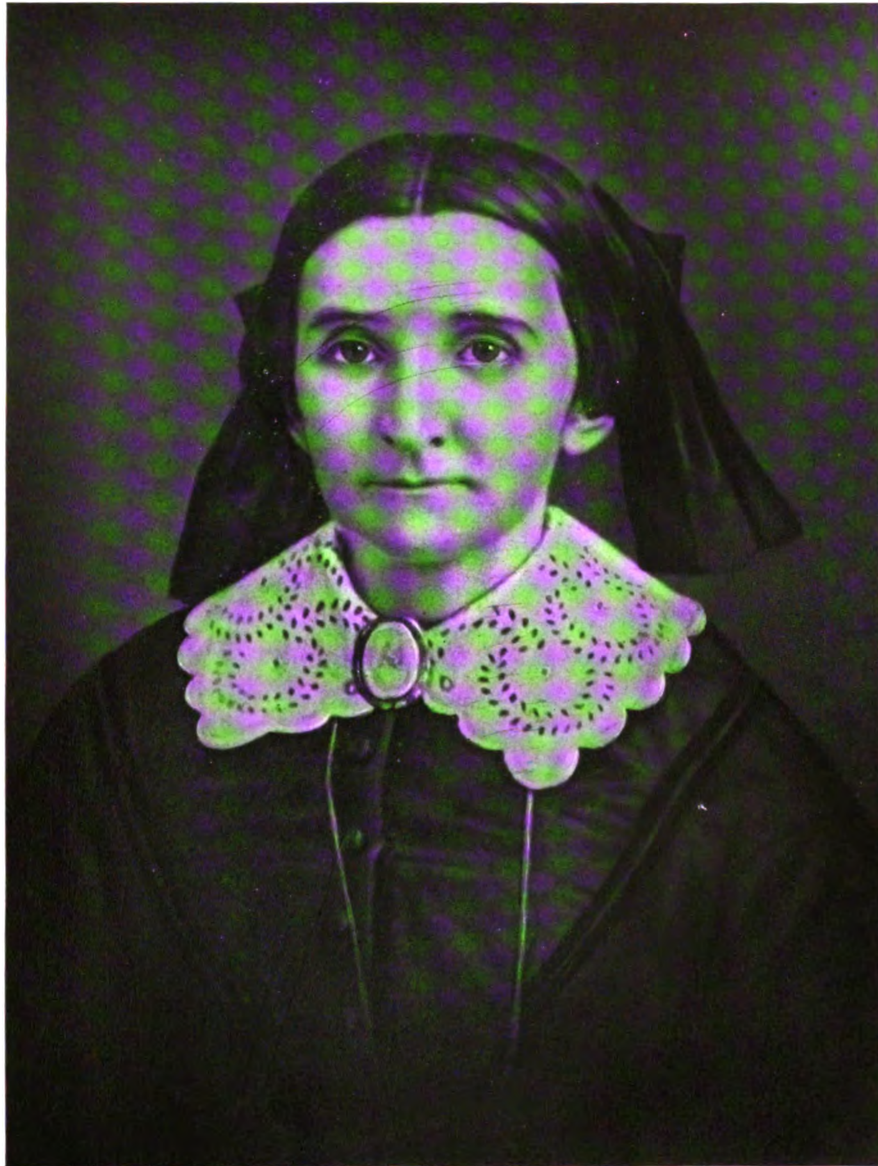
Mr. Hargrave's great-grandfather on the paternal side came from England to America, accompanied by a brother, and both located first in Virginia, on the James River, not far from Richmond. The brother subsequently moved to Pittsylvania County, Virginia, where numerous of his descendants are still living. The great-grandfather made his way to Guilford County, North Carolina, and having purchased land in the locality known as Deep River, cleared and improved a homestead. For awhile he kept slaves, but after joining the Friends Church he liberated all of them.

Brought up and educated in Guilford County, Jesse Hargrave came from there to Rowan County, and settled on what is now the present site of Lexington, Davidson County. With the limited capital, it is said, of $100, he purchased a tract of land now included within the city limits, and embarked in mercantile pursuits, being one of the first merchants of the county, his store having been located at the corner of South Main Street and Sixth Avenue. Upon the organization of Davidson County, he was elected as its first representative in the State Legislature. The issue in the campaign was the permanent location of the county seat, and through his persistent and efficient efforts in the Legislature Lexington defeated her rival for the honor, and was made capital of the new county.

At that time there were no railways in the country, and Mr. Hargrave (Jesse) used to go on horseback to Philadelphia to buy goods, and they were shipped by water to Fayetteville, and from there were transported with teams to Lexington. He was a very successful business man, and became one of the most extensive real estate holders in the county, his farm lands extending from the city limits south to the river. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Jane Lindsay. She was born in Guilford County, a daughter of Robert Lindsay, who married a Miss De Vane, and grand-



Joseph M. Foy



Mary A. Hoy

daughter of John Lindsay, who settled in Guilford County in 1725. Both he and his wife are buried in the Jersey Baptist Churchyard. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Robert L., Samuel, Alfred, John, Franklin, Jesse Hamilton, and Susan. The daughter was twice married, marrying first a Mr. Hilliard, then a Mr. Humphreys. Both Samuel and Alfred became prominent in public affairs and both served in the State Legislature. Alfred was also a county commissioner, and was an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Jesse Hamilton Hargrave was educated at Chapel Hill, but instead of adopting a profession he was for a number of years engaged in mercantile pursuits. He acquired considerable landed property, becoming owner of a well-tilled and well-equipped farm, lying three miles south of Lexington, and had slaves until they were freed. For many years his home was located on the present site of the postoffice building. Disposing of that property after the war, he spent a year on the farm, and then returned to Lexington, where he remained a resident until his death, October 20, 1879. During the progress of the war, he served as tithe collector.

Jesse Hamilton Hargrave was twice married. He married first Eliza Overman, aunt of Senator Overman. She died in early life, leaving three children, Tullia, John and Ida. He married for his second wife Martha Clement. She was born in Mocksville, North Carolina, a daughter of Jesse and Malinda (Nail) Clement. Six children were born of their union, namely: Sallie, Minnie, Jesse Franklin, Mary Lee, Charles Clement, and Robert Samuel. Sallie, widow of the late Rev. William C. Norman, resides in Lexington, as do her sisters, Minnie and Mary Lee. Charles C., also of Lexington, was for many years a traveling salesman for the McCormick Harvester Company, and is now similarly employed by H. H. Babcock.

Jesse Franklin Hargrave was prepared for college under the tutelage of Prof. Mathew Davis, and afterwards attended Old Trinity for a year. Returning to Lexington, he opened a hardware store, and at the same time was local agent for the McCormick Harvester Company. At the end of two years, Mr. Hargrave entered the employ of the Harvester Company, and traveled throughout Virginia, and North and South Carolina, introducing and selling McCormick machinery to the farmers of his territory. Resigning the position at the end of sixteen years, Mr. Hargrave was for twelve years connected with H. H. Babcock & Company as agent. In the meantime, he became interested in mercantile business with his brother, Charles C. Hargrave. Mr. Hargrave owns a portion of the ancestral farm lands, and also owns one-half interest in the Governor Halt farm at Linwood, North Carolina. To the management of these he devotes a large part of his time, residing, however, with his sisters, in Lexington.

Joseph T. Foy. Some of the best riches and values of life come to those who have their associations and memories concentrated in one locality from earliest childhood recollections. That was the experience of the late Mr. Joseph T. Foy of Scott's Hill in Pender County. But he was not for that reason an obscure citizen, since his life between birth and death had counted largely in the fortunes of the community, and his name was an honored one in many parts of Eastern North Carolina. The City of Wilmington regarded him as one of the important sources of business welfare of that community. From the many tributes spoken and written concerning Mr. Foy it is evidenced that his place of esteem was worthily earned and justified.

He was born November 16, 1846, and died after a very brief illness on April 26, 1918, at the age of seventy-two. The plantation where he was born was also the home where he died, and like his ancestors he had always been a planter and farmer. His abilities went out to touch many of the varied business and public interests of his county and state, and he was honored with nearly every office in the gift of his fellow citizens. But all the time his heart was at his home, which is a place singularly dignified among the fine country estates of North Carolina.

The Foy home was formerly in New Hanover County, but since 1875 has been in Pender County. The lands of the plantation and estate embrace 835 acres and extend from the main street of the Village of Scott's Hill to salt water. The east boundary of the plantation is Lower Topsail Sound. It is a beautiful and healthful location, affording every charm and comfort of a country home and the salubrious climate assured by the salt air of the Atlantic Ocean. Its situation gives it a splendid climate both summer and winter.

The old homestead was erected in 1850 by the father of the late proprietor. Its perfect state of preservation attests the perfect quality of timber put into it and the soundness of all materials. Mr. Foy's father personally selected the trees from which the timber and lumber were made and superintended every detail of the construction. It is a large and beautiful mansion of the old type, built in generous proportions, and its setting amidst a beautiful grove of surrounding trees is remarkably impressive.

Joseph T. Foy's father was Joseph Mumford Foy and his mother Mary A. (Simmons) Foy. The Foys are of French origin, but have been in this part of North Carolina since the time of the Revolution. It was nearly 200 years ago that the family settled in Jones and Onslow counties. One of Mr. Foy's paternal ancestors, a great-grandfather, was Col. Henry Rhodes, who was one of the patriots that marked the way for separation of the colonies of America from the mother country in the early days of the Revolution. The following is a summary of Colonel Rhodes' public service. He was a delegate to the general meeting of the deputies held at New Bern, North Carolina, on the 3d of April, 1775, representing Onslow County; also was sent to Hillsboro on the same mission August 21, 1776, and was a delegate to the congress at Halifax to form a constitution for North Carolina, this convention assembling on the 12th day of November, 1776. He was a lieutenant colonel in the Revolutionary forces from Onslow County in 1776. During the years 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782 Colonel Rhodes was a member of the General Assembly of North Carolina, serving those periods in the Senate.

Joseph M. Foy, father of the late Joseph T. Foy, was born at the old home at Scott's Hill May 25, 1817. This was the home of his father James Foy. It is one of the oldest plantations of continuous residence of one family in this part of the state. Joseph M. Foy died April 1, 1861. He and his wife were the parents of several children, three sons surviving: H. S. Foy of Winston-Salem; J. W. Foy of Scott's Hill; and F. M. Foy of Scott's Hill.

Joseph T. Foy was not yet fifteen years old when the war broke out between the states. Notwithstanding his youth he served in a civil position with the Confederate Government during the last year or so of the war. His experience in business affairs and his success in life have led to his being chosen by the people of his county to fill important public positions. For twelve years he was chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Pender County. In 1900 he was elected state senator, serving in the session of 1901. In 1902 he was chosen representative and was in the session of 1903 in the Lower House, and by election in 1908 was again in the General Assembly in 1909. In 1912 he was again elected to the House and helped perfect the legislative program of 1913. During his term as county commissioner both the courthouse and jail were built. The citizens of Pender were glad to entrust Mr. Foy with any public position he would accept, knowing that he discharged all public responsibilities with fidelity to his trust and to the best interests of the people as a whole. His part was always that of a leader in progressive movements and improvements. He may be credited with an important share of the movement which brought about the construction of what was formerly known as the Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina Railroad, now a part of the Atlantic Coast Line. This was built through Pender County from Wilmington to New Bern and was completed in 1890.

He became well and favorably known to the City of Wilmington, where he had numerous business interests, being a large owner of real estate and a director of the People's Savings Bank. Mr. Foy was a stanch member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, holding his membership at Scott's Hill, and was always ready with counsel and money to contribute to any aid that his church required. His was the type of all round good citizenship such as no community can afford to lose, and whose position it is difficult to fill.

Mr. Foy married Miss Nora Dozier November 8, 1871. She was born in Marion County, South Carolina, a daughter of Dr. T. J. and Sallie (Gause) Dozier, both natives of Marion County. Dr. T. J. Dozier was born in 1828 and was a large land owner and prominent physician. He was twice married, both times to ladies of the same name and first cousins. The mother of Mrs. Foy passed away during the daughter's infancy. The children of the second marriage are: Mrs. Jacob Harrell, Mrs. F. M. Foy, both residents of Scott's Hill; J. L. Dozier of Conway, South Carolina; Charles E. Dozier of Marion, South Carolina.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Foy four children were born, all passing away in infancy. In 1895 they adopted Robert Lee Foy, a nephew, whom they gave a college education and who now has entire charge of Mr. Foy's plantation.

Robert Lee Foy married Elizabeth Dozier Abbey, a niece of Mrs. Foy, and has two children, Elizabeth Abbey Foy and Theresa Gertrude Foy, aged four and two years respectively. Mr. Robert Lee Foy and family reside in the palatial home of the Foys at Scott's Hill.

PAGE KEEN GRAVELY. Men of education, of financial stability and of social standing are represented in the membership of the bar of Rocky Mount. The American Bar Association adopted a statement that a lawyer finds his highest honor in a deserved reputation for fidelity to private trust and to public duty, as an honest man and a patriotic and loyal citizen, and as an able member of this body attention may be called to Page Keen Gravely, who is the present city solicitor.

Page Keen Gravely is a Virginian, born in Franklin County June 20, 1888. His parents are John Oglesby Winston Gravely and his wife, Lula (Keen) Gravely, natives of Henry County. His father is in the leaf tobacco business.

Page K. Gravely was educated in a private school, at Randolph-Macon Academy and Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia, and spent three years as a student in the law department of the University of Virginia and also studied law in the University of North Carolina. He was licensed to practice in Virginia in 1911 and in North Carolina in 1912. Locating for practice at Rocky Mount, this young lawyer soon showed the possession of a keen mind, vigorous and alert. He had been called a close and sound student and when he went into practice it was found that his grasp of every principle was broad and secure. He was elected city solicitor in 1912 and served two years and then resigned in order to give more attention to his growing private practice, but he was re-elected and is serving at the present time, having been continuously in the office since 1912, with the exception of eighteen months.

Mr. Gravely was married December 16, 1916, to Miss Elizabeth Haynes, who was born in Franklin County, Virginia, and is a daughter of William Daniel and Fannie (James) Haynes. The father of Mrs. Gravely is a planter in Virginia.

Mr. Gravely is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association. He is identified with the leading fraternities, is a Knight of Pythias, Odd Fellow and Elk, and is far advanced in Masonry and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is president of the Rocky Mount "Shrine" Club, and has membership also in various social, political, recreation and benevolent organizations.

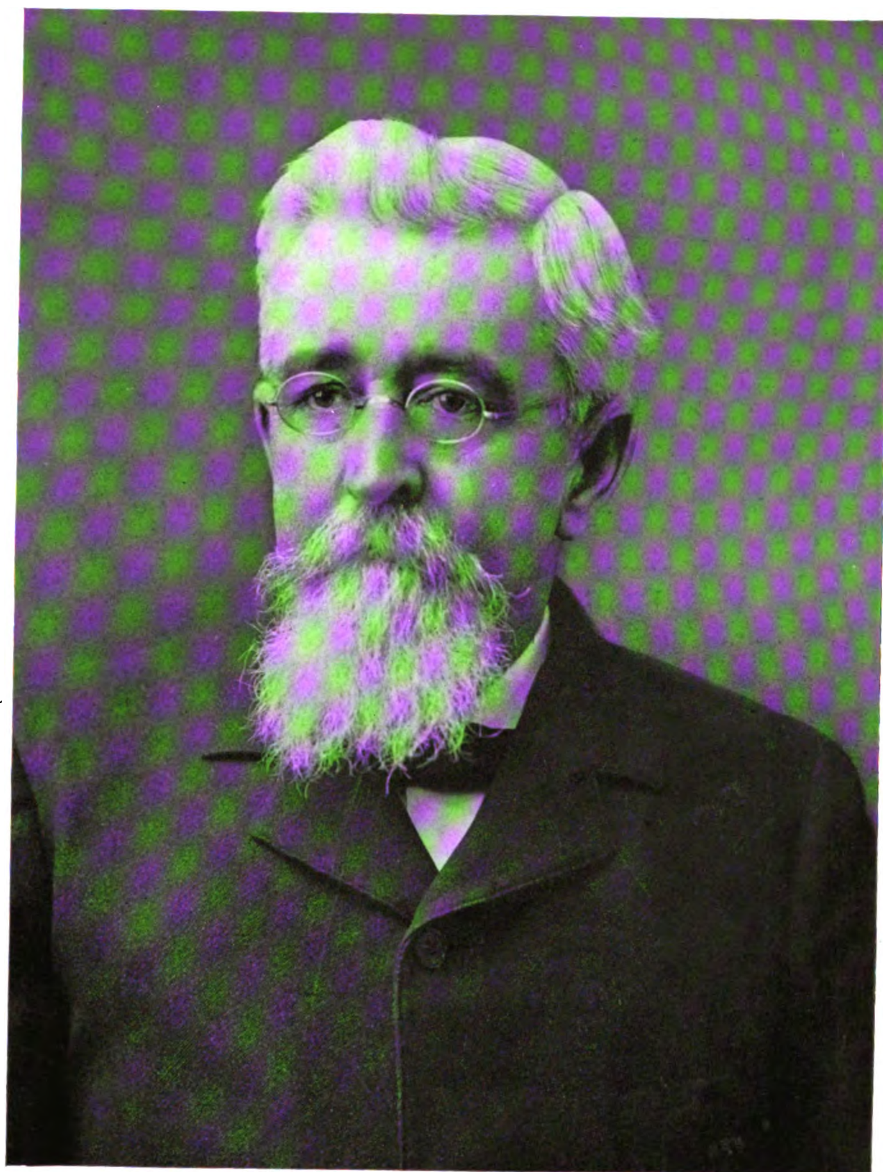
WILLIAM HENRY FETTER, a native of old Salem and of one of the families long resident in that vicinity, is now a successful building contractor at Winston-Salem. Though he learned his trade at Salem, he followed the process of the real old-time journeyman and as a worker at his trade has seen much of the United States from ocean to ocean, and has lived in some of the largest cities of the country.

He was born at Salem June 10, 1883. In the paternal line the record of the family begins with his great-grandfather, Jacob Fetter, who was a carpenter and lived at Oldtown, in what was then Stokes County. He developed unusual proficiency in the making of window frames. These frames he would put on a wheelbarrow as they were made and roll them into Salem village, where they found ready sale. He lived to be a very old man. He reared three sons, Thomas, Peter and William, and three daughters, Belinda, Henrietta and Rebecca.

William Fetter, the grandfather, was born at Oldtown, in what was then Stokes but is now Forsyth County, North Carolina, and for a vocation learned carriage making. He worked at his trade in the locality then known as Liberty, but now North Winston. He finally went west and spent his last years there. The maiden name of his wife was Paulina Shore. She was born at Oldtown, North Carolina, May 4, 1833, and is still living at Winston-Salem. After the death of her first husband she married James Reid. By her first marriage she had two children, Charles and Elizabeth, and by her second union reared one daughter, Ella.



Mrs. J. T. Foy



J. T. Foy

Paulina Shore was a daughter of Jacob Shore, who was also born near Oldtown, a son of Peter Shore, a native of Germany. Peter Shore was an early settler in what is now Forsyth County and owned and operated a plantation near Oldtown, where he died. Jacob Shore was a farmer, and met with an accidental death, having been thrown from a horse and killed when in the prime of his years. Jacob Shore married Betty Hauser, who was born near Oldtown, a daughter of Lawrence Hauser, a native of the same locality and a planter whose large farm was near Oldtown. Lawrence Hauser married Patsy Clayton. Lawrence Hauser had served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Both he and his wife lived to a good old age. Jacob Shores' wife survived him several years, and they reared three children: Paulina, Henry L. and Sanford. Sanford Shore was a Confederate soldier and died while in the army.

Charles Thomas Fetter, who was born at Salem, in Forsyth County, and died in April, 1917, learned the trade of bricklayer and followed that trade for many years. He married Elizabeth Harmon, a daughter of Madison and Phebe (Weaver) Harmon. Her paternal grandparents were Felty and Betty (Charles) Harmon, and on the maternal side her grandparents were John and Kate Weaver. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fetter had three children, William H., Charles and Elizabeth.

William H. Fetter was educated in the Boys' School at Salem, where he graduated with the class of 1899. He learned bricklaying under his father, and in order to supplement his school advantages and vocational training he spent part of the year 1903 in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh. Returning to the old home he worked with his father until February, 1905.

On leaving North Carolina his first destination was Washington, D. C., where he witnessed the inauguration of President Roosevelt in March, 1905. He worked at his trade in Baltimore until July of that year, and then put in a year in New York City. Going west, he stopped and worked for brief intervals in St. Louis and Kansas City, and in August, 1906, went to San Francisco. The great San Francisco earthquake and fire occurred in the spring of 1906, and when Mr. Fetter arrived the city was still desolate and in ruins. There was an extraordinary demand for workers at his trade, and he remained there three and a half years. While working on the Emporium Building he fell from a scaffold and was severely injured. He received another injury, but this time financially, when he lost a thousand dollars of his savings in the failure of a bank.

In the spring of 1910 Mr. Fetter returned east, again worked at his trade in New York City, but in the spring of 1911 returned to Winston-Salem and has since been engaged in the business of building contractor. He has a reputation as a reliable business man, maintains an expert staff of workmen, and has all the facilities for first-class work.

In 1910 he married Annie Merle Groff. She was born at Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Sylvanus and Emma Virginia Groff, both of whom were natives of Lancaster County. Mr. and Mrs. Fetter have four children: William Henry, Jr., Edner Merle, David and Vera.

Mrs. Fetter was reared as a Methodist while Mr. Fetter grew up as a Moravian, and is an active member of the Calvary Moravian Church at Winston-Salem. Fraternally his affiliations are with Salem Lodge No. 289, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Winston Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; Piedmont Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, and also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

William Gaston Penry was one of the men who supplied much of the energy and enterprise to the business affairs of Lexington for many years. He was born at Lexington in July, 1853, a son of Eli and Catherine (Headen) Penry. He was a grandson of James and Hannah (Boone) Penry. His grandmother, Hannah Boone, was a granddaughter of Squire Boone and a grandniece of Daniel Boone.

William G. Penry was reared and educated at Lexington and began his active career as clerk in a mercantile establishment. He displayed those qualities and habits which inevitably have their compensation in promotion and progress, and in the course of time invested his modest capital in a business of his own and so carefully looked after his affairs that the closing years of his life found him more than moderately prosperous and the owner of a large estate. He was active in business life until his death on January 1, 1913.

Mr. Penry married Mrs. Sallie Lee (Nooe) Hege, daughter of Bennett and Mary A. (Watson) Nooe. She was the widow of William E. Hege mentioned on other pages of this work. Mrs. Penry and her daughter, Elizabeth, still occupy the fine old home at Lexington.

William E. Hege during his active career was a prominent business man at Lexington, where his widow and only daughter still reside. Through his name it is possible to trace the connections of some of the most prominent families in Western North Carolina.

He was born at Lexington, a son of Alexander Christian and Tryphena Theresa (King) Hege. His paternal grandparents were Christian and Maria (Vogler) Hege, while his great-grandparents were John Lazarus and Eva (Fischer) Hege. The Heges, the Fischers and the Voglers were all of German ancestry and were among the pioneers of North Carolina. The Hege family settled near Friedburg, the Fischers in or near Bethania in what is now Forsyth County, while the Voglers founded their homes at Old Salem.

Alexander Christian Hege, father of William E. Hege, removed to Lexington, North Carolina, and engaged in the mercantile business for many years and lived there until his death. He was reared in the Moravian Church. On account of his marriage to a Presbyterian he was excommunicated, and then became active in the Presbyterian Church and served as an elder.

He and his wife were married in April, 1849. His wife, Tryphena Theresa King, was born at Sharon, Connecticut, in February, 1827. Her father, Roswell Allen King, was a notable figure in North Carolina. A native of Sharon, Connecticut, at the age of sixteen he went to London, England, and eventually became connected with the commission business in that city. While there he met and married Theresa Tennant. They were married April 7, 1824. In January, 1827, they returned to America, locating at Connecticut, and in 1830 came to North Carolina, locating in what is now Emmons Township of Davidson County. Here Roswell A. King engaged in mining and invested a large amount of money in developing mines which were never profitable. His great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Hege, now has and cherishes a solid

silver mug which was made from ore taken from the King mines in 1838. It is said that the first silver mined in the United States was taken from the same source. Roswell A. King was a practiced metallurgist and in the course of his operations collected a large quantity of rare geological specimens. This geological collection is now owned by his great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Hege. In 1839 Mr. King went North, but in time was drawn back to North Carolina and located at Lexington where he bought property and lived until his death on August 8, 1875, at the age of eighty-six. His wife, Theresa Tennant, was born in Belfast, Ireland. Her father, William Tennant, was a wealthy resident of that city. He provided liberally for the training of his children, and his daughter, Theresa, was sent to a finishing school in London. While in school there she attended a party one of the guests of which was the young and talented princess who afterwards became Queen Victoria. William Tennant made it a stipulation that any man who married one of his daughters should take the name Tennant and for that reason in matters of business Roswell A. King was known as Roswell King Tennant. Mrs. Theresa King died March 28, 1883, and both she and her husband were laid to rest in the Fair Grove Churchyard near Thomasville. Their daughter, Tryphena Theresa (King) Hege, survived her husband a few years. She was a very active member of the Presbyterian Church all her life.

William E. Hege lived a career in keeping with the traditions and standards of his notable ancestry. He was reared and educated in Lexington and in young manhood engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued until his death when in the prime of life.

He married Sallie Lee Nooe. She was born at Lexington. Her father Bennett Nooe was born in the locality known as Nooe Hill in Davidson County February 25, 1832, a son of Thomas and Mrs. (Davis) Nooe. Bennett Nooe when a young man left the home farm and became clerk in a store at Lexington. His ability and industry enabled him to establish a business of his own and he continued it until his death in 1891. Bennett Nooe married Mary Ann Watson, who was born at Lexington February 9, 1838. Her father, Alanson Lee Watson, was born in Virginia. His father, John Henry Watson, was born in Scotland, and according to the best information obtainable was brought to America when only three years of age. Alanson L. Watson spent his last years at Lexington. He married Elizabeth Yarborough, who was born May 5, 1809, in Davidson County, daughter of Thomas Yarborough and Jemima (Merrill) Yarborough. Jemima Merrill was a daughter of Capt. Benjamin Merrill, a noted pioneer of North Carolina, prominent at the time of the War of the Revolution. He commanded a band of regulators, and was captured by the Government authorities and executed in 1771. His name is mentioned in Wheeler's "History of North Carolina," and there is a lengthy article about him in a history of the "Liberty Baptist Association" by Elder Henry Sheets. His old home was about four miles south of Lexington.

Mrs. W. E. Hege was one of seven children named: John, Bennett, Elizabeth, Albert, Sallie Lee, Frank and Mary. After the death of Mr. Hege, Mrs. Hege married William Gaston Penry, who is also deceased. By her first marriage she has a daughter, Elizabeth. Both are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Capt. Josephus F. Bussells is president of the Neptune Fisheries Company of Wilmington, and a widely known authority on all matters pertaining to the fish industry. Captain Bussells is a most interesting personality, a man of wide prominence in Wilmington, has had a life of experience and venture both on sea and land, and his name more than that of any other individual might be used to introduce some of the interesting features of North Carolina's fishing industry.

Captain Bussells first established a fishery plant in the Wilmington district on the Cape Fear River about eight miles above the mouth of that stream and on the Brunswick County side in 1900. That was the first plant of the kind established on the river. After four years of operation Captain Bussells returned to Virginia but in 1908 came back to the Cape Fear. He found that in the meantime his old plant and one or two others that had started up had been abandoned and dismantled. He went to work to reëstablish the industry and organized what has since become known as the Neptune Fisheries Company, of which he is president and general manager.

From this new beginning and in less than ten years has grown the present great fish products manufacturing industry of the Cape Fear River. There are now one or two other corporations similiarly engaged. At present the capital invested on the Cape Fear in the menhaden business represents a million and a half of dollars. For the benefit of those not familiar with menhaden it may be stated that this is a sea fish, unfit for human food, and found in enormous quantities along the Atlantic Coast. The fish has various other names among local fisherman. It is used primarily for the manufacture of fish oil and guano. No other industry turns so much money into local business channels at Wilmington as does this one. In 1917 there was manufactured on the Cape Fear 18,000 tons of fertilizer from menhaden fish and about 30,000 barrels of fish oil.

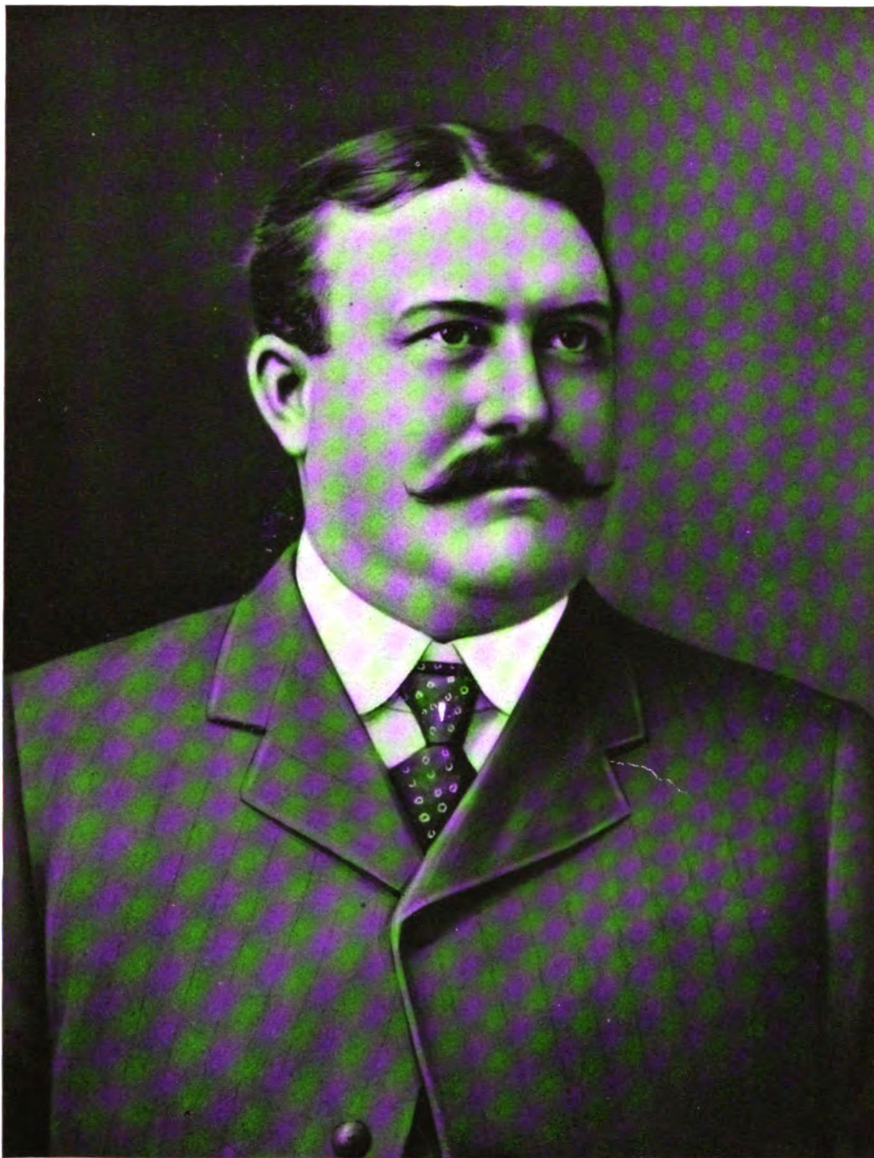
This production has been greatly stimulated by war conditions. About 11 per cent of the glycerine used in explosives come from this fish oil. After the glycerine is extracted the residue is turned into paint oils, greases of different kinds, ingredients for soap, etc. The uses to which this oil is put are most varied and important. One of the important ones is for curing leather, for which purpose it is the finest oil known. The fish "scrap" as it is technically known produces the best ammonia and of a quality that is highly sought by farmers and planters and affords this element in its most perfect form. As is well known, ammonia is one of the most indispensable elements of farm fertilizers. Although this scrap is now extensively manufactured at the Neptune Fisheries Company's works and similar plants the demand is 75 per cent greater than the output.

The fishing steamers of the Neptune Fisheries Company go out to sea and bring in from 25 to 200 tons cargo of menhaden. At the plant these steamers can be discharged of their cargo at the rate of twenty-five tons per hour. At the Neptune plant the fish are cooked, pressed and stored by a continuous process and by machinery that was devised and patented by Captain Bussells. The commercial products of the factory are fish guano and the fish oils.

Ten years ago, before the value of fish scrap and fish oil was appreciated as it is today, fish scrap sold for about fifteen dollars a ton. Today



I. N. BUSSELLS



J. T. Bussells.

it is worth fifty dollars a ton. Some years ago fish oil sold for eighteen cents a gallon while the present price with a highly upward tendency, is ninety-five cents a gallon. In November, 1917, in the fishing district of the Cape Fear there was the biggest catch ever known on the Atlantic Coast in one month, through all the history of the industry. Spurred on by the greatly increased world demand for food and for fertilizer (which is the maker of food) the industry is constantly growing. The fishing season begins the first of April and extends through to Christmas.

In former times all fishing was done in sailing vessels. Fast steamers of modern construction and equipment are now used. The modern development was further marked by the adoption of the purse seine and the adoption of hydraulic presses.

The taxes that this industry pays to the state amounts to more in proportion than any industry of equal physical valuation. First, there is a tax paid on each purse seine, then there is a tax of two dollars per ton for each of the vessels used in the business, also the manufacturer's tax, besides a tax on all products shipped, and last, the income tax.

At the Neptune Fisheries Company's plant about 250 men are employed. Altogether between 1,200 and 1,500 persons are engaged in the industry on the Cape Fear River and the pay roll amounts to over $50,000 dollars a month.

Captain Bussells, whose name is prominently related to the modern industrial affairs of North Carolina, was born at Salisbury, Maryland, in 1861, son of Isaac N. and Mary Adeline (Wallace) Bussells. He is of French ancestry in the paternal line and Scotch in the maternal. His father, Isaac N. Bussells, had a remarkable career. He fought all through the war in the Confederate service as a member of Col. John N. Moseby's Guerrillas. He was a participant in many of those hazardous sports and daring adventures so vividly described in Colonel Moseby's Memoirs, recently published. During the war Isaac Bussells led a life that was filled with danger and he had the perfect physical and mental equipment that rendered him a peculiarly valuable and dependable man for this kind of service. He was a powerful specimen physically, six feet four inches high, weighing between 245 and 250 pounds, and with a fifty-six inch chest measurement. He retained these splendid proportions and upright bearing and youthful appearance (not a gray hair in his head) till the time of his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-five, in 1913. From his portrait taken in his last years he would easily be assumed to be a man thirty-five or forty years old.

His occupation during most of his life, beginning before he was twenty-one, was as fisherman and manufacturer of fish products. Directly after the war he removed with his family to Irvington, Lancaster County, Virginia, where he continued in the fish business for a long number of years. Irvington is on the Rappahannock in the northern part of Virginia. It was there that Capt. Josephus F. Bussells grew up and was trained to all the arts and practices of the fishing industry under the eye of his father. He began it as a boy, and in the last forty years has fished off the coast of every state along the Atlantic from Maine to Florida. He is, of course, a thoroughly experienced seaman and skipper and holds an unlimited master's license on the coast and tributaries.

Captain Bussells is a very public spirited business man in his home city of Wilmington. A year or so ago probably every community in the United States read and commented upon the novel proposition that shark's meat was a wholesome human food. Captain Bussells was the originator of that idea. It was at his plant that the Government carried on its extensive experiments in curing and smoking shark meat and exploiting its use as a food for human beings. It is Captain Bussells' belief, from the success of these experiments at his plant in making the meat palatable and a really splendid food, and also because of its unlimited supply in the ocean, that even if the world comes to a supreme test as to food scarcity, the people need never starve when shark are as abundant in the ocean as at present.

Captain Bussells married at Irvington, Virginia, Miss Zippora Hooper Irving, member of an old family of that place in whose honor the town was named. Mrs. Bussells was educated in Murfreesboro College. They have five children: Mrs. Addie Louise Jones, Laura Hooper, Mary Virginia, Irving Bonner and Franklin Page.

James Walter Keel. When great corporations with their practically unlimited financial resources and manifold interests choose men to guard their transactions and guide them within the limits of the law, it is reasonable to suppose that care, circumspection and wise deliberation are used in the selection. Thus, when James Walter Keel, of the Rocky Mount Bar, was invited by the great Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company to become its special attorney, it meant much more than that he had been found a capable lawyer—it meant that he was the most able, diligent, painstaking and trustworthy that the professional field offered. The corporation made no mistake and Mr. Keel served acceptably in this responsible and honorable office until 1913. He is considered a man of fine endowments and masterful learning in the law.

James Walter Keel was born in Pitt County, North Carolina, November 1, 1875, and is a son of Theopholis and Artemisia (Page) Keel. His father once owned large plantations and later became a merchant. Both the Keels and the Pages are well known families in Eastern North Carolina. During the war between the states Theopholis Keel served in the Confederate Army from 1861 to 1865 and was auditing sergeant of Company G, Eighth North Carolina Infantry. Subsequently he became an important factor in Pitt County politics and served on the board of county commissioners.

James Walter Keel was reared on his father's farm. He had excellent educational advantages, attending McWhorter's Academy at Bethel, North Carolina, and Wilkinson's Male Academy at Tarboro, which was conducted by F. S. Wilkinson, who at that time was considered one of the leading educators of Eastern North Carolina. After he left school he engaged with his brother for two years in a mercantile business at Mount Olive, North Carolina, all the while quietly studying his law books in the hope that conditions would so adjust themselves that he might gratify his ambition and become a lawyer.

In 1901, through a competitive examination, he secured a position in the United States mail service, and was assigned to duty in the office of the general superintendent of the service in Washington, D. C. For eight years Mr. Keel remained in the Government service and in the meanwhile continued his law studies under private tutors.

He completed his law preparation with Col. A. C. Davis at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1908. He located for practice at Rocky Mount and as above indicated, in 1910 became special attorney for the Atlantic Coast Line and then resumed private practice in 1913 and has made an enviable name for himself.

Mr. Keel was married July 24, 1913, to Miss Frances Clark, of Spartansburg, South Carolina. She is a member of one of the old families there, her parents being Martin and Lethea Clark. The father of Mrs. Keel is a farmer and a manufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Keel have two children: James Walter and Page Clark. They are members of the Presbyterian Church and both in that connection and in the pleasant social life of the city they are valued and esteemed. Mr. Keel is a member of the Sagamore Club and for many years has been identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

JAMES M. McCORKLE. A man of marked ability and business sagacity, possessing sterling attributes of character, James M. McCorkle is numbered among the more active and valued citizens of Salisbury, where, as cashier of the Davis & Wiley Bank, he is prominently identified with the financial affairs of the city. His father, Major James Marshall McCorkle, was a son of William B. McCorkle, grandson of Capt. Francis McCorkle, and great-grandson of the immigrant ancestor, Mathew McCorkle.

Born in Ireland of Scotch parents, Mathew McCorkle was there reared and educated. Soon after his marriage with a Miss Givens, he came with his wife to America, and after living for a time in Pennsylvania migrated to North Carolina, entering land in that part of Rowan County now included in Iredell County. The following account is taken from Rumple's History of Rowan County: "Mathew McCorkle had two sons, Thomas and Francis. Francis married Sarah Work, by whom he had five sons. As his family increased he entered more land, the second entry having been on the west side of Catawba River, on one of the tributaries of Mountain Creek, in what is now Catawba County. Here he started a farm and planted an orchard, and by industry and skill began rapidly to accumulate property. He was said to have been a man of amiable disposition, and of fine personal appearance, of florid complexion, auburn hair, and about six feet in height. When the Revolutionary war began, Francis McCorkle promptly took his place on the side of the patriots. In 1774 he was appointed a member of the committee of safety of Rowan County, along with John Brevard, Matthew Locke, and others. Though fully thirty miles from home, he is recorded as present in Salisbury at the regular meetings, and is named in the records as captain of a company. He was in the battles of Kings Mountain, Ramsom's Mill, Cowpens and Torrence Tavern.

His patriotic course excited the animosity of the tories, and he was in consequence frequently compelled to keep away from home to escape their vengeance. A morning or two after the battle at Ramsom's Mill, Francis McCorkle and a man named Smith rode out before day to learn the whereabouts of the tories, knowing that they were in the neighborhood. Arriving at a neighbor's house, near the head of the creek, about daylight, they inquired of the lady of the house where the tories were. She replied that she was expecting them every moment. Upon this the party wheeled and rode home in a hurry to arrange matters. After brief preparations they left home and were scarcely out of sight before the tories arrived and searched the house from garret to cellar in their efforts to find Mr. McCorkle. They found some salt, which they appeared to want, and left word that if Mr. McCorkle would bring them some salt all would be well, but if not that they would come and destroy everything in his house. Instead of joining them, Messrs. McCorkle and Smith hastened to the patriotic soldiers that were centering at Ramsom's Mill and were in battle there. Mr. McCorkle was reported killed in that engagement, but to the great joy of his family he arrived home unharmed.

After the British crossed the Catawba River at Cowan's Ford, Francis McCorkle had a narrow escape. He was in the affair at Torrence Tavern with his friend Smith, either acting as rear guard, or having been sent back to reconnoiter. They were discovered by the British, and, wheeling, attempted to rejoin their comrades. Smith's horse bolted through the woods, and he was killed. The enemy pursued Mr. McCorkle till he came up to the little band of whigs who had gathered in Torrence Lane. The little party fought the British troops under General Tarleton until the smoke became so dense that they could not tell whether they were among friends or enemies. As the smoke cleared, Mr. McCorkle found that he was among the Red Coats, and putting his hands on a stake and rider fence leaped through just as three or four sabers struck the rail above him. They all retreated and made good their escape.

Francis McCorkle was a native of Iredell County, where he spent his life. He was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Work, as mentioned above, died soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. He married second, about 1794, Elizabeth Brandon, a daughter of Richard and Mary (Locke) Brandon, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth Brandon. It was Elizabeth Brandon that, in 1791, furnished the breakfast for General Washington as he passed through Rowan County. By his first marriage, Francis McCorkle had two sons, Mathew and Alexander, neither of whom married. Of his second union there were six children: William B., Francis, Thomas, John H., Elizabeth and Agnes.

William B. McCorkle was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, and for many years was engaged in mercantile business at Wadesboro, Anson County. He married Mary Marshall, a daughter of Hon. William Marshall, and granddaughter of Hon. James Marshall, of Anson County. Seven children were born of their union, as follows: James Marshall, father of the subject of this sketch; Dr. John R., who settled in Mooresville; William A., who located in Jefferson County, Tennessee; Sara; Mary; Cornelia; and Caroline.

James Marshall McCorkle was born, February 21, 1827, in Wadesboro, North Carolina, where he acquired his elementary education. There were at that time no railroads in the state, and as he was desirous of continuing his studies at some higher institution of learning, and with that purpose in view journeyed with a horse and sulky to New Haven, Connecticut, where he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated four years later. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar of North Carolina, and for sixteen years was engaged in the practice of his profession in

Albemarle. Removing to Salisbury, he soon acquired a place of prominence among the leading attorneys of Rowan County. During the progress of the Civil war, he entered the Confederate service, and being appointed to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of major, continued in that position until the close of the war. Major McCorkle was actively engaged in his professional labors until his death, in March, 1885, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a man of brilliant intellect, and practiced in all the state and federal courts, and was counsel for Governor Holden in his impeachment trial.

The maiden name of the wife of Major McCorkle was Rosa Buchanan. She was a daughter of May and Mary Eliza (Atkinson) Buchanan, of Anson County. Her father, May Buchanan, received the name of May from his mother, who before her marriage was Mary May. He was a native of South Carolina, and from there came to Anson County, North Carolina, where he bought large tracts of land, and was extensively engaged in cotton raising, with slave labor, until his death, in 1847. His wife survived him many years, dying in 1886. The union of Major and Rosa (Buchanan) McCorkle was blessed by the birth of eight children, as follows: William A.; Charles; Clement M.; May E., wife of Orrin D. Davis; Sarah; Lizzie, wife of Richard Eames; Rosa B., wife of M. H. Caldwell; and James M.

Having completed the course of study in the public schools of Salisbury, James M. McCorkle entered Davidson College, where he was for two years a student. Accepting a position then as bookkeeper in the Davis & Wiley Bank, he proved himself capable and trustworthy. After a short time, he was promoted to the position of teller, and in 1912 was made cashier of the bank, a responsible position that he is filling with characteristic ability and fidelity. He is one of the oldest officers, in point of service, in the institution, having been connected with it for thirty consecutive years.

Mr. McCorkle married, in 1907, Elizabeth Crump. She was born at South River, Rowan County, a daughter of Dr. W. L. and Janet (Turrentine) Crump. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCorkle, namely, Elizabeth B.; William Crump; and James, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. McCorkle are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as deacon, being now an elder. Always specially interested in educational matters, Mr. McCorkle is now chairman of the County Board of Education.

EDMUND BURKE HAYWOOD. This is one of the most eminent names in the annals of North Carolina medicine and public affairs. The achievement and service of Dr. Edmund Burke Haywood have been a measure of attainment and a source of inspiration to his various descendants who have likewise chosen medicine as a profession.

He was born in the City of Raleigh. The Haywood family have been identified with Raleigh since its establishment as the capital of the state. In 1792 the commission was appointed to lay out the Town of Raleigh for the state capital, and a law being shortly afterwards passed that all state officials should live in the capital, John Haywood, father of Doctor Haywood, being an official of the state, purchased a block of land on New Berne Avenue and that homestead has since remained one of the important and interesting landmarks of the city.

Edmund Burke Haywood was educated in Raleigh Academy and at the age of eighteen entered the University of North Carolina. He also studied in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania where he was graduated in 1849. He soon afterwards began active practice at Raleigh. Early in the troubles leading up to the Civil war he enlisted in the Raleigh Light Artillery as a private, and was made surgeon. Governor Ellis appointed him to inspect all the military hospitals and then establish the first hospital in North Carolina at Morris Island. In May, 1861, he was appointed surgeon of the North Carolina State troops, and given charge of the hospital at Raleigh. Two months later he was made president of the examining board for surgeons for North Carolina troops. During the battles around Richmond he attended the wounded at Seabrook Hospital. In 1862 came appointment as surgeon for the Confederate States Government and president of the board for granting paroles and discharges. The close of the war found him in charge of Pettigrew Hospital in Raleigh.

In 1866 Doctor Haywood was vice president of the North Carolina Medical Society and chairman of the board of medical examiners of the state, and in 1868 he was elected president of the Medical Society. The University of North Carolina conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts, though he had never graduated on account of the imminence of the war. In 1866 the important task devolved upon him of reorganizing the various state charitable institutions, and he was appointed to membership on the board of the asylum for the insane and was president of that board from 1875 until 1889, when he resigned. In 1890 he was the leading spirit in establishing the Raleigh Academy of Medicine, and served as secretary and president.

In 1850 Doctor Haywood married Lucy A. Williams. They were the parents of one daughter and six sons. The daughter is Elizabeth Eagles, now Mrs. P. L. Bridges. The six sons, all of whom attained worthy places in life, were: Edmund B., Jr.; Alfred William; Dr. Herbert; Ernest, an attorney; Edgar and John D.

HERBERT BANBURY HAYWOOD, JR., M. D., represents the third successive generation of a family whose name has been distinctively identified with the profession of medicine and surgery at Raleigh for the past sixty-five years. He is a grandson of the eminent Dr. Edmund Burke Haywood and a son of Dr. Herbert B. Haywood. His mother was Emily Banbury.

Doctor Haywood was born at Raleigh December 30, 1884, and was educated in the public schools and the Raleigh Male Academy, and was graduated in the literary department of the University of North Carolina in 1905. In 1909 just sixty years after his grandfather took his degrees from that institution, he finished his course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Before taking up active practice he spent some time at Mercy Hospital at Pittsburg and in the Protestant Episcopal Hospital at Philadelphia.

Doctor Haywood began his practice at Raleigh in 1910, and has given his time and skill to general practice. He has since taken post-graduate courses in the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, Scotland. Doctor Haywood is physician for the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina, for the Rex and St. Agnes Hospitals, and for some years has been acting physician of the

North Carolina State School for the Blind. On January 1, 1916, he resigned his commission as captain of the Medical Corps of the North Carolina National Guard. While in the militia he had charge of the ambulance corps.

He is a member of the Wake County Medical Society and the Tri-State Medical Association, the Raleigh Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order and the Zeta Phi, belongs to the Country Club and to the Rotary Club. On October 19, 1915, he married Miss Marguerite Manor of Harrisonburg, Virginia.

JAMES ISAAC METTS, a gallant soldier, a patriotic citizen and a successful business man of Wilmington, was born at Kingston on the 16th day of March, 1842. His father was James Engram Metts, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Tull. Miss Tull was a daughter of Isaac Tull and Eliza Graham, who was born at Murfreesboro, in 1794, being the daughter of Dr. Chauncey Graham, who came from Durham, Connecticut, and settled at Murfreesboro. Doctor Graham was a surgeon during the Revolutionary war with the New York Troops, Hospital Department. He was a son of Rev. Dr. Chauncey Graham of Stillwater, Connecticut, whose father was Dr. John Graham, D. D., the second son of one of the marquises of Montrose. Dr. John Graham was a graduate of the University of Glasgow and received his orders at Edinburgh. In 1718 he emigrated to Boston and married Abigail, daughter of the celebrated Doctor Chauncey. He was minister at Exeter, New Hampshire, and at Stafford, Connecticut, and the first minister in Southbury society, Woodbury, Connecticut. A branch of this same family of Grahams, descended from the illustrious house of Montrose, also settled in Duplin County and a branch in Lenoir County, North Carolina.

Mr. James E. Metts was a son of Frederick Metts, Jr., whose father Frederick Metts was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and fought under General Marion, and of Polly Engram. He was a farmer and merchant at Kinston until his removal to Wilmington in 1848. He was industrious and a man of firm convictions, insistent on fully performing all his duties in life; unassuming, he was noted for his courteous bearing and for his sympathetic disposition, and in particular was he generous and liberal towards those who were in need. His inclinations ever led him to be helpful to the poor and to be useful to those in distress. His son, James, of this sketch was six year of age on the removal to Wilmington. His health in childhood was good and he was fond of outdoor games and developed into a strong boy, particularly skilled in athletic exercises. His health giving way at the age of fifteen years he was taken from school for two years, being then prepared for college. He was taught by that eminent instructor, Mr. George W. Jewett, and being prepared for college, entered the university in the fall of 1860.

Of young Metts as a schoolmate, one of his friends writes as follows: He was a general favorite because of his unselfishness, his modesty and his manliness. He was quiet and dignified on becoming occasions, but in all the healthful manly sports of the day he was our joyous leader. He scorned that which was low and mean and he was clean and honest and fair in his speech and behavior. He led the school as an athlete and he performed such feats as jumping into the air and turning somersaults on level ground; walking a block on his hands with heels aloft and other amazing things with the agility of a Japanese wrestler, and when he threw a clam shell over the tower of St. James' Church, we thought he had reached the acme of undying fame.

I think he was one of Mr. Jewett's models as a scholar. I know that he stood well in his classes and that he applied himself diligently to his studies. He has the same characteristics now that he had then and he bears a record of which any hero might be proud.

On the breaking out of the war, however, on April 15, 1861, he joined as a private the Wilmington Rifle Guards of which Oliver P. Meares was the captain, and under the orders of Governor Ellis, that company took possession, along with the Wilmington Light Infantry, of Fort Caswell, where it remained until some months later the Eighteenth Regiment was formed under the command of Colonel Radcliffe, the company becoming Company I of that regiment, and Captain Meares being elected lieutenant colonel. Then for some months Company I was stationed at Fort Fisher and was among those that laid the first foundations of that famous fortification. When the state organized her ten regiments of state troops, the Eighth Volunteers became known as the Eighteenth North Carolina Troops. In the meantime private Metts had become corporal and one of the color guards of the regiment and served as such with it at Camp Wyatt near Fort Fisher and at Coosawhatchie in South Carolina. On the expiration of the twelve months for which the first volunteers had enlisted, he was then color bearer of the Eighteenth Regiment and was discharged with others. He re-enlisted and became fifth sergeant of Company G, Third Regiment, of which the intrepid Gaston Meares was colonel, and the beloved and efficient Robert H. Cowan was lieutenant colonel (who was subsequently commissioned brigadier general, but on account of ill health resigned), and William L. De Rossett, afterwards so distinguished as a military man, the major. Their first baptism of blood was in the campaign before Richmond; and Sergeant Metts bore himself with conspicuous courage, and his coolness was especially manifested in re-forming a part of the regiment at the Battle of Harbor, and his gallantry was displayed when commanding a detail, guarding a causeway in the Chickahominy Swamp. At the battle of Malvern Hill, he was among those who received the last order of the lamented Colonel Meares who fell on that field. During those battles he became orderly sergeant, and on returning to camp he was assigned to the duty of drilling the recruits received by his company, and was complimented by some officers of the regiment as being the best drilled man they ever saw.

Although he had escaped the deadly peril of those bloody battles, he however contracted disease in the peninsular swamps and for a time was separated from his company. In the promotions which followed the loss of officers at Sharpsburg, Sergeant Metts became the senior second lieutenant of his company, and at Winchester he was detailed as commissary of his regiment, and after the Battle of Front Royal, he discharged the duties of Adjutant. Cool, brave and determined his admirable conduct on every field attracted the attention of his superiors, while at Fredericksburg he won encomiums by his gallantry. Again however he was a victim of pneumonia, but he was able to join his regiment in time to participate



Respectfully
James I. Metts

in the fighting around Winchester, where his brigade under Stewart did much towards winning the victory over Milroy. At Jordan's Springs his coolness under fire especially attracted the attention and admiration of the privates and was much discussed by them after the battle. His efficiency gained for him the confidence of his superiors and he was selected to command the rear guard of the brigade as they were about to cross the Potomac. On the 18th of June, 1863, the regiment encamped near the Dunkard Church in the woods on the battlefield of Sharpsburg, where the regiment had lost so heavily. A detail of men from the First and Third regiments with arms reversed and to the roll of the muffled drum, marched to the place of interment, and Rev. George Patterson, the beloved chaplain of the Third, read the impressive burial services. Upon this solemn occasion, says the historian, "many tears stole down the bronzed cheeks of the old veterans and all heads were bowed in grief."

Lieutenant Metts accompanied his regiment to the vicinity of Carlyle and then by a forced march reached Gettysburg on the evening of the first, but the brigade was not seriously engaged until the next evening. Then being on the left of line at Culp's Hill, they drove the enemy from their first defenses and Lieutenant Metts leading his men forward was soon hotly engaged within seventy-five yards of their second line of breastworks. There he fell, pierced by a rifle ball that penetrated his right breast and passed through the lung, inflicting a terrible and most dangerous wound, from which none thought he would recover and from which at times he still suffers. An eye witness stated, that when Lieutenant Metts was shot he was gallantly cheering his men, his hat in one hand and his sword in the other, both aloft.

In that battle the Third Regiment, which entered with 300 guns, lost 223 men, but none were taken prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Parsley, Capt. E. H. Armstrong and Lieutenant Lyon were the only officers who passed through the terrible ordeal unhurt. Adjutant James helped his fallen friend to the ambulance corps, and for two miles Lieutenant Metts was hauled over the rough roads suffering the most excruciating agony and weakened by the loss of blood. On the withdrawal of the Confederate forces, he fell into the hands of the enemy, but was cared for by kind ladies from Baltimore, where he was the recipient of great kindnesses from the women of that city; later he was transferred to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where his kinsman, Col. Thomas S. Kenan, was his bunk mate for thirteen months. Their sufferings during the winter were terrible; insufficient food, scant clothing, houses neither ceiled nor plastered, the mercury at times 20 degrees below zero, and with but one stove for sixty prisoners. In August, 1864, the Federal authorities had ceased exchanging prisoners, but in spite of that some of the Confederates were selected and sent South in exchange, Lieutenant Metts being chosen as one of the most enfeebled and delicate of the prisoners for this exchange. He had been told by some of the doctors that he could not stand another winter there and often he would look over the fence at the graves of his poor comrades and feel that in a short while the boys would place him among those. Not long afterwards he found himself once more upon the streets of Richmond. During his captivity he had been promoted to captain of his company, which he joined at Staunton in December. He took command of his company and also of Company E and served in Cox's Brigade of Grimes' Division, until detailed as special inspector of the division on the staff of Major-General Grimes, and shared in all the hardships and memorable experiences of those fateful days. When Lee surrendered and the night before arms were to be stacked at Appomatox by the remnant of the heroic army of Northern Virginia, Captain Metts accompanied a band from division headquarters to serenade their beloved leader, General Lee. The general was so much affected that he could say but a few words, but he gave to each of the brave veterans who had thus sought to manifest their love and sympathy a warm pressure of his hand and an affectionate good-bye.

On his return home from Appomatox, Captain Metts, pressed by the necessity, at once addressed himself to the duty of supporting his mother's family. He soon obtained employment as a clerk with two Federal sutlers, but later obtained more remunerative employment; and his merits, his strict attention to business, his accuracy and good habits commended him to the business men of Wilmington and eventually after long and severe struggles he was able to enter the field for himself as a merchant and broker. Here he has met with gratifying success and commands the esteem and respect of the business men of his community.

On the 11th of November, 1869, Captain Metts was happily married to Miss Cornelia F. Cowan, a daughter of Col. Robert H. Cowan, his old commander, and their married life has been blessed with six children, three of whom are deceased. The children are: James Isaac, Robert Cowan and Thomas Walker, who passed away in infancy; John Van Bokkelen, named in honor of his boyhood friend's memory, is now colonel of the One Hundred Nineteenth Infantry, Sixtieth Brigade, Thirtieth Division; Edwin Anderson, president of the Gorth Co., is captain of the Ninth Company state troops at Wilmington, but expects to go to France soon as captain in the army; and Eliza Dickinson.

Captain Metts is an earnest, sincere man with the highest principles and most correct sentiments. His course in life has been consistent with that devotion to duty which he displayed in the ranks of the Confederate army. He was baptized by Rev. George Patterson in the Potomac River in 1863 while en route to Pennsylvania and has been an humble Christian ever faithful to his profession and for many years a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and for many years he has been a vestryman of St. James' Church at Wilmington. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also an active member of the Seaman's Friend Society, of which he has been the president. He has ever been laborious in his work and diligent in business, and from his own experience he suggests that young men can attain true success in life if they will follow "honesty, sobriety, faithfulness to one's self, perseverance and trust in God."

Captain Metts has always remembered the years of his life when he followed the Confederate flag, and he has taken great interest in whatever affects the welfare of the old Confederate veterans or the honor and fame of North Carolina and North Carolina troops. On several occasions he has prepared interesting articles concerning the gallant action of his North Carolina associates on the field of battle. Particularly he has written a notable paper descriptive of the charge of Gettys-

burg, and also an equally interesting one relative to the important action of the 30th North Carolina Regiment at Chancellorsville when it turned the flank of Sigel's Division. In it he corrects some errors into which General Rhodes had accidentally fallen. He has also written an article showing that the last shot at Appomatox was fired by North Carolinians, and in conjunction with Captain Cowan he prepared the History of the Third Regiment for the Regimental Histories of the State.

When at Johnson's Island some of his comrades formed a theatrical troop under the name of the "Rebellonians," and Captain Metts was one of the actors. The delicacy of his frame led to his being assigned a lady's part. In the original melodrama, "The Battle of Gettysburg," in five acts, ending in act fifth with "Home Again," he played the part of Mrs. Louisa White. The concluding farce was "Box and Cox." On another occasion, of which the program has likewise been preserved, he sang "Bonnie Jean," and the third part of that program was an original farce for the times written expressly for the Rebellonians, entitled "The Intelligent Contraband." He occasionally receives letters from some old prison mate, who remembers the sweet songs Captain Metts and Lieutenant Mayer sang accompanied by Col. Thos. S. Kenan with his violin or guitar. Turning from those episodes of prison life, on July 19, 1897, a stranger entered Captain Metts' office and observing the name on the sign, asked if he was any relation to Lieutenant Metts who was killed at Gettysburg. Giving his name as Rev. E. C. Morton and stating that he was the chaplain of the Twenty-third Virginia Regiment, George H. Stuart's Brigade, he said that he knew Lieutenant Metts, who was killed at Gettysburg, and recalled his thin, emaciated, sun-burnt face as he lay on the cot. He went on to say how much he was impressed with his noble character, and how he had offered up prayer for his recovery, though feeling at the time that his case was hopeless, and the Rev. Mr. Morton added that he had caused to be published an account of the death of Lieutenant Metts at the time. Extending his hand, coming from behind his desk, Captain Metts quietly said, "I am the man." Mr. Morton at once rose from his chair and with his eyes streaming with tears and with a fervent "God bless you," he embraced him. There these two old comrades stood and their emotion found expression in tears of joy. He could not realize it was the lieutenant he supposed dead.

In the hospital at Gettysburg, Captain Metts thinking he was about to die gave his sword with a spot of his blood on the hilt to Dr. Reeves of Maryland to keep the Yankees from getting it; in 1882 Dr. Reeves, not supposing that Captain Metts had survived, made inquiries with the view of returning it to someone of his relatives, and was astonished to learn that Captain Metts had not died. Dr. Reeves had the happiness of returning the sword to him after he had kept it sacredly for its brave owner, who now treasures it as an honorable memento of the dreadful struggle.

Captain Metts' interest in the old Confederates has been appreciated by his surviving associates and in April, 1899, he was elected first vice commander of the Cape Fear Camp, 254, U. C. V., and the next year he was chosen commander of the camp. In 1902 he was appointed brigadier-general of the Third Brigade, U. C. V., North Carolina Division, which honorable position he held, much to the gratification of all who know him and who admire in him those sterling qualities of manhood which distinguished him as a soldier and which form the basis of his fine character. In April, 1905, he was again elected commander of Cape Fear Camp No. 254. In 1915 he was elected major-general commanding North Carolina Division, U. C. V., which office he now holds.

EDWARD E. BROWN. The artistic temperament, shown in love of pictures and flowers, is an enviable one, and those who have it not lose much of life's beauty and cheer. This temperament undoubtedly opens up to its possessors a wealth of beauty and enjoyment, and when it is fortunately linked with practical ideas and sound judgment, the world may be made better and happier by its exercise, and fortune as well as fame may attend the artist. No resident of Asheville nor temporary sojourner would hesitate to name, among this exceptionally beautiful city's most attractive spots "Brownhurst, where flowers grow." This great garden is the property of Edward E. Brown, and here is illustrated what wonders can be accomplished in floriculture when directed by the loving care of a true artist.

Edward E. Brown is a native of Ohio and was born October 2, 1858, near Washington Court House in Fayette County. He belongs to an old agricultural family of that section and his parents were Isaiah and Belina (Parrett) Brown. His education was secured in the country schools near his father's farm and in Shenandoah Seminary, and he grew to manhood on the home place, from boyhood taking a deep interest in the development of leaf and flower which lightened for him the actual labor of cultivating the soil. Near his home nature was lavish in floral beauty and the time came when Mr. Brown sought to perpetuate it and that led to his learning photography and finally to his embarking in the business. While development in this art has been notable within the past few years, much progress had already been made when Mr. Brown came to Asheville and opened his studio in 1887. He continued in the business for some years, his natural spirit of enterprise leading him to work and experimentation all over the photographic field. Many years will pass, even burdened as they are with strife and suffering, before the fragrant memory of beauty and artistry that encompassed the great Columbian Expositoin of Chicago in 1893 will have faded away. Among the greatly admired pictures that pleased and gratified North Carolina visitors was the exhibit of photographs of the memorable places in the Old North State, and all of these were the work and arrangement of Mr. Brown, and at the time, were the finest products of photographic art.

In 1893 Mr. Brown saw the fruition of what had been his hope for many years, in the completion of his magnificent estate and the erection of his greenhouses. Here he has 35,000 feet of glass and his floral productions cover every exquisite bloom of native growth and rare flowers of other lands. The place is aptly named as "where flowers grow." Mr. Brown has some additional interests in this and other states, and is on the directing board of the company owning "Orchards," a tract of seventy-five acres devoted to the cultivation of figs that is situated near Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. Brown was maried October 16, 1892, to Miss Mittie Clem, who belongs to a fine old Virginia

family, in which state she was born, and they have two children, a daughter and son. The former, Genevieve, is the wife of Sherman J. Bagg, who is a prominent merchant at Newark Ohio. The latter, Elmo Leland, is associated with his father in business at Asheville. He married a young lady of Newark, Ohio, Miss Mary Morath.

Edward E. Brown has never found the political field especially attractive but, nevertheless, is a careful, alert citizen and demands a protective and efficient administration in civic matters. He is a member of the Asheville Board of Trade and is serving on several committees. He is one of the interested members of the Rotary Club and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, having taken the Scottish Rite in the latter. With his family he belongs to the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Asheville. Mr. Brown is known widely and is held in the highest esteem both personally and because of his artistic achievements, although he is very modest in mentioning these, preferring to regard them commercially rather than artistically if his many friends would permit.

James Pinkney Linville. The records of the Linville family are traced through four or five consecutive generations in Western North Carolina. The family not only deserves distinction associated with long residence, but also with those activities and civic character which are so important in the upbuilding of any community.

The lineage of James Pinkney Linville, a well known merchant of Kernersville in Forsyth County, goes back to one of three brothers who emigrated from England and came to America with the colony of William Penn. Their descendants are now scattered over all the states. This branch of the family comes down through Aaron Linville, who was born in Forsyth County, North Carolina. He spent his life in that county and was buried on the farm where he lived, located on the road between Kernersville and Belews Creek. This home was seven miles from Kernersville. The next generation is represented by William Linville, a native of Belews Creek Township. He married Elizabeth Cook, who was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, where her ancestors were pioneers. William Linville acquired large tracts of land, and was able to give each of his sons a farm. He died when about seventy years of age, and his burial place was on his farm about a quarter of a mile distant from his father's grave. His wife also died when about seventy years of age.

Smith Linville, grandfather of James P., was born in Belews Creek Township of Forsyth County December 25, 1806. He grew up on a farm, and at the time of his marriage located on land given him by his father. This place was about nine miles northeast of Kernersville and in Belews Creek Township. His first home there was a log house, and in it all his children were born. He operated his farm with the aid of slave labor, and lived there a quiet and prosperous career until his death at the age of sixty-nine. The maiden name of his wife was Louisa King. She was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1808, her father, Nathan King, having been a large planter and slave owner in that section, though he was also a blacksmith by trade. Nathan King died when about seventy years of age. He married Aley Lee, of Virginia, who was kin to the famous Light Horse Harry Lee. She lived to be nearly ninety years of age. Grandmother Smith Linville died at the age of eighty-four, having reared ten children, named Mary, William F., John M., Romulus S., Aley, Jeanette J., Elizabeth, Pinkney Smith, Eliza and Julius.

Romulus S. Linville, father of James P., was born on a farm in Belews Creek Township of Forsyth County February 4, 1837. During his boyhood he first attended a subscription school taught by his father. Later he was a student in the free school held in the neighborhood, and finally attended Oak Ridge Institute. He was a teacher for one term at Mount Tabor, and going to Indiana he taught three years in Putnam County of that state. On returning to North Carolina he taught two more winter terms, and in 1863 enlisted in the Junior State Reserves. He was in the service of the Confederate Government until the close of the war. After the war he engaged in tobacco dealing, and continued that business for twenty-five years. In the meantime he had bought a farm located on the Kernersville and Belews Creek road, built a home there in 1873, and that is still his place of residence. He has been a thrifty and successful business man, and has added to his holdings until they now represent 500 acres, devoted to general farming.

On December 20, 1866, Romulus S. Linville married Caroline Calhoun. She was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, daughter of Alfred and Jemima (Linville) Calhoun, her father a native of Guilford County and her mother of Forsyth County. Her mother was a daughter of George Linville. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Linville are one of the oldest couples in Forsyth County, and they celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary in the presence of children, grandchildren and friends in December, 1916. They have reared seven children: James P., Eugene S., Cyrus L., Julius Franklin, John S., Eljatha N. and William V. The mother of these children is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

James Pinkney Linville was born five miles from Kernersville on August 3, 1868. He first attended the rural schools, and afterward was a student in Oak Ridge Institute, where he graduated in both the literary and commercial departments. His first business experience was as a clerk in a general store for Beard & Roberts at Kernersville. In 1893 Mr. Linville was appointed by President Cleveland to a position in the Indian service and spent two years on a reservation in Nevada. On returning east he worked for N. H. Medeares in the latter's store for two years. In 1902 Mr. Linville set up in the mercantile business at Kernersville and has conducted a prosperous establishment there ever since.

His father, R. S. Linville, served forty years as magistrate of Belews Creek Township and for eight years was county commissioner. During his official service he married 475 couples. For twenty years he has been an agent for the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company. Fraternally Mr. Linville is a member of Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1903 James P. Linville married Ida Dwigins. She was born at Kernersville, daughter of Robert and Miranda (Nelson) Dwigins. Her father was born in Forsyth County and her mother in Guilford County. Mr. and Mrs. Linville have two daughters and one son, Idell, Pauline and Roger. Mrs. Linville is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

George L. Hackney is a successful business man of Lexington, secretary and treasurer of the Lexington Chair Company, and his business there and various influential connections elsewhere make him one of the well known citizens of North Carolina.

Mr. Hackney was born at Thorpe in Yorkshire, England. He comes of an old agricultural English family. His great-grandparents were Joseph and Ann Hackney. The latter was a farmer and so far as known spent his entire life in Lincolnshire. One of his sons named Benjamin had four sons, George, Joseph, Benjamin and William, who all came to America about 1840, settling in Canada, where their father joined them in 1858. Benjamin died in 1867, and after that the sons scattered, two of them supposedly coming south, one going west and the other remaining in Canada.

George Hackney, grandfather of George L., was one of the nine children of Joseph Hackney and was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1797. He also followed farming in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1834. He married Susanna Newborn, who was born at Epworth, England, in 1794 and lived to a good old age, dying in 1876. She was the mother of three children named Charlotte, William Newborn and George.

William Newborn Hackney, father of the Lexington manufacturer, was born at Blyton in Lincolnshire, England, October 6, 1832. He was only two years old when his father died. One of his older sisters had married William Newborn, a brother of Susanna Newborn. This William Newborn owned and lived on a farm at Trumfleet, England. He and his wife were childless and they took into their home William Newborn Hackney after the death of the latter's father and reared and educated him. At their death he succeeded to the ownership of their farm and he continued to live there until 1889, when with his wife and nine children he came to America, settling at Asheville, North Carolina, in which city he spent the rest of his days. He died at the age of eighty-three. The maiden name of his wife was Theresa Buttrick. She was born at Epworth, England, daughter of William and Sarah (Eastaugh) Buttrick. William Buttrick, a son of Belton and Mary (Read) Buttrick and a grandson of John Buttrick, was born January 10, 1796, and combined farming with the manufacture of brick at Epworth, where he spent his life. There were eleven children in the Buttrick family, named William, Belton, Mary Ann, Thomas B., Sophia, Sarah Ann, James, John, Elijah and Elisha, twins, and Theresa. Theresa Hackney is still living at Asheville, North Carolina. Of her children she reared nine, named William N., George L., Fred R., Theresa, Kate, Nell, Minnie, Perry and Amy.

George L. Hackney spent his early life in England, attending school steadily while a boy and in 1889 left Askern College to join his parents in their emigration to the United States. At Asheville, North Carolina, he became a bookkeeper, and laid the foundation of his business career. Four years later he bought a job printing office, which he managed successfully four years, and then sold part of it to Dr. P. R. Moale. They then incorporated as the Hackney & Moale Company, with Mr. Hackney as president of the company.

In 1911 Mr. Hackney left Asheville and removed to Lexington where he organized the Lexington Chair Company. This company succeeded to the ownership of the plant and the good will of the old Oneida Chair Company. As secretary and treasurer of this company Mr. Hackney has directed his affairs with notable success and the business is now one of the largest of its kind in North Carolina. The plant has a complete equipment of modern machinery and the annual output of 200,000 chairs is sold over many states of the Union. Mr. Hackney still retains an interest and is a director in the Hackney & Moale Company.

In 1895 he married Miss May Nichols. She was born at Asheville, North Carolina, daughter of Charles A. and Elizabeth (Reagan) Nichols and a granddaughter of Dr. James A. and Mrs. (Weaver) Reagan. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Hackney are named Carolyn, Charles, Lois, James and Theresa. The parents and four of the children are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Lexington. Mr. Hackney is a member of the board of stewards and has served several times as a delegate to annual conferences of the church and also as a lay delegate to the General Conference. He has bestowed much of his means and time upon various benevolent institutions. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Pythian Orphanage at Clayton, North Carolina, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Children's Home at Winston-Salem. In the Knights of Pythias his local membership is with Lexington Lodge No. 71 and he is a Past Grand Chancellor of the State. He is also affiliated with Lexington Lodge No. 473 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lexington Chapter No. 35 Royal Arch Masons, Cyrene Commandery No. 5 Knight Templars of Asheville, and Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charlotte.

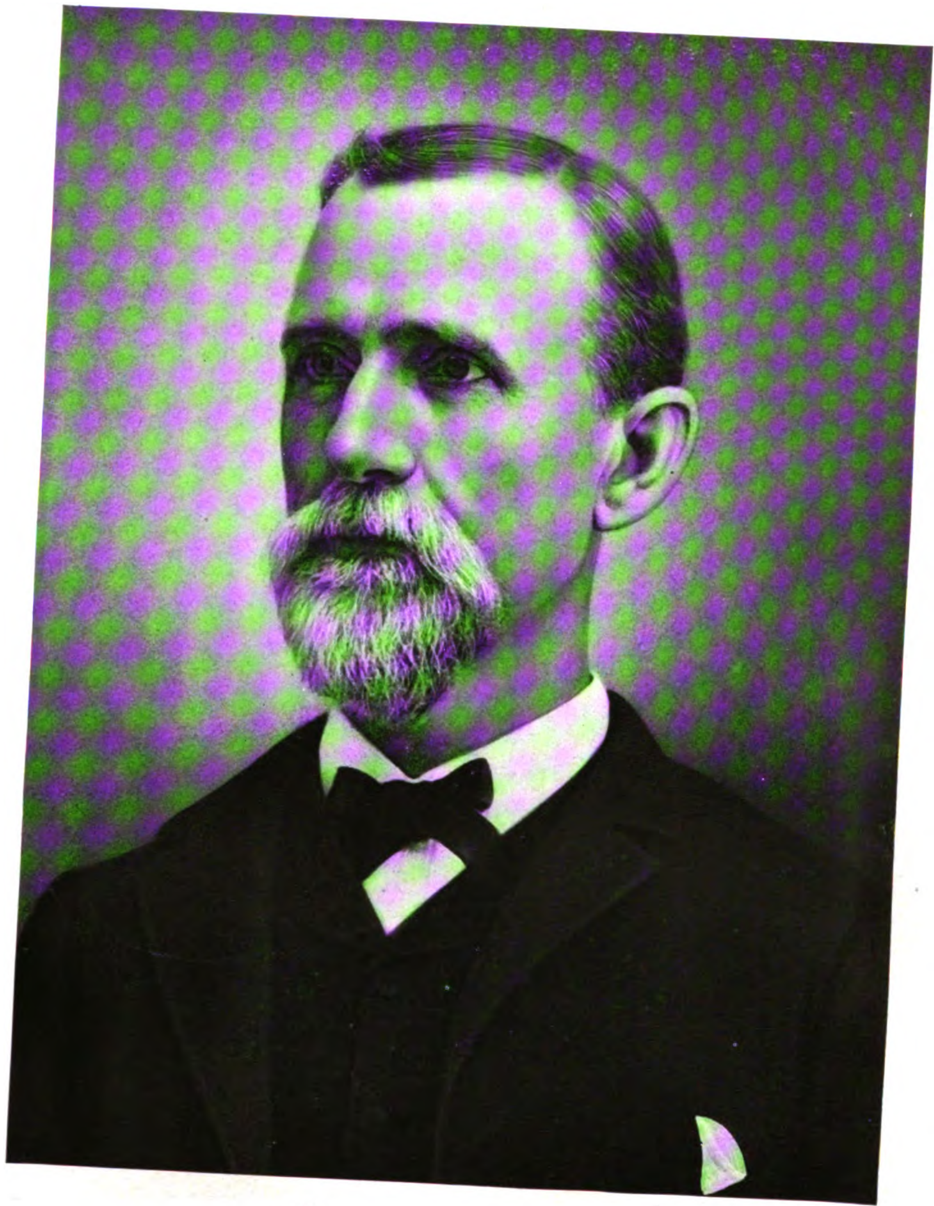
George Washington Huggins. The death of George Washington Huggins on June 12, 1916, removed one of Wilmington's oldest and most honored merchants and citizens. A few years after the war, in which he had served in the Confederate army as an officer, he established a jewelry business at 105 Market Street, and that location knew him as a factor in the commercial life of the city almost continuously until his death. In fact he attended to his business affairs up to within a few weeks of the end.

He was born in Onslow County, North Carolina, in 1840, a son of Luke B. Huggins, a native of the same county. He spent part of his childhood at Newbern, but in early boyhood removed to Wilmington, where he had his home for more than half a century.

At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in the Wilmington Rifle Guard. In 1861 he was promoted to first corporal in his company, and in April, 1862, to junior second lieutenant. The Wilmington Rifle Guards subsequently became Company I of the 18th North Carolina Regiment. He served with distinction in the army of Northern Virginia, and was present at the battles of Hanover Court House and Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, and Malvern Hill. At the close of the seven days' fighting before Richmond, he was wounded in the foot at Harrison's Landing, and on account of that wound was disabled for service until July, 1863. Soon after rejoining his regiment in Virginia he was detailed for duty in the quartermaster's department at Wilmington. When that city was evacuated he went to Johnston's army and remained until the surrender, when he was paroled. For a great many years Mr. Hug-



Mrs. G. W. Huggins



Geo. W. Huggins

gins was an honored member and comrade in Cape Fear Camp No. 254, United Confederate Veterans, and the surviving members of that camp were present at his funeral.

Even before the war Mr. Huggins had had some experience in the jewelry trade and in 1869 he founded the store on Market Street which for upwards of half a century has continued to serve the most exacting demands of the trade in this particular line. He was an able and successful merchant, and also possessed many admirable traits of character that endeared him to his large circle of friends. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and was always ready to give his time and energies to philanthropic and civic affairs.

The old family home for many years was at 412 Market Street, where Mr. Huggins died. October 23, 1866, he married Miss Elizabeth Allen, daughter of W. H. Allen of Wilmington. Mrs. Huggins and two sons, Henry Allen and George Allen Huggins survive him.

George Allen Huggins, the older son of the late George W. Huggins, and his wife Elizabeth (Allen) Huggins, received a thorough training in business in his father's jewelry establishment in Wilmington, but for a number of years has been most widely known as a successful farmer and planter. His home is in Scott's Hill.

He was born June 17, 1867, and was reared in Wilmington, attending the Cape Fear Academy and the Kings Mountain High School. At the age of fifteen he began working in his father's jewelry store, and is still connected with that business, being vice president of the firm which is incorporated under the name G. W. Huggins. However, his principal interests are his splendid estate of thirty-five hundred acres at Scott's Hill, where he is very successfully raising general crops, especially peanuts, and is a large stock farmer. He is a member of the Farmers Educational Union.

Mr. Huggins was married November 29, 1899, to Miss Eva Pierce of Scott's Hill. She died December 15, 1906, leaving two sons: George Allen, Jr., and William Henry, both of whom are now in school.

H. Allen Huggins in 1902 became actively associated with his father, the late George W. Huggins, in the management of the jewelry business established by the elder Huggins on Market Street in Wilmington nearly half a century ago, and since the death of his father, which occurred in June, 1916, the business has been incorporated under the name George W. Huggins, Incorporated, with H. Allen Huggins its secretary, treasurer and general manager.

H. Allen Huggins was born at Wilmington August 12, 1879, son of George W. and Elizabeth (Allen) Huggins. He received his early education in the Cape Fear Academy and in 1900 graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh. He received a technical training and for two years after his graduation was employed as a chemist in Caraleigh Phosphate Works. He then returned to take up his permanent business career in his father's store, and had assumed the heavy responsibilities of its management several years before his father's death. Mr. Huggins is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is past master of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. He and his family are active in the First Presbyterian Church.

On April 19, 1905, he married Miss Lena Everett of Wilmington. They have one son, Allen Everett Huggins, born April 21, 1906.

Charles Reuben Moore, of Asheville, has a specialty as a promoter and developer of land, especially city and suburban subdivisions and allotments. He has done this work all over the United States, and few men have been as successful and have accomplished more that is permanent or of more lasting benefit to the communities concerned.

Mr. Moore is a native of Georgia, born at Weston in Webster County, November 3, 1867, son of Dr. Charles R. and Amelia (Sharpe) Moore. He was educated in the grammar and high schools at Dawson Business College, and for ten years was in the clothing business in the City of Macon. In 1907 he removed to Asheville, North Carolina, and established the Southern Land Auction Company, of which he is sole proprietor. This company under his auspices has laid out and developed many subdivisions and has not only put them on the market but advanced them to that degree of success where they represent real home builders and are an integral part of the community. This firm was responsible for more than fifty homes built at Weaverville, a suburb of Asheville. Mr. Moore has also developed Lake Juanita, where he has his own home and a tract of fifty-seven acres. Mr. Moore is a former mayor of Weaverville and while in that office he was instrumental in establishing a system of waterworks in the village. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America, and also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Moore married Mrs. Louise Finney, of Macon, Georgia. Mr. Moore has one son by his first marriage, Maury Rouse.

Joseph C. Chambers has been identified with the commercial life of Old Salem and Winston-Salem for over a quarter of a century. A number of years ago he established himself as a general merchant, and his business has gone forward prospering and developing under his management, and he has long enjoyed a position due to his success as a business man and to his thoroughly public spirited attitude toward the community.

Mr. Chambers is a native of North Carolina and was born on a farm in Iredell County, May 10, 1860. His grandfather, Henry Chambers, was a native of Rowan County and was a lineal descendant of one of three brothers who came to America in colonial times and settled on the present site of Salisbury and founded that old city of North Carolina. The descendants are numerous and many of them are found in various states. The family as a whole has contributed worthy men and women to various walks and professions and industries. Grandfather Henry Chambers located four miles east of Statesville, where he owned and occupied a fine farm and lived on it until his death in 1867. The maiden name of his wife was Jane Cowan. She died a few years before her husband. Her father William Cowan was a resident of Rowan County. Henry Chambers and wife reared eight children: William Steele, Arthur Curtis, Joseph, Robert Cowan, Elizabeth Melissa, Ruth Asenath, James Ebenezer and Jane

Adaline. Three of these children were dwarfs, Arthur C., Ebenezer and Melissa. Arthur C. was thirty-seven inches tall, while Ebenezer was four feet in height. Melissa weighed twenty-four pounds at the age of twelve when she died.

Robert Cowan Chambers, father of the Winston-Salem merchant, was born on a farm four miles east of Statesville August 12, 1821. He grew up on the farm and made farming his regular occupation. Before the war he employed his own slaves in the fields. He became a soldier and for three years wore the gray uniform and gave a good account of himself in many a battle. After the war he took up the threads of life as a farmer and continued so until his death on December 29, 1873. The maiden name of his first wife was Jemima Kilpatrick. At her death she left five children named William A., Henry B., Jennie, Carrie and Mary. Mr. Joseph C. Chambers is the son of his father's second marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline (Hicks) Kilpatrick, widow of his brother-in-law Asa Kilpatrick. Joseph C. Chambers has one sister, Ellen L. The mother was born in the north part of Iredell County, daughter of Elijah and Mrs. (Johnson) Hicks, her father having owned and occupied a farm on the South Yadkin River in Iredell County. Mr. Chambers' mother, who died July 15, 1886, had reared two children by her first marriage, William and Elizabeth.

Joseph C. Chambers had to face the serious responsibilities of life at an early age. He grew up on a farm and all his schooling came from the free schools of his neighborhood. He was thirteen years old when his father died and thereafter the care and working of the home farm devolved upon his youthful shoulders. He proved equal to the task and remained at home as a farmer until 1889.

In that year he removed to Salem and began his business career as a clerk. He applied himself with diligence to his work and rapidly mastered the details of merchandising. In 1900 he capitalized this experience in a business of his own and opened a general stock of merchandise at Salem. That business has grown into his present large store in the twin cities.

Mr. Chambers first married in 1879 Miss Clementine Shoemaker. She was born in Iredell County, daughter of John P. and Rosa (Padget) Shoemaker. They were married for less than ten years when Mrs. Chambers died April 9, 1887. She was the mother of four children: Cora, Charles, Mamie and Lillie. The daughter Mamie died at the age of seventeen. Charles by his marriage to Rose Hardester has four children named Ralph, Irene, Clement and Walter. Lillian is the wife of Eugene Blankenship and her three children are: Kolunie, Hollis and Tarnis.

On Christmas Day, December 25, 1887, Mr. Chambers married for his present wife Rebecca Caroline Tucker. She was born in Iredell County, daughter of Roby Tucker, who was born in the same county in May, 1808, a son of a farmer, and so far as known a lifelong resident of Iredell County. Mrs. Chambers' father succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead and lived there until 1870, when he sold and bought an adjacent farm on which he continued to prosper until his death in 1886. The maiden name of Mrs. Chambers' mother was Rachel Mason. She was a native of Iredell County, daughter of John Mason, a well-to-do farmer of that section. Mrs. Chambers' mother died in January, 1914, having reared nine children whose names were John, Rufus, Isabel, Alfred, Charles, Rebecca, Emma, Lizzie and Alice.

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have two sons, William and Orville. William married Mattie Farris and has two children, William and Herbert. Orville married Elsie Morris, and their two children are Mildred L. and Orville M.

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are two of the most loyal members and consistent workers in the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church South. He has served as class leader, steward and a member of the Board of Trustees. Fraternally he is affiliated with Salem Council No. 14 Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

W. Lee Harbin. The business community of Lexington has known and appreciated the services of W. Lee Harbin as a contractor and builder for over thirty years. Mr. Harbin's work as a contractor has not been confined to this one locality but has extended over several states, and a long list might be prepared of many important public and private structures erected under his superintendence and with his staff of expert workmen which he has trained and disciplined to every branch of the building industry.

Mr. Harbin was born on a farm at Boston Bridge three miles from Statesville in Iredell County, North Carolina. His father James F. Harbin was a native of the same county and was reared and educated there. When a youth he learned the trade of carpenter and that was his vocation altogether for a number of years, but later he bought a farm at Boston Bridge and combined its superintendence with work at his trade. Late in life he moved to Statesville, where he died at the age of eighty-four. He was three times married. The name of his third wife was Clara Tucker of Iredell County. She was left an orphan at an early age and was reared by relatives in Georgia, but after reaching womanhood returned to Iredell County. Her death occurred at the age of fifty-six.

W. Lee Harbin is the only child of his mother. He had four half brothers named Jonah, Albert, Walter and John, Jonah having lost his life while serving with the Confederate Army in the battle of Seven Pines. There was also a half sister, Mrs. Laura Shuford.

W. Lee Harbin attended the public schools at Statesville and when only a boy began working with his father at the carpenter trade. He acquired a thorough knowledge of all the tools and methods of carpentry and joinery, and did journeyman work at Statesville until 1881, when he removed to Lexington and here for four years was a journeyman carpenter. In 1885 he took his first contract for building and his success was almost immediate. He developed a large business, handling contracts in North and South Carolina and Georgia, and has a large amount of money invested in capital and facilities for performing every class of contract in building and in every class of material.

In 1882 Mr. Harbin married Lula Pickett. She was born in Lexington, daughter of D. W. and Sarah Pickett. Mr. and Mrs. Harbin are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with Lexington Lodge No. 473 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Charlotte Commandery of the Knights Templar, and Oasis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charlotte.

William Franklin Carter. One of the more talented and prominent attorneys of the state, and



W. F. Carter

one of the most valued and honored citizens of Mount Airy, William Franklin Carter is widely recognized as a man of broad mental attainments and superior legal knowledge and ability. Through his professional labor and skill he has won a well merited reputation as a successful lawyer, and as a man of integrity and honor. The posthumous son of William F. Carter, he was born on a farm situated in Rockingham County, near Wentworth.

Archibald Carter, Mr. Carter's grandfather, an extensive planter and slaveholder, owned and occupied a plantation in the vicinity of Mocksville, Davie County, and there spent the larger part of his life. He was influential in public matters, for a number of years serving as clerk of the Mocksville courts. He married Letitia Wilson, and they reared a family consisting of four sons and three daughters, as follows: William F., father of Mr. Carter; Jesse; Cornelius; Robert; Elizabeth, who became the wife of P. H. Dalton; Ann, who married William Brown; and Letitia, who married Oliver Spencer.

Born in Mocksville, Davie County, William F. Carter was given liberal educational advantages, and after his graduation from the literary department of the University of North Carolina decided to enter the legal profession, for which he was eminently qualified. Admitted to the bar, he was for a time engaged in the practice of law. He subsequently located on land in Rockingham County, and with the assistance of slaves there operated a plantation until his death, which occurred at the early age of twenty-eight years.

The maiden name of his wife was Cora Isora Galloway. She was a daughter of Robert and Susan (Carter) Galloway, and a niece of Rawley Galloway. Four children were born of their union, namely: Letitia, wife of Judge William N. Mebane; Mary Susan, unmarried; Galloway; and William Franklin, whose birth occurred three months after the death of his father. The mother of these children married for her second husband Jesse Carter, brother of her first husband, and to them four children were born, as follows: Jesse, Cecil, Cora, and Archibald.

At his own home, under the instruction of a governess, William Franklin Carter laid a substantial foundation for his future education, and at the age of eleven years entered the Wentworth Academy. He subsequently attended the high school at Lenoir for a year, afterwards continuing his studies at home under private tutorship. Thus, well prepared, he entered Davidson College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876, in the month of June. Mr. Carter then accepted a position as principal of the Male Academy at Wentworth, Rockingham County, where he taught for a year, at the end of that time refusing a re-election.

Coming then to Mount Airy, Mr. Carter entered the office of Judge Jesse Franklin Graves, and while there studying law tutored the judges' children. In January, 1879, he was admitted to the bar, being granted his license to practice by the Supreme Court. With very limited means, his sole capital being a good education, good health, and a few law books, Mr. Carter then opened an office in Mount Airy. His keen perceptive faculties, combined with rare legal ability and skill, soon won him prestige in his chosen profession, and gained for him a large and lucrative practice throughout this section of North Carolina. An up-to-date student, thoroughly versed in legal lore, he loses no opportunity to advance his knowledge, and now possesses one of the most complete privately owned law libraries in the state.

Mr. Carter is also a man of excellent business judgment, and sagacity, and is associated with various business organizations, being president of the Surry County Loan and Trust Company; a director in the North Carolina Granite Company; and a stockholder in various industrial concerns.

On December 3, 1884, Mr. Carter was united in marriage with Miss Annie Hollingsworth, who was born in Mount Airy, a daughter of Joseph and Mary L. (Banner) Hollingsworth. Into the household thus established eight children have been born and reared, namely: Joseph Hollingsworth, Cora Carter, William Franklin, Jr., John Edwin, Robert Cecil, Walter Wilson, William Hollingsworth, and Archibald Banner. Joseph H., now serving as postmaster at Mount Airy, married Elizabeth Bright, and they have one child, Annie Jeannette Carter. Cora is the wife of John H. McSween, of Timmonsville, South Carolina. William Franklin, Jr., married Carrie Young, of Greensboro.

Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Carter and all of their children are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Carter has served as an elder for thirty-two years, while for thirty-five years he has been superintendent of its Sunday school. Politically Mr. Carter cast his first presidential vote, in 1880, for Gen. W. S. Hancock, and since that time has served as a delegate to every democratic state convention, and to many of the district conventions of that party. For four years Mr. Carter served his home city as mayor; for six years was city attorney, and for a period of ten years was chairman of the Mount Airy Board of Education. As a public official Mr. Carter rendered most acceptable service, administering the affairs of his office in an efficient manner, and at all times being a loyal and liberal supporter of all movements tending toward the betterment of city and county.

Jesse Mack Rhodes through an active career of nearly twenty years has worked his way to a substantial position among the business men and financiers of Henderson County and has added something definite to the prosperity of the community. The keynote of his success has been the constant endeavor to make the most of such opportunities as presented themselves.

Mr. Rhodes was born in Henderson County, North Carolina, May 22, 1881, a son of Jesse Sherrill and Frances A. (Morris) Rhodes. His father was long a prominent citizen of Henderson County, was a farmer and raiser of fine stock, and for a total of eighteen years was in the service of the county in the offices of sheriff, treasurer and also as representative to the Legislature.

J. Mack Rhodes acquired his education in the public schools, in Judson College and finished at the Oak Ridge Institute in 1899. He opened his career in business as bookkeeper for a wholesale grocery establishment, for one year was deputy clerk of courts at Spartansburg, South Carolina, and from 1901 to 1903 was a general merchant on his own account in Henderson County. Since then he has been a banker, beginning as bookkeeper with the Bank of Hendersonville. In 1905 he was promoted to cashier, and has aided in several consolidations of banking establishments, including the Commercial Bank and the Bank of Hendersonville, the First National Bank and the Wauteska Trust & Banking Company, and is now cashier of the First Bank & Trust Company of

Hendersonville. He is also vice president of the Hendersonville Wholesale Grocery Company, and he organized and was formerly president of the Rhodes Automobile Company.

Mr. Rhodes served as city treasurer and alderman of Hendersonville. In the line of patriotism he did duty as a member of the local exemption board. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church. May 22, 1900, Mr. Rhodes married Ora Knight, of Guilford County. She was educated, like her husband, in the Oak Ridge Institute. They have three sons, Jesse Allen, William Gaither and Cecil Mack.

ISAAC HARRISON MCKAUGHAN. At the age of eighty years, still hale and vigorous, Isaac Harrison McKaughan lives retired in the Village of Kernersville in Forsyth County. He grew up and had his first business experiences before the war. During the war he served faithfully and loyally as a Confederate soldier, and after the final surrender he returned home and took up again the threads of civil existence. Mr. McKaughan was a very prosperous farmer for many years, and still owns a very large and handsome estate.

He was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, August 26, 1837. His grandfather, McKaughan, of Scotch ancestry, reared his family in Guilford County. In the early years of the last century he determined to seek a home in the new country then opening to American settlers in that part of the Dominion of Mexico known as Texas. It was such an adventure as many pioneers were willing to engage in at the risk of considerable personal danger. His son Archibald received from him a letter written at Natchitoches, Louisiana, and the border of Texas, and soon afterward there came a notice to the effect that Hugh McKaughan was dead. Hugh married Phebe Pope, who survived her husband many years and died at the home of her son Forester in Guilford County. Her six children were named George, Archibald, William, Forester, Jesse and Jane.

Archibald McKaughan, father of Isaac H., was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, December 15, 1808. He grew up in country surroundings and lived in Guilford County until 1839, when he removed to Stokes County, settling near Friedland, now in Forsyth County. Here he became a general farmer and he remained in that locality an honored and useful citizen until his death in 1879. He married Mary Welch. She was born in Guilford County, February 3, 1810. Her father, Isaac Welch, was a native of the same county and her grandfather, William Welch, was a farmer who spent his last years in Guilford County, where he died about 1841. Isaac Welch was also a farmer and spent all his days in Guilford County. The Welch settlement is about three or four miles from High Point. Isaac Welch married Martha Paine, who was probably a life long resident of Guilford County. Mrs. Archibald McKaughan died January 26, 1877. Her six children were William, Isaac H., Richard, Charlotte, Phoebe Jane and John. The sons William, Isaac and Richard were all Confederate soldiers.

Isaac Harrison McKaughan grew up in Stokes County on his father's farm. When nineteen years of age he started for South Carolina for the purpose of selling tobacco. He hired a team from his uncle and bought a stock of tobacco from N. D. Sullivan. As a tobacco peddler he did considerable business and was in South Carolina until 1862. In the spring of that year he enrolled in the Clemons Company and was attached to the Seventh Confederate Regiment under Colonel Clayburn. He was subsequently transferred to the Sixteenth North Carolina Battalion. His service took him all over the great battlefields of Virginia, and while constantly on duty and ever ready for the hazards and fortunes of a soldier's life he suffered neither sickness or wounds or capture and was with his command until the surrender at Appomattox. He and sixteen of his comrades were able to retain their horses, and they rode home and were paroled at Greensboro.

Bravely facing the conditions of life in a devastated country, he at once rented a tract of land in Abbotts Creek Township and spent the spring and summer farming, while the rest of the year he was again a tobacco salesman in South Carolina. In 1869 Mr. McKaughan bought a tract of land in Abbotts Creek Township and was steadily engaged in farming there until 1876. In that year he sold his farm and removed to Kernersville. His first purchase of land there was fifty acres close to the town, and in 1884 he bought a lot in the village and erected a commodious brick house, where he has since lived. Much of Mr. McKaughan's prosperity in business was acquired as a tobacco dealer, and for upwards of forty years he made his annual trips to South Carolina. He continued to invest in land until he had upwards of 350 acres, and has a financial independence that enables him to live well and take life leisurely.

Mr. McKaughan was married in 1864 to Esther Robertson. She was born five miles south of Kernersville October 6, 1839, daughter of William Haley and Mahala Robertson. They were happily married for thirty-four years until the death of Mrs. McKaughan on May 20, 1898. In 1899 Mr. McKaughan married Mary Newton Pegram, a native of Guilford County and a daughter of John F. and Nancy (Jones) Pegram. Mr. McKaughan is an active member of the Kernersville Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and both his wives have also been members of that society. He is affiliated with Norfleet Camp of the United Confederate Veterans.

By his first marriage he has six children, Miranda, Mary, David, Cornelius M., Arminius Harrison and Charles R. Miranda is the wife of Robert E. Steele of Greensboro. Mary married Charles Hester, and their son Homer is a dentist. David married Minnie Hooker, their seven children being Bessie, Roy, Hooker, Gates, Olivia, David and Esther. Cornelius by his marriage to Leota Reed has a son Robert Steele. Arminius married Hettie Gentry, and they have seven children, Elah, Duke, Robert, Ralph, Darnold, John and Phyllis. Charles married Nona Brown, and their three children are William, Charles and Mary.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN SPARGER has given the years of his active life chiefly to the Dixie Manufacturing Company of Lexington of which he is secretary and treasurer. This is one of the large furniture manufacturing houses that give character to the industry of Davidson County.

Mr. Sparger was born at Mount Airy in Surry County, North Carolina, January 4, 1882. He is of German ancestry in the paternal line, and the first of the family in America spelled the name Wolfenbarger. Surry County has been the home of the family for many generations. The great-grandfather was a farmer and spent his life there.



The grandfather William Sparger was born in the vicinity of Mount Airy, and acquired much land, which he used as a plantation and spent his life in Surry County. He and his wife reared four sons, Joseph B., William, James A. and Allen L., and two daughters Mary and Joyce. Mary married J. Granville King, and Joyce became the wife of W. D. Wall.

Allen L. Sparger, father of William F., was born on a farm east of and near Mount Airy, and grew up in a country environment and made the best possible use of his educational opportunities. On attaining his majority he left the farm and went to Mount Airy, of which town he has ever since been a resident and his chief business activities have centered there. He has been a merchant and for several terms served as postmaster. He married Martha Griffith. She was born on the farm a mile east of Mount Airy, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Dix) Griffith. Benjamin Griffith had a farm adjoining Mount Airy on the east. Mrs. Allen Sparger died at the age of thirty-four and her husband afterwards married Nora Clark.

William Franklin Sparger, the only child of his mother, was reared and educated in Mount Airy, graduating from the high school and later taking a business course at Oak Ridge. With this preparation for a business career he came to Lexington and was made bookkeeper for the Dixie Furniture Company. He has been connected with that industry ever since with the exception of four years while he was with the Peacock Coach Company. Mr. Sparger was elected secretary and treasurer of the Dixie Manufacturing Company in January, 1916.

In 1911 he married Miss Edna Yarbrough. She was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, daughter of William B. and Martha (Arnold) Yarbrough. They have two children, Margaret and Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Sparger are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lexington Lodge No. 473 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lexington Council No. 21 Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Lexington Lodge No. 1255 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

A. TILDEN MCKEITHAN. The present clerk of the Superior Court of Brunswick County, A. Tilden McKeithan, has, since his election to the position in December, 1914, shown himself an efficient, conscientious and energetic official, worthy of the confidence placed in him by the people who elected him to represent them in his office. Prior to his election, Mr. Tilden had a somewhat varied career, including experiences in school teaching and merchandising, which no doubt has assisted him in the discharge of his official duties.

A. Tilden McKeithan was born on a farm in Brunswick County, North Carolina, October 20, 1876, and has resided here all his life. His family is well known in Southeastern North Carolina, and his parents are Kilby and Margaret (Moore) McKeithan, farming people of this region and good, dependable citizens. The public schools furnished him with his early education, but this was subsequently supplemented by attendance at Salemsburg Academy, Sampson County, North Carolina, and his schooling was completed at Bladenboro Academy, Bladen County, North Carolina. Thus equipped, he secured his teacher's certificate and in 1900 began his career as an educator, which extended over a period of seven years, during which time he furnished numerous schools in various secteacher, he felt that better opportunities were awaiting him in mercantile affairs, and in 1907 returned to Brunswick County and opened a general store at Supply, a thriving little community of several hundred inhabitants. There Mr. McKeithan built up a modest business, which had grown to respectable proportions when, in December, 1914, he was elected clerk of the Superior Court and gave up his business to give all his attention to his official duties. Mr. McKeithan is an energetic worker, accurate and careful, and conscientious in all that he does. He has proven an admirable clerk of the court and has given to his duties the same close attention that characterized his private actions in his business enterprises. He has long been an active factor in republican politics in the county and stands high in the councils of his party here. Fraternally, he belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. McKeithan was married June 26, 1912, to Miss Lizzie D. Piggott, of Supply, North Carolina, and to this union there have been born two children: Maie Belle and A. Tilden, Jr. Mr. McKeithan is a member of the Southport Baptist Church.

J. STEVEN BROWN, M. D. As a criterion of professional ability and assured success, Doctor Brown, of Hendersonville, moves easily on a plane of fellowship with the leading physicians of North Carolina. He has done much to justify his own worthy ambitions to be a source of usefulness to humanity, and has in many ways justified his choice of this noble calling.

Doctor Brown was born at Mount Ulla, North Carolina, November 14, 1866, a son of G. Henry and Mattie A. (Lowrance) Brown. His father was a farmer and early in the war enlisted in the Confederate Army and was in the ranks through the battle of Gettysburg, where he suffered a severe wound in the head which temporarily disqualified him for active duty. Doctor Brown grew up in a country community and from an early age learned to work and earn the object of his aspirations. He was educated in public schools, in a high school, and in 1889 finished the course of Davidson College. For a year he was a teacher, and then entered Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago, where he was graduated M. D. in 1893. Since then for a period of a quarter of a century he has been diligently engaged in the practice of medicine, three years at Mount Ulla, his native community, ten years at Salisbury, and since 1906 at Hendersonville. While a general practitioner he is in high favor as an obstetrician. Doctor Brown served as county physician both while at Salisbury and Hendersonville. He has done his patriotic duty as medical examiner for the exemption board in his district. Doctor Brown is a member of the Henderson and Polk Counties, the North Carolina State and Tri-State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and is active in the Hendersonville Board of Trade. As an avocation and means of diversion from the arduous responsibilities of practice Doctor Brown uses all the time he has available to the super-

vision of his fine orchard of 5,000 apple trees. This is one of the largest orchards in Western North Carolina.

September 30, 1896, he married Mattie Phleger of Floyd, Virginia. Mrs. Brown is a highly educated woman, prominent socially, is president of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, is secretary of the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of the Hendersonville Woman's Club. They have five children: James Steven, Jr., a student in Davidson College; Mary Phleger, Benjamin George, Mattie Pauline, and John Lowrance.

Joseph Henry Robertson. A rising young business man of Salisbury, Joseph Henry Robertson, manager of the North Carolina Public Service Company's plant in this city, holds a position of importance and responsibility, and in the performance of the duties devolving upon him has invariably displayed excellent executive ability and good judgment. A son of John C. Robertson, Jr., he was born, July 19, 1889, in Burlington, Alamance County, North Carolina. His grandfather, John C. Robertson, Sr., a native of Scotland, was the only member of his family to immigrate to America. Coming to North Carolina, he spent his last years in Burlington, dying at a good old age.

Born and bred in North Carolina, John C. Robertson, Jr., learned the trade of a boiler maker, and after serving an apprenticeship was employed in the Burlington Shops, in Burlington, where he continued a resident until his death, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Cobb, was a life-long resident of North Carolina. Of her children, three sons are now living, John A., James W., and Joseph Henry.

Completing the course of study in the graded schools of Burlington, Joseph Henry Robertson was subsequently graduated from the Burlington High School. Going then to Raleigh, he entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College, from which he received the degree of A. B. at his graduation with the class of 1909. Mr. Robertson has since that time been continuously in the employ of the North Carolina Public Service Company, and in whatever position he has been placed has proved himself eminently capable and trustworthy. In 1912 he was transferred to Salisbury, and on January 23, 1917, was appointed manager of the company's plant in this city. The position is one of much importance, the plant of which Mr. Robertson is the manager operating the Salisbury Electric Railroad, and the Salisbury Electric Light and Power Plant.

Mr. Robertson married, in 1917, Mary Ramsay, a native of Salisbury. Religiously Mr. Robertson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mrs. Robertson worships in the Presbyterian Church, with which she united when young. Fraternally Mr. Robertson is a member of Salisbury Lodge No. 699, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is now Exalted Ruler.

David Simeon Siceloff, a member of the present board of county commissioners of Davidson County and an active business man of Lexington, is member of a family that came into Davidson County in pioneer days and has been successively identified with the county chiefly in the sphere of agriculture for nearly a century.

The founder of the family in America was his great-great-grandfather, a native of Germany, who came to this country in colonial times and settled in Pennsylvania. His son, Erhardt Siceloff, with brothers and sisters and their respective families, set out from Pennsylvania to find new homes in Western North Carolina. They made this eventful journey with wagons and teams, and while en route were attacked by hostile Indians, several of the party being killed. The survivors came on and settled in what is now Midway Township of Davidson County, where their descendants are still found in considerable numbers. Erhardt Siceloff married Elizabeth Clinard.

One of their children was Alexander Siceloff, grandfather of David S. He was born in Midway Township, and became one of the most prosperous citizens of that locality. As a planter he operated his land with the aid of slaves and his prosperity was sufficient to enable him to give each of his sons a farm and also assist each of his daughters to a home of their own. He married Eliza Weir, a lifelong resident of Midway Township. Their four sons were named John C., Joseph, David L., and Edward Leroy. Their five daughters were: Adeline, who married DeWitt Harris; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Samuel Eller; Frances, who married Andrew Beckerdite; Augusta, who married George Hauser; and Antoinette, the wife of John C. Thomas.

David Lumsden Siceloff, father of David S., was born in Midway Township of Davidson County and spent his early life on a farm. From the quiet routine and vocation of the agriculturist he was called to duty for his country at the time of the war between the states. He enlisted in the Forty-second Regiment of North Carolina troops, and being a good musician was assigned to the regimental band. He went with his regiment through every battle, campaign and march until the close of the war. The war over he located on land given him by his father, and later bought a saw and grist mill on Brushy Fork Creek. He operated this as a custom mill, and was highly successful both in his milling enterprise and his farming. He bought additional land, and kept up the operation of his mills and the supervision of his landed estate until his death when in the prime of years at the age of forty-six. He married Martha Caroline Pledger. She was born near Lewisville in Forsyth County, North Carolina. Her father, James Pledger, a native of Robeson County, North Carolina, went to what is now Forsyth County and was a well-to-do resident near Lewisville. His wife, Mary Stipe, died in middle life, while he attained old age. Mrs. David L. Siceloff is still living and owns the old homestead in Midway Township, though her home is at Lexington with her son, David S. She reared five children: Mary Lela, wife of J. M. Nifong; Ella Elizabeth, who married A. T. Delap; James A.; Carrie P., who became the wife of P. J. Leonard; and David Simeon, the youngest of the family.

Mr. Siceloff while a boy was given the advantages of the local district schools, but at the age of twelve, when his father died, he gave up his books and was diligently working on the farm and in the mill until the age of twenty. He then spent a year in Yadkin College and subsequently completed the literary and business courses in the Oak Ridge Institute. He left school to seek a position as a stenographer in 1904. There was no opening available, and he took what he could get. For about thirty days he clerked in a general store at Spencer, and on coming to Lexington held another minor position for about two weeks until he was



Robert H Davis.

made bookkeeper and stenographer in the offices of the Eureka Trouser Company. He had many other duties beside the stenographic work and bookkeeping in connection with that company, and was with it until it failed in business. Having acquired a considerable knowledge of its details, he then bought the equipment, borrowing the money for the purpose, and with that as a nucleus has gradually developed a very successful and growing concern, the production now being 500 per cent more than when he took the business over. He paid off all the old indebtedness on the plant and is operating a high class business.

In 1904 Mr. Siceloff married Miss Georgia Malena Lindsay. She was born in Midway Township of Davidson County, daughter of James H. and Almeda (Tise) Lindsay. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Siceloff are named James Lumsden, Leland Pledger, David S., Jr., and Everett Alexander.

From about the time of his majority Mr. Siceloff has taken an active interest in politics and public affairs. He has been a member of the town board of Lexington and in 1912 was elected one of the county commissioners of Davidson County and by re-election has been retained in these duties to the present time. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for several years he has been a member of the board of stewards, and at the beginning of this conference year was elected chairman of this board. He has served as secretary and treasurer of his church and also as temporary superintendent and assistant superintendent of its Sunday school. Mr. Siceloff is affiliated with Lexington Lodge No. 71, of the Knights of Pythias, and Lexington Council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

ROBERT WILLIAM DAVIS. It is scarcely possible, in these modern days, for a man to be successful in the domain of the law without also being a man of broad learning and of solid acquirements. Often the youth who feels the inspiration that ultimately leads him into the legal profession, finds difficulty in making progress because of lack of encouragement, opportunity or capital, and when these drawbacks are overcome, through personal effort, battles have been won that make firm the foundations of character. Among the men now prominent in the legal fraternity in Southeastern North Carolina, one who has fought his own way to the forefront is Robert William Davis, of Southport, junior member of the firm of Cranmer & Davis. When he entered upon his career his only possessions consisted of ambition, determination and an inherent predilection for the profession which he has made his life work. Out of these he has evolved a fine and worth-while success.

Mr. Davis has been a lifelong resident of Southport, Brunswick County. Here he was born July 18, 1874, being a son of John Dun and Anna Eliza (Sellers) Davis. His father, a seafaring man, spent his entire active life on the waters of the Atlantic and was a man of modest means, who furnished his family with a comfortable home and gave his children ordinary educational advantages. Robert W. Davis attended the public schools of Southport until he was thirteen years of age, and at that time displayed his industry by accepting a position as clerk in a store at Southport. He was not satisfied, however, with his meager education, and after he had completed his clerical tasks each day, would attend the classes of a night school, where was bred the ambition to enter the law. Thus he passed his youth in dividing his time between working industriously and studying faithfully. In 1895 he was made postmaster at Southport, which added to his income and gave him more time to study, and this position he retained until 1912, giving the people of his city excellent mail service. In the meantime, in February, 1901, he had passed the examination and been admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his calling. He formed a partnership with another Southport attorney, Mr. Cranmer, and they have since continued as Cranmer & Davis, this being known as one of the strong legal combinations of Brunswick County, of which Southport is the county seat. Mr. Davis is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is a republican in his political views, and, having always taken an interest in civic and public affairs, is one of the leaders of his party in his locality. In 1915 he was the republican candidate for Congress and made a good run, carrying two counties, but the normal democratic majority was too much for him to overcome. In his profession, Mr. Davis is a man of whom it may be said that he has chosen well. He possesses the abilities necessary for success in the law, and his thorough knowledge thereof, as evidenced in a number of important cases, has made him a most formidable and greatly-feared opponent. Fraternally, Mr. Davis is affiliated with the Masons, the Junior Order United American Mechanics and the Woodmen of the World, in all of which he has numerous friends. He is a member of the board of stewards of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Southport.

Mr. Davis married Miss Annie Ray Mayer, who was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, a daughter of Charlie and Kate Mayer. At her death Mrs. Annie Davis left two children: Katherine and Elizabeth. Mr. Davis was then married to Miss Minnie Alice Blackwell. and they have two children: Minnie Ray and "Bobbie" Blackwell. Mrs. Davis is a native of Townsville, Vance County, and a daughter of J. P., Jr., and Sallie G. (Wortham) Blackwell, the father born in Vance County, and the mother in Warren County.

CHARLES EDWARD WADDELL of Asheville has been among the first both in time and achievement among the hydro-electric engineers of North Carolina. His services in that field have made him widely known all over the South. His record as an engineer adds no unimportant chapter to the history of a family long prominent in North Carolina, the most conspicuous early member of which was Col. Hugh Waddell, whose services as a colonial soldier are told briefly on other pages.

Charles Edward Waddell was born at Hillsboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1877, son of Francis Nash and Anne Ivy (Miller) Waddell. His mother was a daughter of Thomas C. Miller of Wilmington. Francis Nash Waddell as a captain in the Confederate army was an active participant with the land battery in the battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor. James Iredell Waddell, a brother of Francis Nash, was commander of the famous Confederate cruiser "Shenandoah."

Mr. Waddell graduated from Bingham Military School in 1894, at the age of seventeen, and forthwith entered the service of the General Electric Company and secured his technical education in the shops of that institution. Thus for over twenty years he has been engaged in electrical en-

gineering. During 1895-96 he was an assistant engineer in the electrical system of Bangor, Maine, but since that date his headquarters and most of his work have been in his native state. In 1897 he served as electrician of the Asheville Street Railway system, and he built and operated the Asheville & Biltmore Street Railway line.

In 1901 he entered the services of the late George W. Vanderbilt to supervise the engineering work in the construction of "Biltmore." He remained for eight years one of the officers of the estate, but retired in 1909 and has since had his offices in Asheville as a consulting engineer.

Mr. Waddell designed and built most of the engineering works at Biltmore, and he regards as one of the most notable of his performances the electric heating plant at Biltmore House. At the time of his construction this heating plant was regarded as daringly original and was easily the largest of its kind in the world.

Mr. Waddell designed and built the North Carolina Electrical Power Company's system, this being one of the pioneer hydroelectric systems of the South, embracing transmission lines to cities and towns of Western North Carolina, together with hydraulic plants on various streams. Aside from this he has been intimately associated with all of the larger power systems of the South, and has built a number of steam and hydraulic plants along the eastern seaboard. Besides his active services as designer and constructor of such plants, Mr. Waddell is a widely sought technical adviser to financial interests in financing public utility properties throughout the country.

Mr. Waddell is a member of various technical societies, including the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and is a fellow of the American Institute of Electric Engineers. For many years he was an active worker in the American Institute, contributing technical papers to its transactions, serving on committees, and it was only through impaired health that he relinquished these activities in 1913. His last service to the society was as representative of the society's president from the Southern States at the Panama Convention of 1912.

Mr. Waddell has served as a member of the board of directors of the Clarence Barker Memorial Hospital at Biltimore. He is member and past president of the Pen and Plate Club of Asheville, and is member, and from 1906 to 1912 was, a vestryman of All Souls Episcopal Church at Biltmore.

At Louisville, Kentucky, April 19, 1904, Mr. Waddell married Eleanor Shepard Belknap, daughter of M. S. Belknap and Mary Dumesnil Belknap. Her father was a prominent civil engineer, a graduate of the Ecole des Ponts and Chauses of Paris. For years he was engaged in railroad building throughout the South and in Old Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Waddell have two children, Eleanor Belknap Waddell, born in 1905, and Charles E. Waddell, Jr., born in 1908.

William Thomas Rainey. A prominent figure in the business life of Rowan County, William Thomas Rainey, of Salisbury, cashier of the Morris Plan Bank, has been actively associated with various enterprises, and in whatever capacity he has served has invariably won the respect, confidence and good will of the people with whom he has come in contact. A son of William Rainey, he was born in 1858, in the city where he now lives, and which he has always claimed as home.

Born and reared in Rowan County, William Rainey served an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade when young, and followed it successfully several years. On August 27, 1861, relinquishing his trade, he enlisted in Company K, Seventh Regiment, North Carolina Troops, with which he remained until 1862, when he was transferred to the Fourth Regiment, North Carolina Troops. A brave and gallant soldier, he continued in service until he was killed in battle near Winchester, Virginia, while yet in manhood's prime. The maiden name of his wife was Louisa Coughenhour. She was born on a farm lying three and one-half miles from Salisbury, being a daughter of Capt. Jack Coughenhour, a life-long planter of Rowan County, who married a Miss Smithdeal. Mrs. Rainey was left a widow in early life, with two small children, William T., the subject of this sketch; and Fannie Louisa, who married G. T. Mowery.

Leaving school while yet a lad in his teens, William T. Rainey entered the employ of J. Allen Brown, then a dealer in forage, lime and cement, and later was for seventeen years clerk in a grocery store. Mr. Rainey was then appointed assistant postmaster by Col. A. H. Boyden, and after serving in that capacity for four years was for eight years transfer clerk for the Southern Railroad Company. Embarking then in mercantile pursuits, he was engaged in the retail shoe business until 1915, being quite successful in the venture. In May, 1915, Mr. Rainey assisted in organizing the Morris Plan Bank, and having been elected its cashier has since devoted his time to the affairs of the institution, performing the duties devolving upon him ably and efficiently. This bank was the first established on the Morris plan in North Carolina, and the twenty-first one organized in the United States.

Mr. Rainey married, in 1891, Miss Julia Marvin. She was born in New York City, a daughter of Joseph Minor Marvin, a member of the well known Marvin family of whom an extended history has been published. Mr. and Mrs. Rainey have two children, namely: William T., Jr., and Louise. Mr. Rainey was reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith, but is now a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mrs. Rainey also belongs. Prominent in public affairs, he has served eight years as city treasurer, and is now city clerk. Fraternally Mr. Rainey is a member of Salisbury Lodge No. 24, Knights of Pythias.

Samuel Winbourne Finch, present postmaster of Lexington, and for fully thirty years has been actively associated with that city in business and civic affairs.

His birth occurred on a plantation in Conrad Hill Township of Davidson County. For four or five generations the Finch family have lived in North Carolina and have borne their share of all responsibilities connected with the industrial and civic progress of the state. His first American ancestor was John Hester Finch, a native of England, who came to America in colonial times, living for a while in Virginia and from there removing to Person County, North Carolina. He was one of the pioneers in that region and spent the rest of his days there. His two sons were named Pettis and Richard. Pettis removed to Randolph County, North Carolina, and some of his descendants are still found at Thomasville.



George W. Trask

Richard Finch was born at Clinton in Person County, North Carolina, and located permanently in Conrad Hill Township of Davidson County, where he bought land and gave the best years of his life to agricultural pursuits. He married a member of the Winbourne family, whose name is carried by the subject of this sketch.

John H. Finch, grandfather of Samuel W. Finch, and a son of Richard Finch, was born in Davidson County, grew up on a farm, and made planting and agricultural operations his chief pursuit. A successful man in a business way he acquired a large amount of land and operated it with the aid of his numerous slaves. His death occurred at the age of sixty-three. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha P. Harris, a woman of considerable intelligence, lived to be ninety-one. There were three sons in their family: Samuel J., John Wesley and Frank H., and one daughter, Martha P., who married A. H. Kearns, and is now a resident of Randolph County.

Frank H. Finch, father of Samuel W., was born in Conrad Hill Township of Davidson County, acquired a substantial education in the common schools and was busily engaged in farming when the war broke out between the states. He entered the Confederate army as a private, and proved a gallant and faithful soldier until the end. At the close of the war he resumed farming at the old homestead, but in 1885 removed to Missouri, buying a ranch in Dent County, where he became extensively engaged in raising horses, mules and cattle. He is still a man of affairs in that state and is head of a banking enterprise of importance. He married Susan A. Goss, who was born in Davidson County, a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Hedrick) Goss. Her death occurred in 1913. She reared seven sons: Edward Franklin, Samuel W., John Hester, Giles G., Joseph C., David and Oscar, and two daughters, Camille, who married John Barnitz; and Bessie, who became the wife of William Cannon. Both parents were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The father was for a number of years prominently known in political circles and held places of trust.

Samuel Winbourne Finch as a boy had his father's plantation as his environment. The education begun in rural schools was completed under the late Baxton Craven in Old Trinity College from which he is a graduate in the class of 1883. In addition to other honors while in college, he was the winner of the Wiley Gray medal, an honor much coveted. The next four years he spent teaching in Farmington, Davie County, and from there removed to Lexington and with this community has been prominently identified both as a business man and citizen ever since. For a time he was a merchant, later engaged in the grain business, and for a number of years conducted a real estate and insurance business.

As a democrat Mr. Finch is one of the prominent leaders of his party in this section of the state. He took an interest in politics and public affairs as a young man. He has served on the congressional district and judicial district state executive committees and for sixteen years was chairman of the county executive committee. For two years he gave a splendid administration to the municipal affairs of Lexington as mayor and for several years was member of the board of education and for six years occupied the office of registrar of deeds of Davidson County. Mr. Finch was appointed postmaster of Lexington by President Wilson in 1915. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Baptist Church. He married at the age of twenty-eight Miss Lily Eleanor Springs. She was born in Davie County, daughter of A. Alexander Springs, a native of Mecklenburg County.

George W. Trask. There is one not overly large truck farm near Wilmington from which, on authority of the editor of the Truck Growers Journal of Wilmington, produce to the value of many thousand dollars was sold in the season of 1917. The owner and manager of this farm is George W. Trask left home and with practically the most successful men in his line of business in the state and who has even more extensive interests in another county.

It is necessary to go back only about fifteen years to find Mr. Trask at the beginning of his upward climb to success. And this period practically represents his mature lifetime. He was born in New Hanover County on Masonboro Sound November 23, 1876. His father is D. W. Trask, a farmer who still lives in this section of the county. D. W. Trask had the distinction of being the first to plant lettuce in the Wilmington vicinity as a commercial proposition, and was the pioneer of an industry that has since assumed large proportions and has brought a great deal of wealth to the region. When he was twenty-one years of age George W. Trask, who is without question one of no capital except a sound mind and sound body he undertook the rather discouraging task of clearing up a small farm near Winter Park, south of Wilmington on the suburban railway. He cleared up ten or fifteen acres, and started in a small way as a truck grower.

His uncle, Mr. C. H. Heide, who now lives on a farm in Buncombe County near Asheville, at that time had a place on the Castle Hayne Road three miles north of Wilmington. He was planning to sell in order that he might move to the mountainous section of Western North Carolina. While there was no lack of opportunities to sell, he felt enough interest in the farm to cause him to exercise some selection in the purchaser, desiring that it should be left in good hands and that its development should be continued on the same high plane as it had been begun. Mr. Heide had been attracted by the industrious application and ambition of his nephew, and one day asked the latter why he did not buy the Heide place. At that time Mr. Trask was practically without funds, but was so greatly impressed with the possibilities of his uncle's farm that he determined to assume the big burden and responsibility of purchase. A few days later he secured his father's signature to his note for a thousand dollars and that was the first payment by which he acquired the Heide place of sixty acres. Mr. Heide was an experienced truck farmer and gave the young man every encouragement and assistance in getting well started. In fact Mr. Trask pays his uncle a tribute of gratitude and says he owes him his start in life and much of his present success.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Trask bought and took control of the Heide farm north of Wilmington. Since then he has made additional purchases and now has about eighty-five acres. His farm is three miles north of Wilmington, and lies between the Castle Hayne Road and the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. It is one big truck garden and operated with an efficiency which well justifies the profits and the results above indicated.

However, during the last fifteen years Mr. Trask

has acquired and now owns and operates a still larger farm, comprising 200 acres near Beaufort in Beaufort County, South Carolina, one of the richest trucking districts in the United States. Many men in that locality have grown wealthy in truck farming. On his Beaufort farm Mr. Trask uses ten teams as horse power, and is an extensive producer and shipper of lettuce, potatoes, cabbage, beans and on a smaller scale of other trucking crops. He also raises his own meat, and all the corn, hay and other feed stuffs for his farm animals.

Because of this record here briefly stated, and his high character and strict principles of honor Mr. Trask has won the unqualified esteem and confidence of the business men, bankers and all with whom he transacts his business affairs. He enjoys the highest commercial standing, solid resources and unimpeachable credit, and all with whom he comes in contact or with whom he has dealings know that both his word and his bond are equally good. Unto as great a degree as can be claimed for any man Mr. Trask has made all that he is and has, earning it by hard work, intelligent, just dealings, and a gift of foresight.

It is perhaps a matter of common knowledge that truck farmers everywhere are exceedingly busy men and Mr. Trask is no exception to this rule. Therefore only recently, in 1918, has he ever allowed his name to be associated as a candidate for public office. At that time he entered the race for the democratic nomination for county commissioner, with five other aspirants in the field. The primaries were held March 19th. It was a matter of surprise to Mr. Trask and to his friends that, considering the opposition, he was nominated by nearly 500 votes over the next nearest competitor and received practically a third of all the votes cast. As the nomination is practically equivalent to election, it means that Mr. Trask's responsibilities will be increased in the coming years by a public office, which has much to do with the welfare of New Hanover County and the spirit and efficiency that have characterized the management of his private affairs will doubtless appear in his efforts toward the betterment of county roads and all other matters that will come under his official supervision.

Mr. Trask married Miss Emma Borneman of Wilmington. Their family of six children are Neill W., C. Heide, Madeline, George W., Jr., John Morris, and Raiford Graham.

Richard Gold Allsbrook has been in practice as a lawyer at Tarboro for the past seventeen years, has been called upon to render many services to the public both in his professional capacities and as a citizen, and is now solicitor of the Second Judicial District.

Mr. Allsbrook was born near Scotland Neck in Halifax County, North Carolina, December 13, 1874, son of Benjamin Ira and Temperance Della (House) Allsbrook. His father was a farmer and for some years served as sheriff of Halifax County.

Richard G. Allsbrook was educated in private schools, in the Vine Hill Male Academy at Scotland Neck, and in 1896 graduated from the regular course of the University of North Carolina, and in 1899 received his law degree. He located at Tarboro in January, 1900. For six years Mr. Allsbrook was chairman of the board of education, served as mayor of Tarboro one year, and in fall of 1910 was elected solicitor of the Fourth Judicial District, and in the fall of 1914 was elected as solicitor of the Second Judicial District for the term of four years, in which he is still serving.

He is an active Mason, being affiliated with Concord Lodge No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Royal Arch Chapter No. 5. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

February 15, 1911, Mr. Allsbrook married Miss Sallie Roberson, of Edgecombe County, daughter of Thomas Wynn and Penina H. Roberson. Four children were born to their union: Janie F., Sarah Roberson, Della House and Francis Howard. Sarah Roberson is now deceased.

Henry Hyman Philips, son of the late Hon. Frederick Philips, a judge of the North Carolina Superior Court, who died January 14, 1905, has been a prominent member of the Tarboro bar for over ten years.

He was born at Tarboro August 9, 1884, son of Frederick and Martha (Hyman) Philips. He was educated in the public schools of Tarboro, in the Horner Military Academy graduated Bachelor of Science from the University of North Carolina in 1905 and LL. B. in 1906. Since his admission to the bar he has looked after a growing general practice at Tarboro, though giving much of his time to public affairs.

For three years he was city attorney, and has also served as county solicitor of Edgecombe County from 1911 to date, and as a county attorney from 1914 to date. He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association and of the Tar Heel Club. His mother owns 1,500 acres of farming land, and Mr. Philips gives active supervision to this property.

November 15, 1916, he married Miss Ethel Skinner, daughter of Charles and Hattie (Cotton) Skinner, of Greenville, North Carolina. Her father was a merchant and is now deceased.

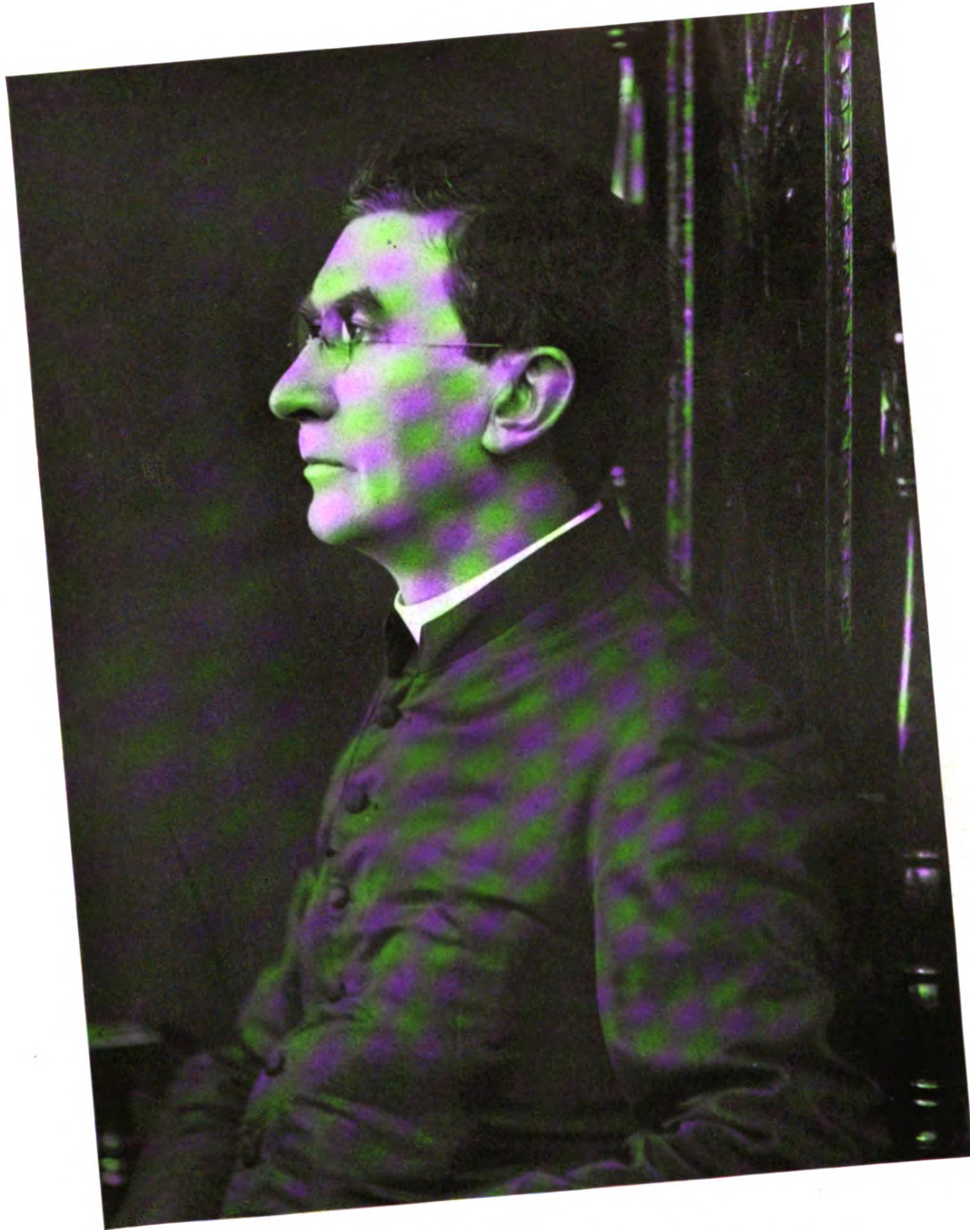
Julius Alexander Caldwell, M. D. The long and varied professional experience of the late Julius Alexander Caldwell, M. D., of Salisbury, coupled with his keen observation and conception of disease in its many phases, and his promptness in meeting and successfully conquering them, eminently entitle him to representation in this volume. He was born in Salisbury, February 9, 1833, a son of Hon. David Franklin Caldwell, whose birth occurred in what is now Iredell County, North Carolina, in 1793.

The doctor's grandfather, Andrew Caldwell, a native of Iredell County, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Rumple's History of Rowan County thus speaks of him: "In the eastern part of Iredell County, then Rowan County, lived a hundred years ago, a substantial citizen named Andrew Caldwell. He was of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock that peopled so much of this region of the country. He married Ruth, the daughter of Hon. William Sharpe. He was one of the leading men of his county, and often represented his fellow-citizens in the Legislature. He had a number of children, among them being three sons widely known, viz.: Hon. David F. Caldwell; Hon. Joseph P. Caldwell, of Iredell County; and Dr. Elam Caldwell, of Lincolnton."

Hon. William Sharpe, the maternal great-grandfather of the doctor, married Ruth Reese. She was



ST. MARY'S PRO-CATHEDRAL, WILMINGTON, N. C.



Rev. C. Hennen

a daughter of David Ap Reese, a native of Wales, and his wife, Gladys, who was a daughter of Redwallon, Prince of Powys.

Hon. David F. Caldwell was graduated from the literary department of the University of North Carolina, read law with Hon. Archibald Henderson, and being admitted to the bar commenced practice in Statesville, where, in 1816, he was elected to the House of Commons. Later he removed to Salisbury, and soon became one of the foremost lawyers of the place. In 1829-30 and 31, he represented Rowan County in the State Senate, in the first named year being the presiding officer. He continued in active practice in Salisbury until 1844, when he was appointed judge of the Superior Court. It is said that he presided with much grace and great dignity, and although somewhat stern was invariably just and impartial in his rulings. Resigning the judgeship in 1858, he subsequently lived retired until his death, in 1867.

Hon. David Franklin Caldwell married first Fannie Alexander, a daughter of William Lee Alexander, and on the maternal side a granddaughter of Hon. Richard Henderson. Her father, an officer in the Revolutionary war, was a lieutenant in the Tenth Continental Regiment. The children of D. F. Caldwell, all by his first marriage, were William Lee; Archibald Henderson; Elizabeth Ruth, who married Col. Charles Fisher; Richard A.; Julius Alexander; and Fanny McCoy, who married Peter Hairston.

As a youth Julius Alexander Caldwell attended, in Cleveland, the school taught by the man that many believed was Marshal Ney. At the age of eighteen years he was graduated from the University of North Carolina. Entering then the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he was there graduated with the class of 1859, receiving the degree of M. D. Immediately locating at Lincolnton, Doctor Caldwell practised medicine there until the Civil war. He then entered the Confederate service as a surgeon, and served in that capacity until stricken with a fever. When he had sufficiently recovered from his serious illness, he came to Salisbury, and until the close of the war was physician at the soldier's prison. The doctor was subsequently actively engaged in general practice at Salisbury until his death, at the good old age of seventy-six years.

Doctor Caldwell married, August 24, 1867, Fannie Miller, a native of Winchester, Virginia. Her father, John W. Miller, was born at Glen Hausen, Germany, three leagues from Frankfort, and as a boy came with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, to America, settling near Frederick, Maryland. After his marriage, he lived several years in Winchester, Virginia, from there going with his family to Lake Providence, Louisiana, where both he and his wife were soon stricken with yellow fever, and died. The maiden name of the wife of John W. Miller was Herriot Patton. She was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Roberdeau) Patton. Mary Roberdeau's father, Gen. David Roberdeau, was born in St. Christopher, a son of Isaac Roberdeau, who was born near Rochelle, France, and settled in St. Christopher before 1723. In 1775 David Roberdeau was a member of the committee of the Council of Safety, and later was commissioned brigadier general, but was forced to retire from the service on account of ill health. Realizing the financial needs of his country, and anxious to help all he could he generously gave $18,000 from his own private purse. In 1787 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Congress that met in Philadelphia, and on September 17, 1787, signed the Articles of Confederation.

Mrs. Caldwell has one brother, Albert P. Miller, now a merchant in Trenton, Missouri. Very young when her parents died, Mrs. Caldwell came to North Carolina to live with friends, and was educated in Raleigh. She and her only daughter, Fannie Caldwell, now occupy the home on East Innes Street. Mrs. Caldwell has two sons, Archibald H. and Julius Alexander, Jr. Archibald H., who is in the railroad service at Tucson, Arizona, married Mary, daughter of Doctor Jones, of Asheville, and has two children, Archibald H., Jr., and Isabella. Julian A., a graduate of the Medical Department of John Hopkins University, is practising medicine at Montclair, New Jersey. He married Ethel Millard, a daughter of Rev. Nelson Millard, of Rochester, New York, and they have three children, Julius A., Jr., Alice Boyd, and Robert Millard.

Doctor Caldwell was a member of the Rowan County and the North Carolina State Medical societies, and was one of the vestrymen of the Episcopal Church, to which his widow and daughter belong. Miss Caldwell is a member of the Elizabeth M. Steele Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Rev. Christopher Dennen has been identified with St. Thomas Parish of the Catholic Church at Wilmington ever since his ordination to the priesthood a quarter of a century ago. His service has been distinguished even more by the efficiency of his administration and the zeal with which he has undertaken the complex responsibilities of his parish and carried it forward to success.

He was born January 5, 1866, at Danville, Pennsylvania, a son of Sylvester and Bridget Dennen, his parents natives of Ireland and his father a Pennsylvania farmer. Father Dennen grew up on a farm and after determining upon a career in the church he directed all his studies and efforts towards a liberal education and training. He was graduated in May, 1891, from St. Vincent's College in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and on June 14, 1891, was ordained to the Catholic priesthood at Belmont, North Carolina. A few days later, on June 27th, he was made assistant priest of St. Thomas Church at Wilmington, and since 1892 has been its rector. In December, 1911, the old parish church of St. Thomas was turned over to Mother Drexel for the colored people and a new church, St. Mary's, was dedicated. Father Dennen has under his jurisdiction fourteen missions connected with his parish. He takes an active part in all the church activities, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Gaston E. Horn. An active and successful representative of the lumber trade of Davie County, Gaston E. Horn occupies a prominent position in the industrial life of his community, being secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the Horn Land and Lumber Company, which is doing an extensive business not only in Davie County, but in several near-by counties. Born on a farm in Davie County, he was educated in the public schools, and while young obtained a practical knowledge of agriculture in all of its branches.

Leaving the farm in 1901, Mr. Horn came to Mocksville, and having organized the Mocksville Chair Company had, as its general manager, full control of its affairs for ten years. In the mean-

time, in 1908, Mr. Horn, realizing the value of the extensive forests standing ready to be transformed into a marketable commodity, organized the Horn Land and Lumber Company, with which he has since been officially identified, being the leading spirit in its management. This enterprising company has built up a large business, in its operations having purchased timbered land in Davie, Yadkin, Stokes, Rockingham, and Forsyth counties, and, with a portable saw mill, have converted the giants of the forest, when felled, into first class lumber, for which now there is greater demand than ever. The company also deals extensively in land, and has platted additions to both Mocksville and Winston. Mr. Horn and his wife, who formerly owned the land on which the courthouse and jail stand, transferred it to the county commissioners.

Mr. Horn married, in 1886, Mary Jane Foster, who was born in Davie County, a daughter of Samuel and Laura Foster, and granddaughter on the paternal side of Berry and Polly Foster, and on the maternal side of John and Jane Higdon Foster. Seven children have blessed their union, namely: Mamie, Octa, Everett, Elsie, Pauline, Mary, and Regina. Mr. Horn is an active member of the Baptist Church, to which Mrs. Horn also belongs. He is a member of the building committee, and he and his brother are superintending the church edifice now in process of construction. Fraternally Mr. Horn is a member of Mocksville Lodge No. 226, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

LLOYD WILLIAMS MOORE. After many years of active service in a railroad office, Lloyd Williams Moore resigned to devote his time and energies to the real estate and life insurance business, and in 1910 established the L. W. Moore Real Estate and Life Insurance Agency. His success in this field has been distinctive, and he is one of the leading business men and citizens of Wilmington.

Mr. Moore is district agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Association, is secretary and treasurer of the Carolina Building and Loan Association and is director of the Home Savings Bank. He handles a general real estate business.

He was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, February 25, 1877, a son of William Rufus and Mary A. (Hollowell) Moore. His early life was spent on a farm. His education came from the public schools of Goldsboro and Guilford College. He left school in 1898 to enter the general offices of the Atlantic Coastline Railway Company, where he remained continuously from December, 1898, until January 1, 1910. All that time he was located at Wilmington, and for the last nine years was clerk of the traffic department.

His has also been a creditable record as a public spirited citizen. In January, 1916, on account of the urgent requirements of his private affairs, Mr. Moore resigned after four years of service as county commissioner of New Hanover County. He was formerly a director of the Wilmington Young Men's Christian Association, and is now a director of the Tuberculosis Hospital. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church of Wilmington, and is superintendent of the Delgado Mission of the First Baptist Church. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and now chairman of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows building committee.

February 8, 1899, he married Miss Georgia Keaton, of Goldsboro, North Carolina. Their two children are Ruth Lucile and Lloyd Williams, Jr.

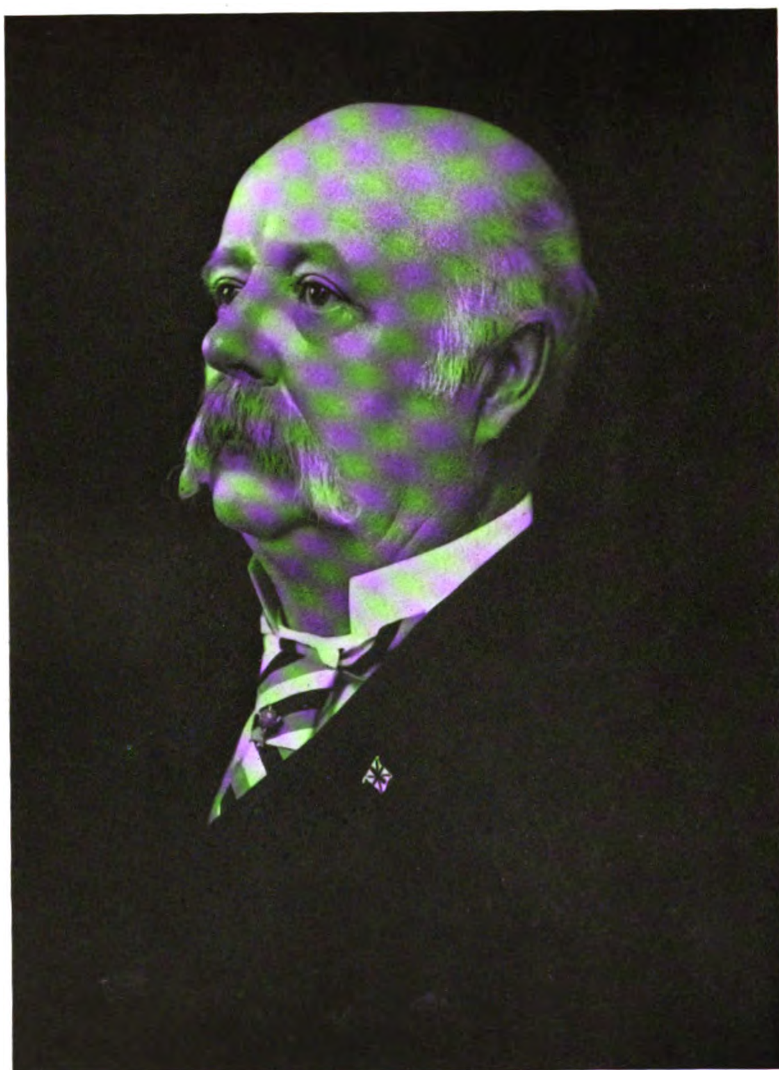
HON. RICHARD GWYN FRANKLIN. An excellent representative of the native-born citizens of Elkin, Surry County, where his birth occurred on March 25, 1848, Hon. Richard Gwyn Franklin comes of Revolutionary stock, and of Virginian ancestry, being a descendant in the fifth generation from Lawrence Franklin, the line being continued through Bernard, Meshack, Columbus Bernard, and Richard Gwyn. Lawrence Franklin married Mary Paine, and both were life-long residents of the Old Dominion.

Bernard Franklin was born, in 1731, in Albemarle County, Virginia, and there grew to manhood. When quite young he there married Mary Cleveland, a sister of Col. Benjamin Cleveland, an officer in the Revolutionary army. About 1776 his son Jesse became prominent in public affairs, serving not only as governor of Virginia, but as United States senator. This son subsequently came to North Carolina to visit the family of his uncle, Colonel Cleveland, and was so impressed with the resources of this section of the country that he selected for his father a location in Surry County, on the Fish River. Soon after the return home of his son, Bernard Franklin came with his family to Surry County, settling on the banks of Fish River, and there resided until his death. Many of his descendants are living in that vicinity at the present time, but very few of them bear the name of Franklin.

Meshack Franklin was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, May 26, 1773, and was but a boy when he came with the family to Surry County. Choosing for his life work the free and independent occupation of a farmer, he inherited a part of the parental homestead, and continued in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his days. The maiden name of his wife was Mildred Edwards.

Columbus B. Franklin was born on the home farm, in Surry County, in 1806, and there grew to manhood, receiving as a boy and youth excellent educational advantages for his time. When ready to begin life for himself, he bought a tract of land, a part of which is now included within the limits of Elkin. Subsequently, in partnership with Richard Gwyn, Sr., and his sons, James George Gwyn and Richard Gwyn, Jr., he improved the water power, and erected the first cotton mill established in Elkin. A few years later he migrated to Mississippi, and purchased land in Marshall County, that state, and just across the line in Fayette County, Tennessee. Making his home in the latter place, he remained there until his death, in 1866. He married Amelia Gwyn, who was born in Jonesville, Yadkin County, North Carolina, being descended from a family of prominence.

The Gwyn family is one of the oldest in the United States, the immigrant ancestor, a Scotchman by birth, having come to America, it is said, in 1610, locating in Virginia. In 1611, according to tradition, he started on an exploring expedition along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. Suddenly before his gaze appeared a beautiful female, who plunged into the water from a near-by island, and started to swim ashore, but the distance was too great for her, and she became exhausted. Rescuing her from her fate, he asked her name, and why she was there. She replied that her name was Pocahontas, and that she had come there to worship the spirit of her fathers. She then



Robt. Stride

said "You have saved my life, and in the name of my father, king of this country, I make this island yours." The island contained about 2,000 acres of fertile land, and for many years was known as Gwyns Island. James Gwyn, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Virginia to North Carolina, locating near Ronda, in pioneer days. He bought land, and with the assistance of slaves improved a plantation. He married Martha, daughter of Thomas Lenoir, a soldier in the Revolutionary army. Their son, Richard Gwyn, settled on the south side of the Yadkin River, buying a tract of land that included the present site of Jonesville. After living there for a time, he bought on the north side of that river a tract of land that included the greater part of what is now Elkin, and there he and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hunt, spent the remainder of their years.

Of the union of Columbus B. and Amelia (Gwyn) Franklin, eight children were born, as follows: James Gwyn, Meshack, Elizabeth, Richard Gwyn, Sallie Frances, Mildred, Gideon E., and Columbus Bernard, Jr. James and Meshack both served in the Confederate Army during the Civil war, and Meshack was several times wounded. The father was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a colonel in the State Militia. The mother died in 1858.

Richard Gwyn Franklin was graduated from Trinity College, and subsequently served most acceptably and efficiently as president of the Jonesville College. Preferring, however, a more active life, he adopted the profession of a civil engineer, and in that capacity did much railroad surveying. He also traveled extensively in different states, surveying land for the Government. When ready to settle permanently, Mr. Franklin bought the Gwyn homestead property in Elkin, where he has since resided, an honored and esteemed citizen.

Mr. Franklin married, September 7, 1882, Miss Annie V. Harris, who was born in Wilkes County, a daughter of F. A. and Sallie (Moore) Harris. Six children have brightened their union, namely: Jesse, Bernard, Annie, Sarah Elizabeth, Mary, and Richard Gwyn, Jr. Mr. Franklin and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Franklin has ever taken an intelligent and active interest in public affairs, and represented his county in the State Senate in 1885.

ENOS ELIJAH HUNT, ESQ. For nearly forty years a resident of Mocksville, Davie County, Enos Elijah Hunt, Esq., now serving as postmaster, has contributed his full share toward advancing the city's material interests, and his honorable record as a public official has won him a position of prominence and influence in the municipality. A son of Daniel Hunt, he was born, in 1852, on a farm located three miles west of Lexington, Davidson County, North Carolina.

Elijah Hunt, Mr. Hunt's grandfather, was long a resident of Davidson County, where he and two of his brothers owned adjoining farms. He married a Miss Smith, and they reared a family of five children, the names of their three sons having been William, John, and Daniel.

Daniel Hunt was born, in 1815, on a farm lying six miles south of Lexington, Davidson County, and there grew to manhood. He acquired a good knowledge of general farming when young, and also served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, learning the work at a time when nearly all shoes were made to order, and by hand. Locating on land about three miles west of Lexington, here, in addition to farming, he was kept busy at his trade until the breaking out of the Civil war, not so very long before his death, which occurred in 1863.

Daniel Hunt was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lanning, was born about three miles west of Lexington, North Carolina, a daughter of Enos and Elizabeth (Smith) Lanning. She died in 1857, leaving four children, David, Sarah Elizabeth, Enos Elijah, and Mary Matilda. By his marriage with Sophronia Leonard, his second wife, three children were born, John C., William B., and Susan C.

A lad of eleven years when his father died, Enos Elijah Hunt was bound out to a neighboring farmer, and worked for his board and clothes until attaining his majority. Then, leaving the home in which he had lived and labored, he obtained a position as clerk in a general store in Lexington, remaining there in that capacity until obtaining a practical knowledge of the business. Locating in Mocksville in 1879, Mr. Hunt embarked in the furniture and undertaking business, which he carried on most successfully until 1913, when he was appointed postmaster at Mocksville. Kind, courteous and obliging, Mr. Hunt rendered such excellent service in that capacity that, in 1917, he was reappointed to the same position by President Wilson. Genuinely interested in municipal affairs, Mr. Hunt has served wisely and well in various public offices, having been a member of the Mocksville Board of Aldermen; for three years having served as mayor of the city; and for ten years as justice of the peace.

Mr. Hunt married, in 1879, Alice F. Rose, a daughter of Samuel and Mary E. Rose, of Mocksville. Eight children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, namely: Oscar M.; Ernest E.; Ida G.; Mary E.; Cicero H., who is now in the United States Military service, being stationed at Camp Jackson; Kopelia T.; Alberretta M.; and Julia A. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

COL. ROBERT STRIDE, a retired British army officer, is one of the interesting and prominent residents of Southport, Brunswick County. He is a man whose military and business connections, his wide experience as a man of the world, give him special dignity and honor among North Carolinians and he himself deems it to be a great privilege to be a citizen of the state.

Colonel Stride was born at Brighton in Sussex, England, in 1852, son of Robert and Mary Anne (Ridley) Stride. The Strides and Ridleys have been in Sussex for generations. Through his mother Colonel Stride is of kinship with Sir Mathew Ridley. He himself at one time was in the line of succession for the title of Viscount Ridley.

His early education was acquired in a preparatory school at Brighton and under private tutors at Cheltenham he prepared for entrance to Eton with a view to finishing his education at Oxford University. Frail health prevented his carrying out his ambition for a student career, and he then made choice of the outdoor life of the army. In the meantime under private instructors he received special training in foreign languages, in Switzerland. He then entered the famous artillery school at Woolwich, made satisfactory progress, and was given a commission as lieutenant of artillery in

the British army. Incidentally it should be noted that two of his schoolmates at Woolwich were Prince Louis Napoleon and the Duke of Connaught, the duke in later years being Governor General of Canada. Colonel Stride was attached to the Third Royal Artillery, and was with that regiment while in the army. For merit he was advanced to the rank of captain, and at the close of his service upon his retirement with the highest honors he received the rank of colonel. For several years he was stationed at London and other cities of England in charge of recruiting and instruction of volunteer artillery.

Colonel Stride came to the United States in 1888, locating at Springfield, Massachusetts. For several years he was more or less actively connected with the brokerage business, handling stocks, bonds, mining interests. In 1913, seeking a home in a more congenial climate, he came to Southport, North Carolina, and there is no resident of that locality more enthusiastic in its praises and better satisfied to make it a permanent home than Colonel Stride. His choice of this location is the more significant when it is recalled that Colonel Stride has been a world wide traveler, and has intimate knowledge of nearly all the countries of the Globe. It is his opinion that this beautiful and quaint little city at the mouth of the Cape Fear River has a climate that for all the year around is unmatched.

Colonel Stride has been interested in other possibilities of Southport aside from its advantages as a place of residence. He has looked ahead and endeavored to promote the future growth of the town. Southport possesses a broad and deep harbor, one of the best in its possibilities along the Atlantic Coast, and has unequaled facilities for the location of government enterprises such as coaling stations, ship yards, etc. Furthermore Southport is a sportsman's paradise, for both hunting and sea fishing. These advantages Colonel Stride, as a typical English sportsman, naturally appreciates, and has found Southport a place that fulfills all his desires.

Every year many hundreds of transient visitors seek Southport for reasons similar to those that have caused Colonel Stride to make it his permanent home. The latter was therefore impressed with the need of a modern tourist hotel, and recently he promoted the organization of the Clarendon Hotel Company, which was organized early in 1918 and at the present writing is seeking the required financial cooperation for the construction of a modern hotel adequate for all the purposes of a high class family and transient hostelry.

Colonel Stride's first wife died in England. After coming to this country he married Helen L. (Johnson) Dinsmor. She is the widow of Sam Dinsmor, Jr., whose father, Governor Sam Dinsmor, was for twelve years governor of New Hampshire and a man of great power and influence in that state. Mrs. Stride's father, George Johnson, was prominent as a shoe manufacturer at Bradford. One of her brothers is Dr. Frederick Johnson of Boston, a man of genuine distinction in his profession. One of her sisters married Dr. George Bridgman, who for a number of years was prominent in American diplomatic circles, representing his country as minister to Peru, and afterwards holding similar high positions in Jamaica and Italy.

CHESLEY CALHOUN BELLAMY. To properly interpret the law in all its complexities and unerringly apply its provisions to establish human rights and defeat injustice, demands such a comprehensive knowledge of not only books but of life itself that he who reaches a high plane in this profession must command more than negative consideration in the minds of his fellow men. It is told in both history and romance that a kind of law is respected even among the savage tribes, but when it is explained it resolves itself into the old axiom that "might makes right," and in these modern, civilized times it becomes the task of the exponent of the law to overcome this only too prevalent idea. Hence, on a solid educational foundation must be build a thorough knowledge of what law means to the present day man and how it can be applied to circumvent evil, protect the helpless and bring happiness and safety to the deserving. Among the younger members of the North Carolina bar, one who has had a thorough and comprehensive training, and who has always adhered strictly to the highest ethics of his calling is Chesley Calhoun Bellamy, who is now the possessor of a large and representative practice at Wilmington.

Mr. Bellamy was born at Wilmington, September 4, 1887, and is a son of Marsden and Harriet H. (Harllee) Bellamy, his father being one of the well known attorneys practicing at the North Carolina bar. After securing his preliminary training in the public schools of his native city Mr. Bellamy was sent to Horner's Military School at Oxford, North Carolina, where he pursued a full course, and next entered the University of North Carolina, where his education was continued, and from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1909 and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered upon his legal studies in the law department of the same institution, and was graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1911. Returning at once to Wilmington, he engaged in the practice of his calling, and not long thereafter was appointed assistant city attorney, a position which he still retains. His practice has been general in its character, Mr. Bellamy being equally at home in all branches of the vocation, and each year it has assumed larger and more important proportions. He belongs to the various organizations of the profession and has a high standing among his fellow-practitioners, who recognize in him a courteous and dignified opponent who observes the highest principles of his calling. His fraternal connections include membership in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and in the Improved Order of Red Men.

On August 12, 1912, Mr. Bellamy was married to Miss Caroline Mallett, of Etowah, North Carolina, and they have two children: Carolina and Robert Harllee.

RICHARD JACKSON LEWELLYN. One of the most enterprising and successful of the citizens of Elkin, Surry County, Richard Jackson Lewellyn occupies a place of prominence in business circles, and has served most efficiently and satisfactorily in various public offices of trust and responsibility. A native of Surry County, he was born on a farm, near Laurel Bluff Mills, April 4, 1865, a son of Rev. James H. Lewellyn, and grandson of Thomas Lewellyn, Jr., an early settler of Rockingham County, North Carolina. His great-grandfather, Thomas Lewellyn, Sr., emigrated from Wales to America in colonial days, and after serving bravely as a soldier in the Revolutionary war located in

Virginia, and there spent the remainder of his life.

Thomas Lewellyn, Jr., was born and bred in Virginia. In early manhood he came to North Carolina, and having found a favorable location in Rockingham County bought a tract of land that was in its primitive wildness, and with the help of slaves improved a plantation. He married Elizabeth Power, who was born in Rockingham County, near Madison, of substantial Welsh ancestry. She survived him, dying on the home farm at an advanced age.

James H. Lewellyn was born October 10, 1830, in Rockingham County, and was there brought up, acquiring his early education in the district schools. Manifesting religious tendencies as a boy, he joined the Baptist Church when quite young, and when but eighteen years old began preaching. Earnest in his work, and sincerely devout in his convictions, he was ordained a minister at Mayo, Rockingham County, and held pastorates at different places in Virginia and North Carolina. Few ministers of his day were more busy than he, the records showing that he married 2,600 couples; baptized nearly 5,000 people; and officiated at a very large number of funerals, notable among them having been the funeral of the Siamese twins. Retiring from active work, he spent his last years on his farm, on the Fish River, 4½ miles northwest of Dobson, dying in 1902.

Rev. James H. Lewellyn married Sarah Elizabeth Pratt. She was born in 1826, in Rockingham County, on a farm located on the Mayo River, near the Virginia line, being a daughter of William and Jemima (Thomas) Pratt. She died in 1896, leaving eight children, as follows: Mary Jane, James Robert, Thomas Wilson, Martha Susan, Jemima D., Catherine Elizabeth, Richard Jackson, and Franklin T.

After his graduation from the Booneville Academy, in 1883, Richard J. Lewellyn was made deputy register of deeds at Wentworth. Accepting then a position with W. R. Doss, a manufacturer and merchant, he had charge of his factory and store at Copeland, Surry County, for ten years. Being then appointed United States commissioner, Mr. Lewellyn was located at Dobson for four years, and was afterwards for six years engaged in the manufacture of chairs and insulator pins in Elkin. Embarking then in the insurance business, he carried it on successfully until 1913, when he was appointed postmaster at Elkin, assuming the position in the month of June. Resigning from that office at the end of three years, Mr. Lewellyn resumed the insurance business, with which he has since been actively identified.

Mr. Lewellyn has been twice married. He married first, in 1887, Mahuldah M. Doss, who was born in Surry County, a daughter of Jefferson Doss. She passed to the higher life April 15, 1890, leaving one child, Metta. Mr. Lewellyn married second time, February 1, 1903, Mary J. Folger, daughter of R. S. and Juliet Folger. She died in January, 1910, leaving three children, Romulus H., Irene, and James Henry.

Religiously Mr. Lewellyn is an active member of the Baptist Church, to which both of his wives also belonged, and has served as Sunday school superintendent at Dobson and at Elkin. Politically he has been actively identified with the democratic party since casting his first presidential vote in favor of Grover Cleveland. He has served as mayor of both Dobson and Elkin, and has been justice of peace continuously since attaining his majority. Fraternally he is a member of Elkin Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, of Elkin Council No. 96, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and also of Knights of Pythias.

John Samuel Daniel. As a tried and trusted public official, John Samuel Daniel, of Mocksville, register of deeds for Davie County, has proved himself eminently fitted for the position he is so ably filling, and well worthy of the respect and confidence so generously accorded him by his fellow-citizens. A native of Davie County, he was born on a farm in Jerusalem Township, a son of Toliver Chesteen Daniel, whose birth occurred, in 1850, in the same neighborhood.

Wilson C. Daniel, his grandfather, who was of Virginia ancestry, was engaged during his active life in agricultural pursuits, his plantation having been located in Jerusalem Township, not far from Liberty Church. He reared three sons, Columbus Bryant, Toliver Chesteen, and Goshen Parker, and they inherited the parental homestead.

Assuming possession of the land that had come to him by inheritance, Toliver Chesteen Daniel carried on general farming until his death, in 1917. He married Alice Sutton, who was born in Yadkin County, North Carolina, a daughter of Thomas Sutton, and she still resides on the home farm. Six children were born of their union, as follows: Lulu Laura, John Samuel, Cora Nelson, Thomas Alexander, Bessie May, and Mary Ethel.

After leaving the district school, where he acquired his elementary education, John Samuel Daniel attended the high schools of Cooleemee and Clemmons, thus adding materially to his knowledge of books. Beginning life for himself at the age of fifteen years, he was for quite a long time employed as a clerk in a general store at Ephesus. Then, in company with Messrs. Harris and Freeman, Mr. Daniels opened a mercantile establishment, putting in a fine stock of general merchandise, and for a few years carried on business as head of the firm of Daniel, Harris & Freeman. He was afterward salesman in a produce house at Winston for a few months. Giving up that position, Mr. Daniel returned to Ephesus, and purchased a half interest in the S. T. Foster Mercantile Company, and likewise, in copartnership with Mr. Everhart, bought a cotton gin. In 1915 he disposed of his interest in the mercantile business, but still retains his ownership in the cotton gin.

In 1914 Mr. Daniel, having been appointed register of deeds, removed to Mocksville, and the following year built the attractive home which he now occupies. In the fall of 1914, he was confirmed in the office of Registry of Deeds, and during the term of his office performed the duties devolving upon him so efficiently that in 1916 he was reelected to the same official position.

Mr. Daniel married, December 3, 1912, Thirza Albertine McCulloh, who was born in Jerusalem Township, a daughter of Cicero C. and Alice (Louder) McCulloh. Three children have been born of their union, namely: Tolliver Harold; Helen McCulloh; and Evelyn Dale, who lived but seven short months. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Daniel are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Daniel belongs to Mocksville Council No. 226, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

HON. JACOB BRAGG SCOTT. It is a wholesome sign of the broadening processes of enlightened democracy in North Carolina when a man busied with the management and responsibilities of a large farm is called to the State Capital to serve in the Legislature. One of the best representatives of the country districts, and one most keenly and effectively interested in the solution of all problems pertaining to country life, during the sessions of 1916 and 1917 was Mr. Jacob Bragg Scott, who came to the Legislature from Pender County.

Mr. Scott is a member of an old and prominent family of Long Creek Township in Pender County. The farm where he now lives was bought by his grandfather, Jacob Scott, about 1830. Jacob Scott spent the rest of his years there, and on the place was born his son John Scott. John Scott when a young man removed to an adjoining place about three miles northeast, and it was there that Jacob Bragg Scott was born in 1861. John Scott married Barbara Jane George.

The Scotts are of a strong, sturdy type of citizens who have always done well and lived up to their responsibilities as citizens of the county and of the world. They have been chiefly distinguished as landowners and farmers, and as a family they have been strong believers in education and in a thorough training for life's work.

Jacob Bragg Scott grew up in the "poor" period of the South, when educational advantages were very meager. His father, recognizing the value of education, arranged for the best schooling he could give his son both in private schools and under private teachers. Among those teachers, famous in his day, who left special influence upon Mr. Scott was A. J. McIntyre.

The home of Mr. Scott, where he lived for many years, was the original Scott place bought by his grandfather and has been in the Scott family nearly 100 years. It is situated seven miles west of Rocky Point, in Long Creek Township. He has about 600 acres of land of which 135 acres are cleared and in cultivation, devoted to general farming. Besides the staple crops of cotton, corn, and small grain and feed crops, of late years he has ness. His specialty is the growing and shipping of strawberries. He is one of the pioneers in the Rocky Point district in that industry, having begun to grow strawberries on a commercial scale more than twenty years ago. Since then Rocky Point has produced some of the most desirable shipments of strawberries for the early northern markets.

Mr. Scott is a democrat by principle as well as by partisan affiliation. For many years he has been one of the leaders in his party in Pender County. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1915, and was again elected in 1916. His services were so valuable as to bring about a general expression of opinion that he should be reelected for the session of 1919. Among other committees on which he served was the Committee of Agriculture, and in that he was naturally a leader. He studied the entire program of legislation, endeavored to give his honest support to every matter that was needful and wise, but was a determined opponent of needless and harmful legislation, especially bills and measures the chief result of which would have been to breed strife and litigation and afford opportunity for lawyers to fatten off the public purse. His legislative record cannot be reviewed in detail, aside from his interest in one special matter which was of particular concern to Pender County. This was the consideration of the Stock Law of the state. Mr. Scott upheld the principle that the free range for stock was not a subject of general legislation but of local regulation and should be settled by those directly interested in the county and in accordance with the welfare of all concerned. Pender County as much as any other county in the state was directly affected by the proposed Stock Law.

Mr. Scott married Miss Hattie Wheeler. They have nine living children, Robert M., Arthur A., Claudeaus Bernard, Leslie B., Viola, Eva D., Irene, Eloise and Elmer J.

CHARLES VINES BROWN, former cashier of the National Bank of Lumberton and a former state bank examiner, has recently devoted all his time and attention to general insurance, and has acquired a most gratifying business at Lumberton. He is one of the live, progressive and public spirited citizens of that flourishing city.

Mr. Brown was born at Hamilton in Martin County, North Carolina, in 1883, a son of George and Lula (Vines) Brown, both now deceased. When he was ten years of age the family moved to a farm in Edgecombe County, and he lived there until his father's death in 1895. The following two years he spent in the home of an aunt in Washington County, twelve miles below Plymouth. Altogether Mr. Brown acquired the equivalent of a liberal education. At Tarboro he was under the instruction of that splendid teacher, F. S. Wilkinson, and for three years he was a student at Fishburn Military Academy at Waynesboro, Virginia.

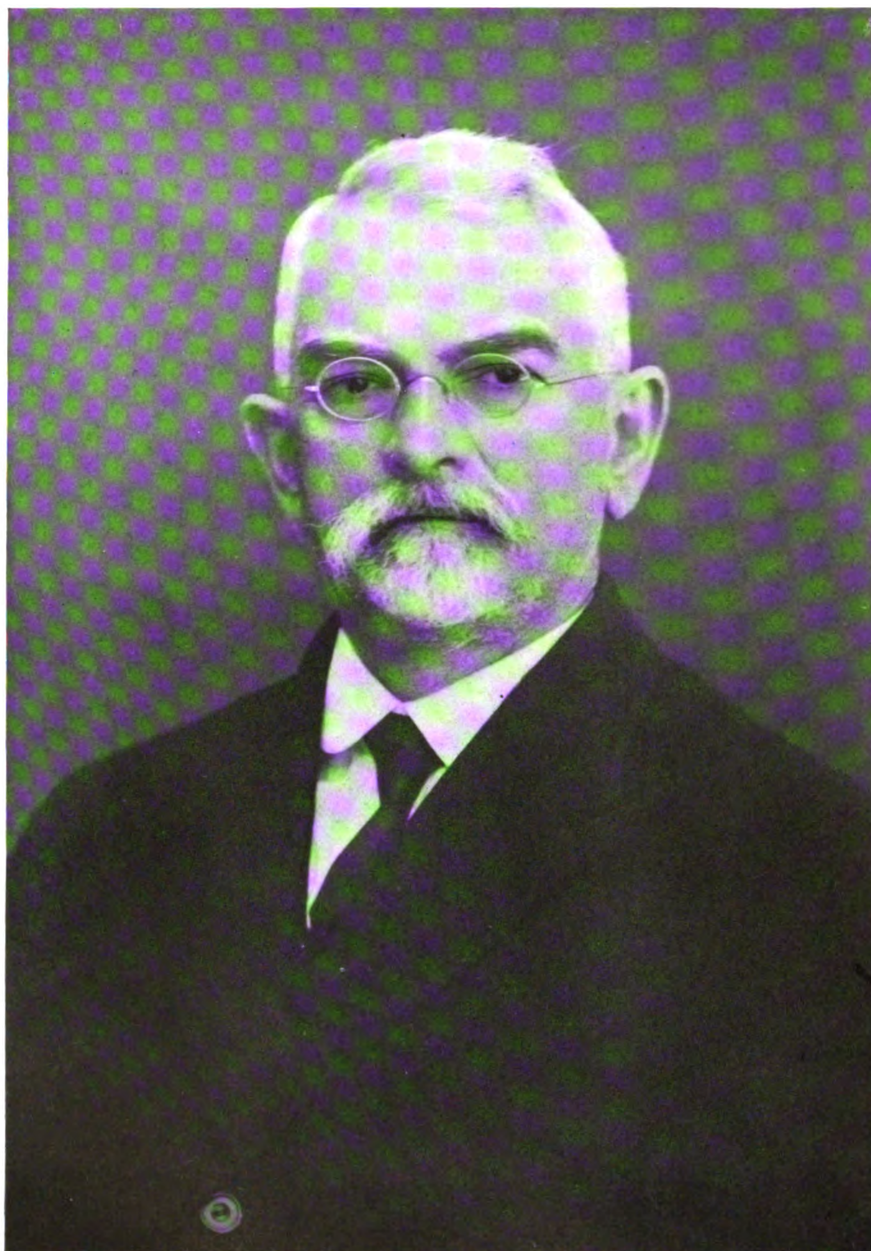
Mr. Brown's first banking experience was acquired in the Planters Bank at Rocky Mount. In March, 1910, he was appointed assistant state bank examiner, and in September, 1911, was made a chief examiner under the state board. That brought him an extensive acquaintance among North Carolina bankers and added to the many natural qualifications which enabled him, when he came to Lumberton on May 1, 1912, to take the position of cashier of the Bank of Lumberton, to afford that institution a thoroughly able and competent administration of its affairs. The Bank of Lumberton is now the National Bank of Lumberton, Mr. A. W. McLean, president, and it is one of the largest financial institutions in this part of the state, having a capital stock of $100,000 and deposits aggregating $600,000. Mr. Brown continued as its cashier until January 1, 1918. Having resigned, he established his office for general insurance.

Mr. Brown is doing his part to sustain the military activities of the state in co-operation with the regular National Army. He is first lieutenant of the Twenty-first Company, North Carolina Reserve Militia, a war organization under state control but formed with the encouragement and advice of the Federal Government at Washington. The Twenty-first Company is the quota of Robeson County. This company is divided into three detachments, Mr. Brown being in command of the detachment of twenty-six men stationed at Lumberton. The entire company has an enrollment of eighty-one men, including three commissioned officers, and it is a timely and effective unit with possibilities of great value to the state.

Mr. Brown is a democrat. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Lumberton graded schools, a steward of the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and in Masonry is affiliated with the lodge and chapter of York Rite



J. B. Scott



R. K. Bryan

and the Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite. He married Miss Mary F. Fitts, of Warren County, North Carolina. Their two childern are Charles V., Jr., and Francis Sterling.

JAMES IREDELL JOHNSON. One of the veteran merchants and business men of Raleigh, James Iredell Johnson, is a native of that city, and in many ways has been closely identified with its life and progress during the last forty years.

He was born at Raleigh November 2, 1854, a son of Dr. Charles Earl and Frances Lenox (Iredell) Johnson. His father was a physician, and for a time during the Civil war was surgeon general of the state.

Educated in private schools and in Lovejoy's Academy, James I. Johnson early took up the profession of pharmacist, and for forty years conducted one of the principal drug houses of Raleigh. He is now president of the Raleigh Building and Loan Association.

A man of great public spirit and interested in everything that concerns the welfare of his home city, Mr. Johnson has given much of his time during the last twelve or fifteen years to municipal affairs. In 1903 he was elected and served two years as an alderman, and in 1905 was elected mayor, being again returned to the same office in 1907, in 1911, 1913, 1915 and 1917. For years he was a vestryman in Christ's Episcopal Church, but is now an active member and Sunday school worker in St. Saviour's Church. He is affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Travelers Protective Association.

At Raleigh in February, 1885, he married Miss Rebecca Murray. They are the parents of four children: James Iredell, Jr., now in Motor Truck Company No. 1, 105th Supply Train; Elizabeth Murray, now Mrs. G. H. Anthony of Hartford, Connecticut; Lenox, now in Headquarters, Sixtieth Infantry Brigade; and Earl is now in Headquarters, 113th Field Artillery.

JACOB STEWART. Scholarly in his attainments and habits, and endowed with keen perceptive faculties, Jacob Stewart, of Mocksville, attorney-at-law, has long been recognized as a thorough-going, painstaking lawyer, and noted for his unswerving loyalty to the interests of his many clients. A native of Davie County, North Carolina, he was born, January 2, 1860, in the vicinity of Fork Church, not far from the place where, in 1820, the birth of his father, Archibald H. Stewart, occurred. The immigrant ancestor of the branch of Stewarts to which he belongs was of Scotch-Irish descent, and on coming to this country settled in Virginia. His descendants and relatives may be found in many of the states of the Union, the name, however, being spelled in three different ways, Stewart, Stuart, and Steuart. Many members of the family have attained prominence in national affairs, among them being Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

Archibald H. Stewart acquired a good education, and in his early life was well known in educational circles as a successful school teacher. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace, and also as deputy sheriff of Davie County. As a teacher, and a justice of the peace he was exempt from military duty during the Civil War. Turning his attention later to agricultural pursuits, he bought land in the neighborhood of Fork Church, and was there a resident until his death, in 1905, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He married Jane Pack, who was born in Davie County, the descendant of an old and honored family of Virginia. She died in 1907 in her eighty-ninth year, leaving seven children.

Obtaining the rudiments of his education in the district school, Jacob Stewart continued his studies first at Fork Academy, and later at Yadkin College, of which Rev. S. Simpson was the principal. In 1882 he entered Wake Forest College, from which he was graduated with the class of June, 1886. While in college, he was an editor of the "Wake Forest Student," and in 1886 was the first debater for the Phi Society, and won the Phi Society essay medal. Going to Greensboro, Guilford County, in the fall of 1886, Mr. Stewart became a student in Dick & Dillard's Law School, and in September, 1887, received his license to practice. In February, 1888, he opened a law office in Mocksville, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at that place, through his legal skill and ability having won an extensive patronage. He is also attorney for many private corporations.

Mr. Stewart married, June 5, 1890, Miss Fannie M. Dulin. She was born in Davie County, a daughter of P. N. and Harriet E. Dulin, the former of whom was a native of Davie County, while the latter was born and bred in Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of nine children, namely:—Alma, Jacob, Jr., Edna, Philip, Janet, Roger H., Sallie Mabel, Marjorie and Helen. Alma married Wilbur Collins of Gates, North Carolina, and has one child, Stewart Collins. Jacob Stewart, Jr., enlisted in the United States Army, and is now serving in the officers training camp, Camp Jackson. Philip, at the age of eighteen years, enlisted in the United States Army, and now, in 1917, is with the Medical Department Hospital Corps, at Fortress Monroe.

Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Baptist Church, in which he has served as trustee. Politically Mr. Stewart has been actively identified with the democratic party since casting his first presidential vote in favor of Grover Cleveland. He is at the present time city solicitor, and a member of the board of trustees of the graded schools of Mocksville.

Fraternally Mr. Stewart is a member of Mocksville Lodge No. 134, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and of Mocksville Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. The first Masonic Annual Picnic was held at Shoals Mills, the present site of the Cooleemee Mills, Davie County, and the fourth one was held at Clements Grove, Mocksville. These picnics have been held every year from the start, the last one having been the thirty-ninth one. Mr. Stewart has attended each picnic, and at the present time is general manager of the picnic organization.

ROBERT K. BRYAN, SR. It was the profession of journalism that the talents and abilities of the late Robert K. Bryan, Sr., particularly adorned, though such was his character that he was highly qualified to fill every responsible position to which he was called by general suffrage or by appointment. He was a noble member of one of the splendid old families of North Carolina, and some of the illustrious record of the family belongs here as introductory to the career of the late Robert K. Bryan.

His great-great-great-grandfather was William Bryan, who was born in Virginia in 1660. He

married Alice Needham, daughter of Lord Needham of England. They established their home in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. One of their sons was Needham Bryan, and his son in turn was the famous Col. Needham Bryan of North Carolina. Colonel Bryan commanded the troops from Johnston County under Governor Tryon at the battle of Alamance May 16, 1771, against the Regulators. The Byrans are closely related to the Whitfields and other families whose names are distinguished in state history. William Jennings Bryan is of the same family. There have been Bryans prominent in superior intellectuality in every generation since the family was founded in America.

The late Robert K. Bryan, Sr., was born in Sampson County, North Carolina, January 22, 1827, son of Kedar and Mary (Evans) Bryan. He and his older brother Josiah were small boys when their father died and the widowed mother then took her children to Fayetteville where Robert K. Bryan was reared. He was educated in Donaldson Academy and in the University of North Carolina. On leaving the university he took up the study of law under Judge Pearson at Richmond Hill, in 1846-47. He was licensed to practice in January, 1848, and for 2½ years was located at Kenansville in Duplin County. He was then prevailed upon by the people of Fayetteville to return to that city and take editorial charge of the North Carolinian. That was the beginning of a long and distinguished career as an editor and journalist—a profession for which he was eminently qualified, not only by reason of his literary skill, but by the discriminating judgment and intelligence with which he sifted all matters of public interest. The North Carolinian was at that time the organ of the democratic party in the Upper Cape Fear Section. He was in editorial charge of the paper for four years from 1851 to 1854. During that time there was associated with him on the paper William J. Yates, who was afterwards and for many years editor of the Charlotte Democrat.

February 10, 1852, Mr. Bryan married in Wilmington Miss Susan H. Loftin, ward of Nicholas N. Nixon. She came of a wealthy family and owned valuable landed estates at Scott's Hill in what is now Pender County. In June, 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan removed to Scott's Hill, settling on his wife's estate. Though in later years he had a temporary home in other localities, this was his permanent home, and has been continuously in the family and is now the residence of his son Robert K. Bryan, Jr.

In 1858 Mr. Bryan was elected and served as a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly representing New Hanover County. New Hanover at that time included Pender County, which was organized in 1875. In 1869 and continuing for over a year, Mr. Bryan in association with the late Maj. William H. Bernard, edited the Carolina Farmer, an agricultural journal at Wilmington. In the fall of 1878 he was elected on the democratic ticket to the office of state senator, from the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of New Hanover and Pender counties. His was a prominent part in the legislative record of that period. He was chairman of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. It was during this session of the Assembly that Zeb Vance was elected to his first term as United States Senator.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Bryan began the publication of the Fayetteville Examiner, which he conducted for three years. Selling the paper in 1883 to Maj. E. J. Hale, he removed, at the solicitation of friends, to Hickory, North Carolina, and edited and owned the Hickory Press for four years.

In the fall of 1886 he lost the sight of one of his eyes by an obscuration of the retina, but continued his editorial work at his desk. In February, 1887, his remaining eye began to fail, and eventually he had to live in total blindness. Notwithstanding this affliction, he remained the same gentle, strong, courageous, cheerful character he had always been. For several years he had an unfailing source of comfort in the kindly and constant administrations of his wife until she passed away November 26, 1890. After that he continued a life of hopefulness and serenity, and died at his home at Scott's Hill June 9, 1898, when past seventy years of age.

He is remembered as a man of splendid dignity, a dignity based upon proved values and not of his own assumption. He was wonderfully clear in his mental processes, as his editorials abundantly testify, and while he could when occasion demanded resort to controversialism and wield a trenchant pen, he was always singularly free from bitterness and rabid partisanship. His lifelong friends knew and appreciated the splendid purity and uprightness of his character. He was exceedingly progressive and enterprising and there can be no question that his work did much to further the cause of commercial and industrial development, the building of railroads and good highways, and all other measures for the enlightened progress of the community and state.

For some years just after the close of the war in 1865 Mr. Bryan conducted an academy for boys at Scott's Hill and later on in Wilmington. Associated with him in this educational enterprise was John C. Calhoun, nephew of the great commoner of that name. Many business and professional men now living in Wilmington were trained in this fine old school. It was a training school of character as well as of mental efficiency. One of its students entered the University of Virginia and contrary to usual precedence was accepted as a student there without preliminary examination.

Mr. Bryan's name is inseparably connected with the history of Pender County and he was a leader in the movement for its separation and organization. About 1870 the residents of the northern portion of old New Hanover County had begun agitation for a separate county division. In that period of Reconstruction New Hanover County was dominated by northern carpet baggers associated with ignorant negroes. It was realized that if a new county could be formed that the county could be made democratic and governed by white people. Prominent in the agitation and in the eventful fruition of the movement were Mr. Bryan of Scott's Hill, Doctor Satchwell, and Dr. E. Porter of Rocky Point, and Dr. H. F. Murphy of South Washington. These men visited Raleigh many times during legislative sessions, and while meeting with countless obstacles and discouragements on account of the turbulent political situation of the times, they finally won their purpose and object. The new county of Pender, named for Gen. W. D. Pender, was created by an act of the General Assembly enacted in 1875.

ROBERT K. BRYAN of Scott's Hill, Pender County, has long been prominent as a member of the North Carolina bar, is a successful planter and farmer, and is present chairman of the County Board of Education of Pender.

He was born at Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1853, but since infancy has

lived at the old Bryan plantation at Scott's Hill. He is a son of the late Robert K. Bryan and Susan H. (Loftin) Bryan. His early education was directed by his father and he began the study of law at his home finishing under Prof. N. Y. Gulley at Wake Forest College. Mr. Bryan was licensed to practice in 1904, and since then has responded to the demands of an increasing clientage, in the courts of Pender, New Hanover, Onslow and surrounding counties and also in the state and Federal courts.

At one time he followed the example of his father and was in the profession of journalism. He was responsible for establishing the Wilmington Dispatch in 1895, and was its editor the first two years.

His home, the old Bryan plantation at Scott's Hill, is one of the most charming and attractive estates in this part of North Carolina. Here he engages in general farming and is a large producer of the staple crops and also of the trucking crops. Scott's Hill is in the midst of an agricultural region noted for its richness and productiveness. As his father was almost solely engaged in literary pursuits, and could spare no time for farming, the son early became manager in charge of the plantation, and even since becoming a lawyer has given it much of his active supervison. The plantation contains about 800 acres.

Mr. Bryan has served continuously as chairman of the County Board of Education of Pender County since 1907.

He married Miss Gertrude Shepard, daughter of the late Dr. J. C. Shepard of Wilmington, a prominent physician and surgeon of his day. Doctor Shepard received the best medical advantages of this country and was in Paris taking post-graduate work when the war between the states began. Returning home immediately, he offered his services to the Confederacy, and was a surgeon in the Southern armies throughout the period of hostilities.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have two children: Gertrude and J. Shepard. The daughter is the wife of E. M. Toon, a lawyer of Whiteville, North Carolina. The son graduated from the University of North Carolina with the class of 1915, and is now principal of the Hemenway School at Wilmington. He is a young man who is rapidly achieving distinction as an educator.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH WILLIAMS. A notable figure in the lumber industry of North Carolina was the late William Fitzhugh Williams of Red Springs, Robeson County. Mr. Williams was of a very prominent old Virginia family, and he and his brother, James G. Williams, became identified with the North Carolina lumber industry about thirty years ago.

The lumbermen of the state experienced a sense of bereavement in the death of William F. Williams, which occurred at his home in Red Springs March 19, 1917. That sense of loss was emphasized and multiplied in the community where he had lived for so many years, and where he was esteemed as one of the foremost men of business and as a genial personal associate and friend of many. William Fitzhugh Williams was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in April, 1851, and was not yet sixty-six years of age when he died. He was a son of James and Rosalie (Fitzhugh) Williams, of Culpeper County, Virginia. His mother was of the noted Fitzhugh family of Virginia. On the paternal side he represented a long line of distinguished people. His great-grandfather, Gen. James Williams, was a gallant officer in the continental line in the Revolutionary war. As an officer he subsequently became a charter member in the Society of the Cincinnati. The late William F. Williams, as the oldest son of his father, was likewise a member of the Order of the Cincinnati. Gen. James Williams' home was the noted "Soldiers' Rest" in Orange County. This old ancestral home of the Williams family is at Edgewood, two miles from and within view of Culpeper Court House. Dr. William Williams was the father of James Williams, who in turn was the father of the late William F. Williams.

The late William F. Williams came to manhood through the turbulence and turmoil of the decade of the '60s. He was well educated and when little more than a boy he gained his first experience in lumber manufacturing. That was in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and his first experience gave him a pursuit which he followed successfully the rest of his life. While at Pittsylvania his brother, James G. Williams, became associated with him and for about ten years they operated saw mills on quite an extensive scale.

In 1888 the Williams brothers came into North Carolina and established headquarters at Red Springs, Robeson County, on the 11th of June of that year. Here they organized the Red Springs Lumber Company, and soon had their business in operation on a large scale, employing hundreds of men. They built a lumber mill at Red Springs and in order to get their supply of timber constructed a narrow gauge railroad for logging purposes from Red Springs to Wagram in Scotland County. This logging road extended a distance of nearly twenty miles, besides a branch line extending to Bomer in what is now Hike County. This road was known as the Red Springs and Bomer Railroad. Though it was not built for a common carrier it hauled in addition to the logs for the Williams Brothers Mill, a considerable amount of supplies for planters and merchants in the territory. When all the available timber was cut and the road had served its purpose the rails were taken up and the right of way abandoned.

However, the operations of the mill at Red Springs were continued, and some years ago the name of the firm was changed to W. F. and J. G. Williams, under which it is still continued. W. F. Williams had the enterprise and the judgment which make successful men. Besides these lumber industries he was interested in other enterprises financially and for some years was president of the Harnett Lumber Company of Harnett County, and he and his brother, J. G. Williams, became extensively interested in farming. They established and developed a fine farm now consisting of about 2,200 acres between Red Springs and Wagram. They also had some large holdings of Florida timber lands.

William F. Williams was noted not only for his business ability but for his charity and his liberality of time and means in behalf of all worthy causes. He was a man of the highest honor and integrity, and he did much for the community of Red Springs in particular. He was an active member of St. Stephens Episcopal Church. He was laid to rest in the old family burial ground at Culpeper, Virginia.

Mr. Williams was married in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, to Miss Margaret Walker,

daughter of Nathaniel B. and Eleanor (Nunnelly) Walker, of that county. Mrs. Williams, four daughters and one son, and several grandchildren, survive him. The children are: Mrs. Louis Hall, of Wilmington; Mrs. T. A. McNeill, Jr., of Lumberton; Mrs. John Heath, of Havana, Cuba; Miss Lucy Williams and Mr. J. A. Williams, of Red Springs.

Capt. James G. Williams, younger brother of the late William F. Williams, was closely associated with his brother in business affairs for about forty years. He is now active head of the lumber business which he and his brother established and built up. Besides the mill interests in Red Springs and his share in the fine farm above mentioned, and the timber holdings in Florida, Capt. James G. Williams has a fine place in Culpeper County, Virginia, about four miles from his birthplace.

James G. Williams was married to Miss Jessie Wood, of Brandy Station, a historic old town of Culpeper County. They are the parents of five children: Annie Belle, Mary Fitzhugh, George M., James G., Jr., and William F.

REV. CHRISTOPHER THOMAS BAILEY, who died in 1895, was one of the distinguished Baptist ministers of North Carolina and served his church faithfully and well both as a pastor and as an editor for thirty years.

He was born in William and Mary County, Virginia, in 1835, a son of William and Alice (Clarke) Bailey. He took his higher education in William and Mary College and Richmond College in Virginia, but was still in school when the war came on, and before finishing his course left to enlist in the Confederate army. He served as a private during the war and then entered the Baptist ministry. He was pastor at Carrsville, Virginia, from 1865 and afterwards came to North Carolina and until 1876 was pastor successively at Reynoldson, Edenton, and Warrenton. From 1876 until his death in 1895 he was editor of the Biblical Recorder at Raleigh, and by that work exercised his largest influence in the Baptist churches throughout the state.

He also served as trustee of Wake Forest College and as trustee of Shaw University. He was a democrat and a Mason. He married Annie Sallie Bailey, a daughter of Josiah C. and Sarah (Cooper) Bailey, of Greenesville County, Virginia. Their children were: Sallie Bailey, wife of W. N. Jones; C. T. Bailey, Jr.; J. W. Bailey; E. L. Bailey, who died in 1915; and Bayard Gates Bailey, who died in 1883.

JOSIAH WILLIAM BAILEY. Now one of the leading lawyers of Raleigh, Josiah William Bailey was for a number of years editor of the Biblical Recorder, succeeding his father in that office, and has also filled many important civic positions in the state at large.

Born in Warrenton, North Carolina, in 1873, the second son of Rev. C. T. and Annie S. Bailey, both of whom came to North Carolina from Virginia, he spent seven years in the Raleigh public schools, two years in the Raleigh Male Academy, and four years at Wake Forest College, where he received his A. B. degree in 1893. On leaving college Mr. Bailey entered his father's office with the Biblical Recorder and on the death of his father in 1895 was formally elected editor of that paper. That was his work and position until 1907, though in the meantime he had determined upon the law as his real profession and had taken preparatory steps for admission to the bar. He studied law under Doctor Mordecai of Trinity University and Doctor Gulley of Wake Forest, and was admitted to the North Carolina bar in February, 1908. Since that date he has been active in practice at Raleigh.

The distinctive part of his record is the service he has rendered in various official capacities. From 1903 to 1907 he was chairman of the Anti-Saloon League of North Carolina and from 1904 to 1909 was also chairman of the Child Labor Commission. Active in democratic politics, he was elector at large on the ticket in 1908, and canvassed the state for the party in 1908, 1910, 1912 and 1914. In 1913 he served as a member of the Constitutional Commission, and in the same year was appointed collector of the internal revenue for the Eastern District of North Carolina, an office he still holds. He has served as a member of the Raleigh Township graded schools, of the County Board of Education, as trustee of Wake Forest College and Meredith College, and as a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In 1907 he delivered the baccalaureate address at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and the missionary address at the Southern Baptist Convention. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Baptist Church, the Raleigh Country Club, the Neuseco Club, and the Panther Branch Club.

FRANK J. DEMPSEY was for many years one of the practical and thorough farmers of New Hanover County, but by reason of his administration during the last two years of the New Hanover County Home, of which he is superintendent, he has become one of the interesting men of the state, and much attention has been attracted to him and to his work by the press and state officials.

Mr. Dempsey was born near Wallace in the southern part of Duplin County January 19, 1860, and his father, the late George F. Dempsey, spent his life in Duplin County, was a farmer by occupation and during the war served in the Confederate army the entire four years. Grandfather Dempsey was a native of Ireland, coming from that country to North Carolina in the early part of the nineteenth century and locating in Duplin County.

Frank J. Dempsey was reared on a farm and has declined to be classified as anything but a farmer. It was on these qualifications primarily that he was selected by the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover to take charge of and manage the New Hanover County Home, a property worth approximately $75,000 and famous as the best institution of its kind in North Carolina.

Mr. Dempsey has a fine farm of his own, four miles north of Wilmington, on the Castle Hayne Road. He located there about 1896. It was in the latter months of 1916 that he became superintendent of the New Hanover County Home, and the duties of that position have occupied his entire time.

The home and adjacent buildings are located on the county farm two miles north of Wilmington on the Castle Hayne Road. The Atlantic Coast Line Railway passes through the farm and directly in front of the home. The farm comprises about 600 acres, 100 of which are in a thorough state of cultivation. At the end of the first fiscal year of Mr. Dempsey's management of the farm his inventory showed that the institution was more than self sustaining. After all bills had been paid the credit side of the ledger showed a total of



FRANK J. DEMPSEY

about $2,900. This record is so unusual, and in fact almost unprecedented, especially in North Carolina, that it has drawn out many flattering comments from the press and commendation from the state officials, and of course the farm is a source of extreme local pride in Hanover County.

As typical of the comments made upon the institution one of the Raleigh papers printed the following: "Commissioner R. F. Beasley of the department of public welfare, has recently returned from New Hanover county where he found a county home that fed fifty people and turned over a profit of twenty-nine hundred dollars after meeting expenses. The keeper of the home is superintendent of the farm and the prisoners who are unable to do road work are sent there for service. The home is charged thirty-five cents a day for their labor and they still make a good profit after being kept in comfort all the year. The treatment of prisoners is one of the bright phases of prison work done by the commissioner, who has had to listen to sordid stories that sicken him. He has no censure for New Hanover. He thinks that the solidarity of community spirit and enterprise is wonderfully developed in New Hanover."

The main building is a large two-story brick structure of pleasing architectural appearance, containing the rooms and wards for the white inmates of the home, together with eight rooms reserved for the personal use of Mr. Dempsey and family and assistants, with one office room. An adjoining building also of brick is for the colored inmates. The buildings are equipped with modern conveniences, such as electric light, steam heat, etc., and since Mr. Dempsey took charge he has had a thoroughly sanitary water and sewerage system installed with plenty of bath room facilities, also a shower bath in a small separate building.

Any evidences of the old fashioned "poor house" of former days are nowhere to be seen. On the contrary, the place gives one the impression of a comfortable hotel or dormitory. The rooms all look cozy and comfortable, with pictures on the walls, magazines and reading matter, and a general atmosphere of cheer and contentment prevails. All those who are able are employed at useful work about the place, while those who are ill are well taken care of by the nurses and by the county physician under whose direction they work. There is a chapel in the main building, where religious services are held every Sunday afternoon. The average number of inmates is between thirty-five and forty. Including the superintendent's family and staff a total of about fifty-five persons live at the home.

It is in farm management that Mr. Dempsey is at his best. The chief field crops are cotton, corn, sufficient grain and feed stuffs for the farm animals. However, the specialty is gardening and trucking. This department furnishes all the garden vegetables for feeding the home and besides a large amount of stuff is shipped at a good profit. Some of the principal crops are Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, soy beans, cabbage and tomatoes. The most profitable livestock are hogs, and Mr. Dempsey has arranged eight different hog runs, into which the drove is turned in succession furnishing them opportunity for foraging and for feeding themselves. In the smokehouse is an ample supply of meat, and adjoining that is a large refrigerator which Mr. Dempsey designed and built himself. It holds 500 pounds of ice, and is adequate to preserve all the fresh meat and other perishable goods consumed at the farm. To the successful administration of this farm Mr. Dempsey has brought long and successful experience and he gives to it the best of his knowledge and efforts so as to make it a genuine benefit to the unfortunate people kept there and a source of pride and profit to the county. All the work on the farm, which he personally superintends, is thoroughly done and the program is carried out with exactitude for every day of the year. An important feature of farming in this section is drainage, and the ditches at the county farm are kept at the top notch of usefulness. All the work of preparing the soil, fertilizing, planting, cultivating and harvesting has been arranged on a plan at once systematic and efficient. It is not strange therefore that this farm has become a "show place" for the county, and is in fact a demonstration farm that many individual farmers have studied with profit to themselves. Mr. Dempsey is constantly making new improvements. Among other live stock cows are kept in sufficient number to furnish an ample supply of milk, cream and butter for the home, while the poultry yard supplies all the chickens and eggs. One of the early acts of his administration was the installing of a cannery. In 1917, 2,000 cans of tomatoes, all grown on the farm, were preserved for the use of the home, and a large number of cans of miscellaneous fruit. These canned goods with occasional extra cakes and pastry, are features of the substantial meals that are greatly appreciated by the inmates and have a tendency to keep all in the best of health and spirits. All the buying of groceries, dry goods, clothing, etc., for the use of the inmates, is done in wholesale quantities. Mr. Dempsey's entire administration has been characterized by economy, so far as consistent with good judgment and common sense. In the household department of the work he is aided and assisted by his wife, who is an expert in that sphere.

Some years ago Mr. Dempsey was for a term of two years county commissioner of New Hanover County.

He married Miss Savila Kerr. Their seven children are Mrs. Emma Hoggard, Mrs. H. S. Strickland, George F., John B., William G., June L., and Clarence L. John B. Dempsey is active manager of his father's farm four miles north of Wilmington. The sons June L. and Clarence are both in the National Army, June being in the Engineering Corps with the Expeditionary Forces in France.

Samuel Williamson McEachern. A well-known resident of Davidson County, Samuel W. McEachern, station agent at Linwood, and a successful farmer, is a man of excellen business capacity and judgment, and a citizen of high repute. A son of John C. McEachern, he was born in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, of pioneer ancestry.

John C. McEachern was born and reared on a farm, and as a young man bought land in Number One Township, Cabarrus County, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1881, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years. He married Mary Eugenia Davis, whose father owned and occupied a farm in Cabarrus County. She died in 1885, leaving three children, as follows: Martha Jane, Anna, and Samuel Williamson. Martha Jane, married William H. Kirkpatrick. She was born in Harrisburg, North Carolina, moved to Orlando, Arkansas, where they both died, leaving three children, Beulah, Howard, and Nellie. Anna, wife of James W. Taylor, of Harrisburg, Cabarrus County, has seven children, Ira, Mary Ola, Lena, John Hugh, Beulah, Annie,

and James. John C. McEachern and wife are both buried in the Rocky River Churchyard.

Left an orphan when quite young Samuel W. McEachern spent two years at the home of S. W. Harris, and afterwards lived with his uncle, John W. Davis, in Number One Township, Cabarrus County, until eighteen years old, during which time he attended the rural schools, and studied telegraphy. Accepting then an offered position with a railway company, Mr. McEachern came to Linwood to take charge of the railroad station, and has since remained here, for twenty-eight consecutive years having served faithfully and most acceptably as station agent. In the meantime Mr. McEachern has made wise investments of his money, and owns a good farm, which he operates through tenants.

Mr. McEachern married, in 1895, Laura Palmer, who was born in Tyro Township, Davidson County, a daughter of George W. and Amanda (Holmes) Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. McEachern have three children, namely:—Carey Williamson, Geneva Palmer, and Hugh Samuel. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. McEachern are church members, though not belonging to the same church. Fraternally Mr. McEachern is a member of Charry Camp Lodge Number 605, Lexington, and he also belongs to the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

JOHN HAUGHTON JAMES. Though only thirty-one years of age John Haughton James has traveled a long and broad road of business experience, beginning as clerk in a bank and is now the head of or one of the directing officials in half a dozen prominent Wilmington business organizations.

He was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, October 27, 1886, and when two years of age his parents, Thomas Cowan and Eliza Alice (Haughton) James, moved to Wilmington. His father at the time of his death was connected with the Norfolk & Western Railway, and was a most valuable citizen.

Educated in a private and in the Wilmington High School, John Haughton James made an early start in business life. From bank clerk he was promoted to note teller in the Atlanta National Bank and then cashier of the Bank of Whitesville, and was also connected for a time with the Murchison National Bank as teller. In 1898 he gave up banking to engage in the insurance business, and in 1913 the firm of James & James was organized and incorporated in 1914 with himself as president. Mr. James organized the Orton Building and Loan Association, was one of the organizers and is a director of the Home Savings Bank, director in the Willard Bag and Manufacturing Company, director of the Carolina Insurance Company, an organizer and a director in the Community Savings & Loan Company, and is president of the Citizens Bank.

He is well known socially and in those organizations which represent the civic and moral interests of Wilmington. He is a member of the Cape Fear Club, Cape Fear Country Club, the Carolina Yacht Club, and the Chamber of Commerce.

October 23, 1912, Mr. James married Isabel Hamilton Clark of Tarboro, North Carolina. Her father, William S. Clark, is a prominent merchant and planter. They have a daughter, Isabel Clark, and a son, William Clark.

HON. THEODORE DERONDO BROWN. An active, able and influential citizen of Salisbury, Hon. Theodore D. Brown, secretary of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, has contributed much toward the advancement of the business interests of Rowan County, which he has represented in both branches of the State Legislature. He was born on a farm not very far from Salisbury, it being the homestead on which the birth of his father, Adam Monroe Brown, occurred.

His paternal grandfather, Adam Brown, spent his earlier life in the eastern part of North Carolina. Migrating to Rowan County, he received a grant of land lying three miles southeast of Salisbury, and having erected a log cabin immediately began the pioneer labor redeeming a homestead from its original wildness. Laboring with untiring energy, he succeeded in his efforts, and added to his farm by purchase, making it one of the largest farms in his neighborhood, and there lived the remainder of his days. He married Fanny Thomas, who spent her entire life in Rowan County, although her parents, with all of the other children, removed to Illinois. Both he and his wife were buried on the home farm.

Born and bred on the home farm, Adam Monroe Brown served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade at a time when all boots and shoes were made by hand, and to order, only. During the progress of the Civil war, he was detailed to make shoes for the Confederate Government. Succeeding to the ownership of the parental homestead, he erected a substantial set of frame buildings, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He was active in public affairs, and for twenty-six years prior to his death, at the age of sixty-eight years, he was superintendent of the County Home.

The maiden name of the wife of Adam Monroe Brown was Mary Malvina Fesperman. She was a daughter of Michael and Cynthia Aramintha (Gaines) Fesperman, early settlers of Rowan County. She died at the age of seventy-two years. Both she and her husband were active members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Clinton N. died, unmarried, at the age of fifty-two years; Henderson M. married Mary J. Crossett, and they have two sons and two daughters; Charles M. married Effie Barries, who died, leaving one son; Ida L., wife of H. T. Halshouser, has one son; Joseph A. died at the age of thirty-two years, unmarried; John F.; T. Clayton, a resident of Georgia, married Paulina Stillwell, and they have a son and a daughter; Fannie A., who married Michael J. Heilig, died in early life, leaving one son; and Theodore Derondo.

Theodore D. Brown was educated in the district schools, and at the Mulberry Academy. He began when a lad to assist his father in the management of the homestead, and is now the owner of that part of it on which the buildings are located. He has always made his home on the farm, which is now managed by his nephew, Harry Brown, an industrious and enterprising young man of eighteen years, who lives with him.

Mr. Brown has always taken a keen interest in public matters, and in 1912 was elected to the State Senate, in which he served in the session of 1913, and the extra session following. In 1914 he was elected as a representative to the State Legislature, and served in the session of 1915. In 1915 Mr. Brown became associated with the State Department of Agriculture. Subsequently



Jno. W. Graham

he was one of the organizers of the Rowan County Farmers' Union, of which he was president for two years, and at the present writing, in 1917, is secretary of the People's Agricultural Fair Association. He cast his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan, and has since actively and earnestly supported the principles advocated by the democratic party.

Fraternally Mr. Brown is a member of Winona Council No. 18, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which he was secretary for fifteen years; of Bogley Council No. 5, Daughters of Liberty; and of Rowan Lodge No. 100, Knights of Pythias. He was one of the organizers of Washington Camp, Patriotic Sons of America, and served as its first state president. Religiously Mr. Brown is a valued member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and has served as a member of its official board, and as superintendent of its Sunday school.

MAJ. JOHN WASHINGTON GRAHAM. The oft repeated honors of the soldier, lawyer and public official are only an index to the worth and value of the long and distinguished career of John Washington Graham of Hillsboro. Now living in the shadow of his forescore years, Major Graham stands high on the roll of achievements in this state.

He was born at Hillsboro July 22, 1838, a son of William Alexander and Susan (Washington) Graham. Of his father it need only be said that he was governor of North Carolina from 1845 to 1849, was secretary of the United States Navy from July, 1850, to 1852, resigning his place in the Cabinet to accept the nomination for Vice President of the United States. He was also a United States senator from 1841 to 1843, was the first member of the Legislature elected from Old Hillsboro, served as speaker of the House, and was also a member of the State Senate.

The life of Major Graham has been in keeping with the high standard of honors and achievements of his noted father. He was educated in the Caldwell Institute at Hillsboro, at Georgetown, D. C., and in the University of North Carolina, where he perfected himself in the classics, especially Latin, was a splendid student of mathematics, and studied law under Hon. W. H. Battle and S. F. Phillips and was tutor of mathematics from June, 1858, to June, 1859, and of Latin from that time to June, 1860. He has the degrees A.B., A.M. and LL. B. from the State University.

His university career had hardly closed when the war broke out, and on April 20, 1861, he joined the Confederate army with the rank of second lieutenant. He was on staff duty from June, 1861, until March, 1862, when he returned home and raised Company D of the Fifty-sixth Regiment. In September, 1863, he was elected major, and filled that rank until the dissolution of the army at Appomattox in 1865. He was one the hardest fighting soldiers from North Carolina. He was wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, 1864, in the right arm, and on March 25, 1865, in the attack on Fort Steadman was shot through both legs.

The war over, Major Graham took up private practice as a lawyer. He served as county solicitor from 1865 to 1868 until the office was abolished. In 1867 he was elected to, and beginning in January, 1868, was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In November of that year, under the constitution, he was elected state senator, and in 1870 was elected for a second term of two years. In 1872 he was unsuccessful candidate for state treasurer. In 1876 he was again in the Senate, and in 1886 was a candidate for Congress. During all these years he carried on an increasing practice as a lawyer, and at one time was associated with the noted Judge Ruffin, later of the Supreme Court, in the firm of Graham & Ruffin. Major Graham was elected a member of the State Senate in 1906, and during the following session was chairman of the Railroads Committee. Thirty years before he had served as chairman of the Finance Committee. In the Senate of 1910-11 he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

From 1877 to 1889 Major Graham was trustee of the sinking fund for the North Carolina Railroad. Another distinguished service he rendered was in 1886-87 when through appointment from Governor Scales he was chairman of the North Carolina Tax Commission. This body of three men submitted a report to the state which was the basis of the tax system for many years. Major Graham has been a trustee of the University of North Carolina continuously since 1876. He is a senior warden of St. Mathew's Episcopal Church.

The home of Major Graham is the old Graham homestead which was bought by his father Governor Graham in 1842. Major Graham married at Hillsboro October 9, 1867, Rebecca Cameron, a daughter of Paul C. Cameron. Their children were: Judge Paul C. of Durham; George M., a broker; Joseph, a physician; Annie Cameron, wife of Robert F. Smallwood of Newbern; Isabella, deceased wife of Thomas H. Weeb; Dr. William A. Graham, deceased, a prominent physician of Durham. On December 14, 1887, Major Durham married Margaret F. Mailey of Tallahassee, Florida. By this union there is one son, Alexander Hawkins Graham, who has won merited advancement in the law, and is now serving with the rank of lieutenant in the 324th Regiment of Infantry, at this writing being stationed at Camp Jackson.

JAMES RICHARD YOUNG has been state insurance commissioner of North Carolina since 1899. Though many people do not realize it, this is an office whose work vitally concerns practically every individual in the state. It has been the good fortune of the people of North Carolina that the insurance commissioner is a man pracically versed in insurance affairs, and also a man of the highest personal integrity and possessing all the best qualifications for his responsibilities.

He was born February 17, 1853, in Granville County, North Carolina, a son of Dr. P. W. and Jane Eliza (Cooper) Young. As a boy he attended Horner's Military School at Oxford and completed his education in Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia. During the greater part of his career before he was made state insurance commissioner he was representative and salesman of insurance, and it was his long and successful experience in that line that brought him to the post he now holds. From 1881 to 1890 he served as clerk of the Vance County Superior Court.

Mr. Young is a member of the Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He married for his first wife Miss Anna Southerland of Warren County, and for his second wife Miss Virginia Nichols.

JOHN ALEXANDER MCNORTON. Now a well known member of the Wilmington bar, John Alexander McNorton began his career as a stenographer, was for many years in the service of

one of the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, and while there he studied law.

He was born in Bladen County, North Carolina, October 19, 1869, a son of Solomon and Catherine (King) McNorton. His father was a farmer, but the son was not content to spend his life on the farm, and after his education in the public schools he took a shorthand course at Wilmington, and then entered the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. For ten years he was secretary to the treasurer of that system, studying law in the meantime. Since his admission to the bar in February, 1911, Mr. McNorton has carried on a general practice and is accorded a high place in the local bar.

He has taken considerable interest in democratic politics and is a steward of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington. On October 26, 1899, he married Miss Cornelia Walker Daniel, of Columbus County, North Carolina.

JAMES GORDON HACKETT. A well-known, prominent and popular resident of Wilkes County, James Gordon Hackett has been active in public affairs for many years, and is now serving most efficiently and acceptably as postmaster at North Wilkesboro. He was born August 7, 1864, in Wilkesboro, North Carolina, a son of Dr. Robert Franklin Hackett, and a grandson of James Hackett, a pioneer settler of Western North Carolina.

Robert Hackett, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and educated in Ireland, where he became an extensive landholder and a man of great influence. Being convicted of conspiring against the government, he was sentenced to death. Making his escape, however, he came to America, the land of the free, and settled in the western part of North Carolina. He subsequently enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and fought with the colonists at Kings Mountain. He was subsequently drowned in the French Broad River. His first wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Sloan, was the great-grandmother of James Gordon Hackett, of whom we write.

James Hackett, a native of South Carolina, was born and educated in Charleston. Inheriting the patriotic ardor of his father, he served in the War of 1812. Subsequently locating in the Yadkin River Valley, he bought large tracts of land, and engaged in farming. The maiden name of his first wife was Mary Herndon, and that of his second wife, mother of Dr. R. F. Hackett, was Fanny Johnson.

Robert Franklin Hackett was born on a plantation lying three miles below Wilkesboro. After obtaining his diploma at Emory and Henry College, in Virginia, he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, with the degree of M. D. Locating in Wilkesboro, not far from his birthplace, Doctor Hackett built up a large and remunerative practice in that vicinity, residing there until his death, November 5, 1886. The maiden name of Doctor Hackett's wife was Caroline Gordon. She was born on the Gordon homestead, on the west bank of Reddies River, a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Lenoir (Gwyn) Gordon, and a sister of Gen. James B. Gordon, her father having been a son of George Gordon, an early pioneer of Wilkes County. She passed to the life beyond June 30, 1891. Dr. and Mrs. Hackett reared four children, namely: Geneva, Florence, James Gordon, and Richard N.

Obtaining his rudimentary education in the public schools of Wilkesboro, James Gordon Hackett was graduated from the Lenoir High School, and afterwards continued his studies at Trinity College. Since the death of his father, he has devoted a large part of his time in looking after the parental estate, and in caring for his own private interests.

Having cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, Mr. Hackett has since been actively identified with the democratic party. He has the distinction of having served as the first mayor of Wilkesboro, and has also filled the same position in North Wilkesboro. Mr. Hackett was a member of the board of directors of the State Penitentiary under Governor Aycock, and under the administration of Governor Glen served as chairman of that board. In 1913 he was appointed, by President Wilson, as postmaster at North Wilkesboro, and is performing the duties devolving upon him in that capacity with ability and fidelity.

Mr. Hackett married, June 27, 1906, Miss Mary Grimes, who was born in Pitt County, North Carolina, a daughter of Gen. Bryan and Charlotte (Emily) Grimes.

YOUNG ELDRIDGE SMITH. While his executive responsibilities have been growing for many years, Mr. Y. E. Smith has also sustained a very active and influential relationship with the broader enterprises and movements of Durham County, has been one of the men who has helped to develop the better public spirit and a larger sense of community responsibility and well deserves the reputation of leadership which is often credited to him in that city.

He was born in Wake County, North Carolina, April 8, 1872, a son of Talbott B. and Eliza E. (Brown) Smith. He grew up on his father's farm, attended public schools, also a private school at Raleigh. At an early age he was attracted into the cotton industry and his first regular position was as clerk in the commissary department of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company. From that he was promoted to bookkeeper, and since 1900 has been superintendent of the mills and a director of the company. He also organized and since has been president of the People's Bank of Durham, where the cotton mills are located. He is a director of the Durham Chamber of Commerce. The pioneer modern dairy farm and business of Durham was established by Mr. Smith, and he has taken a great deal of pride and satisfaction running that business along thoroughly up-to-date lines and furnishing the highest quality milk and milk products to the local trade. His interest in education has always been keen and lively, and for twenty years he has served as a member of the school board. He was a member of the State Legislature during the session of 1909. In church matters Mr. Smith is a trustee and steward of the Carr Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is also a member of the Board of Church Extension and has frequently attended the annual conferences of the church. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias.

December 14, 1898, he married Alma Randle of Warrenton, North Carolina. They have three children: Janet, Bernard Sanford and Albert Norfleet.

WATSON SMITH RANKIN, M. D. Few states in the Union have a more progressive board of



health than North Carolina. The services of many devoted physicians and men of light and leading have been given to this work, and the efficiency of the board is due to the courage, disinterestedness and enlightened ability of a group of men who primarily are public spirited citizens as well as prominent representatives of their profession. The present secretary is Dr. Watson Smith Rankin, who is effectively carrying on the service for which the foundation was laid some years by Dr. Richard H. Lewis and Dr. Thomas F. Wood his predecessors in office.

Doctor Rankin was born in Mooresville, North Carolina, January 18, 1879, a son of John Alexander and Minnie (McCorkle) Rankin. His father was a farmer. Doctor Rankin received his early education in the public schools of Cabarrus County and Mooresville, spent two years in the North Carolina Medical College at Davidson, and in May, 1901, graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland. He had experience as an interne in the University of Maryland Maternity Hospital, was a post graduate student in the Johns Hopkins Hospital Medical School from 1901 to 1902, and was resident Pathologist at the University of Maryland Hospital one year.

Returning to his native state he became professor of bacteriology and for four years was dean of the medical department of Wake Forest College. He held that office until 1909, and in July of that year was called to the greater responsibilities of secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health.

He is recognized as a national leader in preventive medicine and in the sanitary control of public health. He belongs to the American Public Health Association, to the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association, is chairman of the Section on Preventive Medicine of the American Medical Association, is secretary of the Conference of Secretaries of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, is member and vice president of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Is a director of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, is president of the Southeastern Sanitary Association, with jurisdiction over five states, and is a member of the Wake County and the North Carolina Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Rankin is a Mason, is president of the Raleigh Young Men's Christian Association and belongs to the Baptist Church. On August 14, 1906, he married Miss Elva Margaret Dickson, of Wake Forest. They have one son, Jesse Dickson Rankin, born January 21, 1911.

William W. Carlyle. When the history of Robeson County comes to be written in detail, one of the most active, influential and vigorous figures in the period of intense development which transformed Lumberton from a straggling country village into a populous city and hive of industry will be referred to by the name William W. Carlyle. Mr. Carlyle was for many years one of the leading merchants of Lumberton, has been interested in nearly every phase of its industrial growth, and is still living there, but his main active interests at present are as a farmer and stock man.

He was born in Saddle Tree Township of Robeson County in 1861, a son of Simeon C. and Sarah (Conoley) Carlyle. This is an old and prominent branch of the Carlyle family, and has lived in Robeson County for upwards of a century. His grandfather, Elias Carlyle, had his home in St. Paul's Township, and he and other members of the family owned extensive tracts of land both in that township and in Saddle Tree Township in the northern part of the county. Another prominent member of the family was the late Professor J. B. Carlyle, of the faculty of Wake Forest College. Simeon C. Carlyle, father of William W., was a gallant Confederate soldier, and was all through the war with the Fifty-first North Carolina Cavalry.

In 1871, when William W. Carlyle was ten years of age, his parents moved from the farm to Lumberton, and in that town he acquired much of his early education. During 1876-77 he was a student in the Carolina Academy at Ansonville, which was then under the direction of that splendid educator Professor Needham B. Cobb.

From the time he left Carolina Academy forty years have elapsed, and it is that period of his life which has shown so many achievements in a business way. On returning home from school he became clerk in a local store. For thirty-five years he was continuously identified wtih merchandising at Lumberton, and his first employment was in the store of A. C. Melke. In 1884 he became a partner with Mr. R. D. Caldwell, his brother-in-law. The firm of Caldwell & Carlyle built up and developed the largest general mercantile or department store in Robeson County, and many interesting facts concerning that business will be found elsewhere in the sketch of Mr. Caldwell. The firm of Caldwell & Carlyle continued until January 1, 1912, at which date Mr. Carlyle retired, and the business is now R. D. Caldwell & Son.

Mr. Carlyle had the public spirit and confidence to give his enthusiasm and his financial means toward establishing the cotton manufacturing industry at Lumberton—the backbone of this modern city's prosperity. He is a large stockholder in the three mills at Lumberton, the Lumberton, Dresden and Jennings Mills, which have a combined capital of $650,000, and he is also substantially interested in the St. Pauls Cotton Mill Company at St. Pauls.

A number of years ago Mr. Carlyle built three brick store buildings on the east side of Elm Street, the main business thoroughfare of Lumberton. When they were completed he was well satisfied to receive a rental of $12.50 per month for each building. Today the fixed rental is $50.00 per month, and that is mentioned as a definite evidence of how Lumberton has grown in a business way.

Mr. Carlyle is now largely interested in the stock business at Lumberton and is one of the extensive farmers and land owners in Robeson County. His best farm is five miles south of Fairmont. It comprises 440 acres, largely planted to tobacco and cotton. While it today ranks as one of the finest and most valuable farms in the county, it was a virgin timbered wilderness some years ago when he bought it and the land was all cleared and developed under his immediate supervision. He also owns a farm at his father's old home in Saddle Tree Township, and three other farms near Lumberton. The extent of his agricultural operations may be measured by the fact that he operates about thirty plows.

Mr. Carlyle's mother, who died some years ago, has a lasting place in the memory of all

the people of Lumberton for her zeal and activity as a church woman. She was originally a member of what is now the First Baptist Church of Lumberton, and was with that congregation when it worshipped in a small and poorly located church building. She was one of the leaders in a movement which led to the erection of a much larger and finer edifice in the best residence district. A church meant to her not merely a place for individual worship but an opportunity for service, and her zeal and interest in home missionary work finally lead her to withdraw from the First Baptist Church and found the Tabernacle Church at Lumberton, an undenominational church of a missionary nature open to people of all religious faith and especially attended by the mill workers of the city, as well as by all who had no regular denominational connections. From its founding until her death she was a guiding spirit in this prosperous congregation, and as a religious institution it stands as a monument to her Christian work and influence.

Mr. Carlyle married Miss Lillian Vampill, only daughter of the late Dr. Rudolph and Jane (Hargrove) Vampill, of Lumberton. Their family of seven children consists of Rudolph R., Janie, Frank Ertel, Hazel, Sarah, Lillian and W. W., Jr.

Dr. Rudolph Vampill, father of Mrs. Carlyle, was a remarkable man with a mind enriched by scholarship and true learning and of many talents that rendered him a source of service to humanity. He was born at Breslau, Germany, had a university education in his native country, graduated in medicine, and when about twenty-two years of age came to America. He located at Mullins, South Carolina. Among his varied accomplishments was a practical knowledge of botany, music and horticulture, exemplified in love of flowers and trees, which led him to beautify his home at Mullins with gardens, groves, the construction of an artificial lake, and altogether he surrounded the place with such charm and landscape effects that it became noted and every year attracted hundreds of visitors. Here he turned his talents successfully to the practice of medicine and lived a beloved and greatly esteemed figure in the entire community. His daughter, Mrs. Carlyle, is an active member of the Tabernacle Church.

Daniel J. Cockerham, a Confederate veteran, and long active in business affairs at Elkin, was born on Mitchell's River seven miles from Elkin in Surry County, July 15, 1841.

His parents were Daniel and Sally (Roberts) Cockerham, and his paternal grandparents were David and Mary (Burch) Cockerham and his maternal grandparents Pleasant B. and Polly (Bowles) Roberts. Both grandfathers were planters in Surry County. Grandfather Cockerham was a lifelong resident of that county, while Grandfather Roberts came to this state from Georgia. Grandfather Roberts was quite active in public affairs and at one time represented Surry County in the State Legislature. Daniel Cockerham, father of Daniel J., was a planter who owned numerous slaves and refusing to sell them at the time of the war he lost all of them by the emancipation proclamation. His death occurred at the age of seventy-five and his wife passed away at sixty-five.

Daniel J. Cockerham was one of nine children, grew up on a farm and had a country school education. On June 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company H of the Twenty-first Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and fought gallantly with his comrades in every campaign and battle including Gettsburg until he was captured almost at the end of the war on April 6, 1865. As a prisoner of war he was sent to Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, was kept there until the following July when he was released. He reached home a war-worn veteran on the 26th of July.

After that for a number of years he was a public school teacher, spending his winters in the schoolroom and farming the rest of the year. In February, 1892, Mr. Cockerham engaged in the merchandise business at Elkin, his active associates being his five sons. The business was conducted under the name D. J. Cockerham & Son and he had an active part therein until 1917, when at the age of seventy-six he retired.

At the age of twenty-eight Mr. Cockerham married Elizabeth Jarvis Roberts. She was born in Surry County, daughter of Sanborn Woodson and Melinda Roberts. The seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Cockerham are Clarence Ralston, Ella Mage, Warrick Woodson, Charles Everett, Thomas Vernon, Grady Hoke and Ruby Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Cockerham are active members of the Missionary Baptist Church and reared their children in the same faith.

Joseph T. Kerr. In 1877 the first vegetables from the Wilmington district of North Carolina made their appearance in the northern markets. The man who made the shipment, Joseph T. Kerr, has been a producer and shipper of such crops from this section to the northern markets in every one of the subsequent forty years and thus enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer of an industry which has grown to immense proportions and has made New Hanover County famous as a truck growing region and has contributed a large proportion of the total wealth and income to the people of this district. Mr. Kerr's early truck crops were cantaloupes, tomatoes, egg plant, cabbage, radishes, etc. He continued the shipment of miscellaneous vegetables for a number of years. After it was completely demonstrated that lettuce could be successfully and profitably grown in this district in the open ground, he concentrated more and more of his attention upon the crop and the larger volume of his business for a number of years has been lettuce. Mr. Kerr knows the culture and handling of lettuce to the point of being an authority on the subject. He has studied and experimented with the soil, with cultivation, with types and varieties, with various methods of handling and shipping, and out of this wide experience has acquired a just fame as one of the most successful lettuce growers around Wilmington. Another important main crop on his farm is potatoes and a portion of his ground is devoted to the other typical truck crops of this region. His place contains about ninety acres and lies on the Gordon Road about four miles northeast of Wilmington, being situated on Acorn Branch in Cape Fear Township.

Mr. Kerr was born at old South Washington now known as Watha in Union Township in what is now Pender County but was then New Hanover County. He was born in 1849, a son of Daniel and Martha Elizabeth (Malpass) Kerr. The Kerrs are an old and prominent family in Duplin, Sampson, Pender and New Hanover counties and are of Scotch origin. One of the notable members of the family was the late Dr. Charles Kerr of Kerr,



Joseph T. Kerr

Sampson County. Except in the case where physicians are scientists and have gained fame as original discoverers or founders of new methods, the services of the profession have permanent rewards only in the more or less uncertain memories of their grateful patients. But in the Village of Kerr stands a fine monument to Dr. Charles Kerr, a monument erected directly at the initiative and through subscriptions from his old patients, neighbors and friends, and it is probably the only monument erected under such auspices to a physician in the United States. The home of the Kerr ancestors was on the Black River in Sampson County, and it was in that county that Joseph T. Kerr's father was born.

Joseph T. Kerr grew up on a farm, and has always been a farmer, that vocation making primary claims upon his interests and energy. His youth was spent in the poor period of the South's history, during and after the war, and consequently his educational advantages were limited. He attended country schools during about two years only. For all that he has become one of the solid, substantial citizens of the state, a man enjoying the confidence and respect of all, and from a humble beginning and through the merit of hard work and constant application has achieved a definite success.

Mr. Kerr moved from Pender County to New Hanover County in 1871, the first engaged in farming on what was known as the Rose Hill Farm near the present village of Wrightsboro about four miles north of Wilmington. From the first he took an active interest in the growing of garden and truck crops and did much to set the example which has made practically this entire region a vast vegetable garden. He is also prominent in public affairs, showing that his neighbors and fellow citizens appreciate his strong qualities and his ability as a representative in affairs of government. In 1900 he was elected to represent his county in the Lower House of the General Assembly, serving during the session of 1901. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners in Hanover County for a term of four years, and was re-elected in 1914. He served the people of the county faithfully in this important position until December, 1918, a period of eight years.

Mr. Kerr married Mrs. Margaret (Westbrook) Johnston. She is a daughter of the late Jackson Westbrook of Harrison Creek, Pender County, where she was born, and granddaughter of Jesse Westbrook, a native of Jones County, North Carolina. Jesse Westbrook and family in the late '20s moved to that part of New Hanover County that is now Pender County, first locating near Topsail, but a year or two later moving to a permanent home on Harrison Creek. The ancestors of the Westbrook family in North Carolina came from the State of Maine. One of Mrs. Kerr's cousins, Mr. David George Westbrook, came from Harrison Creek to New Hanover County in 1885 and his family located on the Gordon Road about a mile north of the Kerrs, where he has a nice farm and a good home. These families are among the substantial, sturdy pioneer people who have made this a rich agricultural region.

Mrs. Kerr by her first marriage to James Johnston had three children: Mrs. Annie Miller, J. Herbert Johnston, and Mrs. Ella Kerr. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have four living children: Colin E. Kerr, Mrs. Marietta Morris, Mrs. Lillian May Woodberry and Lottie Catalina, wife of Mr. N. L. Johnston. N. L. Johnston is superintendent of the St. Helena Colony in Pender County.

WALTERS DURHAM. The cashier of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Raleigh, Walters Durham, has been connected with this institution since 1896, having started his career in the employ of the institution and from a modest beginning worked his way to a responsible office. His entire business life has been spent in banking, and among his associates he is known as a man of financial skill, shrewd foresight and keen discrimination.

Mr. Durham was born at Goldsboro, North Carolina, June 25, 1874, and is a son of Columbus and Lila M. (Walters) Durham. His father was a Baptist minister, of Goldsboro and Durham and afterwards the corresponding secretary of the Baptist State Board of Trustees. The public schools of his native place furnished Walters Durham with his early education, following which he attended the Morson & Denson Private School, where he was prepared for his higher education. He next took a full course at Wake Forest College, where he took the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, and was graduated with honors in the class of 1895. In January, 1896, Mr. Durham began his connection with the bank in which he now holds official position, which, however, was then known as the Mechanics Dime Savings Bank. From a minor position he arose to be bookkeeper and teller, and in 1900 was elected cashier of the institution, an office which he has retained to the present time.

Mr. Durham is treasurer of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to the Country Club, in both of which he has many friends, as he has also in business and banking circles. In politics he is a democrat, but he has not cared for public life and only takes an active part in those movements which affect the welfare of his community. He is a good representative of the banking material that has made Raleigh so financially strong.

R. C. LAWRENCE. At a stage of his career when he is only beginning to do his best work, it is possible to speak about R. C. Lawrence of Lumberton as a highly successful lawyer, a man of exceptional scholarship and range of interests, and of a depth and maturity of experience such as is rarely associated with men of his years.

Mr. Lawrence was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, February 7, 1877, son of V. D. and Mary (Corbelle) Lawrence. He is of Norman French ancestry on both sides. Several generations of the Lawrence family in America lived in Hanover County, Virginia, while the Corbelles had their home in Nansemond County of the Old Dominion. V. D. Lawrence was a merchant at Raleigh and died when R. C. Lawrence was six years old.

It is doubtful if any member of the bar of North Carolina began tasting the joys of the fruits of his own work so early as R. C. Lawrence. Soon after his father died he was assigned duties proportionate to his years in the office of Edwards & Broughton at Raleigh. Subsequently he served as a page in the State Senate, and was a boy in years when he was appointed postmaster of the Senate. His culture and ready familiarity with literature and history causes most of the acquaintances of Mr. Lawrence to regard him as a product of a thorough classical education. The

fact is he hardly went to school at all. A remarkable native talent led him practically without direction to absorb and search out knowledge in many diverse fields.

Mr. Lawrence graduated from Wake Forest College with degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in 1898. He also took his law course at the same institution and was admitted to the bar in 1898. During his examination for admission to the bar his answers were submitted so promptly and concisely that he had covered the entire list of sixty-six questions in about sixty minutes. This remarkably brief time, together with the quality of replies made, caused an exclamation of surprise from Judge Walter Clark of the Supreme Court, who was in charge of the examination, and who bestowed upon the young aspirant for attorney's honors a most generous compliment.

After his admission to the bar Mr. Lawrence practiced at Raleigh with Col. John W. Hinsdale, and in 1903 established himself at Lumberton as a partner with Mr. Stephen McIntyre, the firm now being McIntyre, Lawrence and Proctor. This is one of the notable law firms of the state, combining a large general and corporate practice. They act as division counsel for the Seaboard Air Line, special counsel for the Southern Railway, and counsel for the Virginia & Carolina Southern, the Raleigh & Charleston Railroad, the Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and some of the cotton mills of Lumberton and other business firms.

While Mr. Lawrence finds the chief outlet for his energies and talents in the practice of his law firm, he has several delightful avocations and one of them is literature and writing. At different times he has devoted himself to preparing sketches of North Carolina legal celebrities, both living and dead, and a number of these have been pronounced as classics in style and as portraits and estimates.

Mr. Lawrence married Miss Emma Norwood, daughter of Judge William L. Norwood, of Waynesville, member of a family distinguished in North Carolina history since colonial times. Mrs. Lawrence is also a niece of Judge Garland S. Ferguson, one of the oldest judges on the Superior Court bench of North Carolina. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are Anna, Virginia and Mary.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON ANDREWS. Scholarly attainments and a business sense developed far beyond the ordinary are characteristics which distinguish William Johnston Andrews, one of the leading figures in the business circles of Raleigh, as well as a forceful personality in its social life. A man of ripened experience, he has brought his knowledge of men and affairs to bear upon his conduct of the several concerns with which he is connected, to such an extent that they have not only enjoyed a long era of prosperous activity, but have their influence in determining the standards of other houses of a similar character. In his career, Mr. Andrews is an earnest refutation of the claim that too much mental development is a handicap in the business world. Had he been less learned, his life history might have been entirely different. As it is, his scholarly pursuits lend a character to all that he undertakes and not only have proven beneficial to others, but vastly entertaining to himself.

William Johnston Andrews was born at Henderson, now Vance County, then Granville County, North Carolina, March 1, 1871, and is the eldest son of Alexander Boyd and Julia Martha (Johnston) Andrews. Col. A. B. Andrews, his father, was for many years one of the best known men in railroad circles of the South, and at the time of his death was a director and first vice president of the Southern Railway. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having been captain of Company B, Ninth Regiment (First Cavalry), North Carolina Troops. After the war he entered actively into the work of reconstruction of railroad properties and other organizations pertaining to transportation, and through nearly a half a century of connection with railroad building and operation became one of the chief factors in the development of the new South, one of his most noted accomplishments being the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock, the Tennessee line, and the branch to Ducktown, North Carolina.

William Johnston Andrews secured his early education in the Raleigh Male Academy, following which he entered the University of North Carolina, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1891. He then entered Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, where, during 1893 and 1894, with William F. Hunt, of New York City, he developed the aluminum-zinc alloys, which were later successfully used in the manufacture of bicycles, thus materially reducing the weight in bicycle construction, although it was not until ten years later that they received credit for this work and tests. Mr. Andrews graduated wtih the degree of mechanical engineer at Cornell in 1894, and in that year accepted a position as superintendent of the foundry of the North Carolina Car Company, and as such was the only man who has ever been allowed to put the name Lobdell on a wheel made outside of their works in Wilmington, Delaware. He retained that position during that year, the following and a part of the next year. In 1896 he became private secretary to the United States minister to Mexico, the Hon. Matt W. Ransom, but in 1897 returned to Raleigh and in 1898 was made president of the Raleigh Electric Company, which operated the street railway and lighting plant, a position which he retained until 1906 when he and his associates sold this property to the company now operating it. Since the latter year he has been engaged in a variety of business ventures, all connnected with the growing industrial importance of the capital city.

With Mr. Jas. H. Pow and Mr. A. L. Murray he organized and developed the first of the now many suburbs of the City of Raleigh, which Mrs. Andrews named Glenwood. At the present time Mr. Andrews is president of the Monitor Graphite Company of Ashland, Alabama, which he formed and is operating; president of the City Land Company, a director of the Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, president of the Raleigh Furniture Company, a director of the Melrose Knitting Mill, and an executor in both his father's and mother's estates, both of whom died in 1915. Mr. Andrews' business life has been a full one, but he has found time to develop and maintain delightful social and fraternal relations. He is a past exalted ruler of the Elks and present chairman of the house committee; has reached the Shrine in Masonry; and belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Royal Arcanum. His social connections include membership in the Capitol and Country clubs. He also belongs to the American Society of Mechanical



Yours Truly
Wm J Andrews

Engineers, is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, is an active member of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, an honorary member of the Luther Burbank Society, and a life member of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, which operates the State Fair. Mr. Andrews has declined fine offers to go to New York, Richmond and other cities but like his father he is devoted in his attachment to the State of North Carolina. As an engineer Mr. Andrews enrolled in the United States Public Service Reserve under the department of labor. His religious connection is with the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh.

Mr. Andrews was married January 7, 1903, to Miss Augusta Webb Ford, daughter of Francis and Augusta (Webb) Ford. Mr. Ford was a prominent banker and business man of Cincinnati, Ohio, although he resided in Covington, Kentucky. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, namely: William Johnston Andrews, Jr. (deceased, Augusta Ware-Webb Ford Andrews, Martha Bailey Hawkins Andrews, and Jane Virginia Hawkins Andrews.

Charles Lee Smith, distinguished by his scholarship and his practical activities in the field of educational administration and sociology and economics, is a Raleigh man whose name is associated with various business and civic responsibilities.

He was born at Wilton in Granville County, North Carolina, August 29, 1865, son of Dr. Louis Turner and Nannie Green (Howell) Smith. He is the descendant of a prominent English family that settled in Gloucester County, Virginia, in early colonial times. In the paternal line his great-great-grandfather was James Smith of Virginia, his great-grandparents were John and Nancy (Wilson) Smith and his grandparents John and Sallie (Bradford) Smith. On both sides his ancestors rendered distinguished service in the Revolutionary and Civil wars.

In 1875, when Doctor Smith was ten years of age, his parents removed to Durham, North Carolina, where he prepared for college at Buchanan's School. In 1884 he was graduated from Wake Forest College. The honorary degree LL. D. was awarded him by that institution in 1906. During his senior year in college he was chief editor of Wake Forest Student. During 1884-85 he was in Raleigh as an instructor in the Raleigh Male Academy and at the same time was associate editor of the Biblical Recorder.

Mr. Smith did graduate work at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, from which he received the degree Doctor of Philosophy in 1889. He also studied abroad in Germany. At Johns Hopkins from 1886 to 1891 he was successively university scholar, fellow in history and politics, instructor in history and lecturer on sociology. It was during 1888 while a fellow by courtesy of Johns Hopkins that Doctor Smith was a student in the University of Halle.

While still on the academic staff of Johns Hopkins he served as general secretary of the Baltimore Charity Organization Society from 1889 to 1891, and in 1889 was appointed by the governor of Maryland a delegate to the National Conference of Charities and Correction which met at San Francisco. He was elected a secretary to that body for 1890.

Resigning his connections at Baltimore in January, 1891, Doctor Smith took the chair of history and political science in William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. He remained with that institution for fourteen years until he resigned in 1905 to accept the presidency of Mercer University at Macon, Georgia. While in Missouri Doctor Smith did pioneer work as a university extension lecturer. Doctor Smith remained at Mercer University during the year 1905-06. That year was marked by a large increase in the college endowment, the securing of new buildings, and exceptional prosperity for the institution as a whole. He resigned the presidency of Mercer and returned to his native state where he became identified with important business interests.

Since 1906 a resident of Raleigh, Doctor Smith has been a member and is now president of the Edwards & Broughton Printing Company, state printers and publishers. Along with his regular duties he has always been identified with many other important interests. In 1901 he was Gay lecturer in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He has contributed many articles and reviews to periodicals and is author of "The History of Education in North Carolina," and a number of monographs. In 1909 Governor W. W. Kitchin appointed him a member of the Library Commission of North Carolina, which was created by act of that year's Legislature and he is now treasurer and member of its executive committee. He was a member of the administrative council of the Southern History Association from 1897 to 1907; is now a trustee and a member of the executive committee of the University of North Carolina, a member of the advisory board of the North Carolina Booklet, a member of the board of managers of the North Carolina Society Sons of the Revolution, chairman of the Raleigh Municipal Recreation Commission, and vice chairman of the Wake County Committee for War Service.

October 24, 1889, at High Point, North Carolina, Doctor Smith married Sallie Lindsay, daughter of Dr. William Oliver and Elizabeth Clay (Lindsay) Jones. They are the parents of four children: Howell Lindsay, William Oliver, Katherine Clark and Charles Lee Smith, Jr.

Henry Faison Peirce is a business man of Warsaw. His active career began less than twenty years ago but by experience and the utilization of widening opportunities he has placed himself in the front rank of the men of efficiency and leadership in Duplin County.

Mr. Peirce was born in Duplin County September 12, 1874. He is a son of Thomas Buckner and Sallie Eliza (Faison) Peirce. His father for a number of years has been a manufacturer of fruit and vegetable packages. The son was well educated, attending the Faison public schools and the schools at Scotland Neck, and later entered the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1898. He also had training in business colleges. For several years Mr. Peirce was associated with his father as superintendent of the package factory. During 1901-02 he was in the hardware business under the firm name of H. F. Peirce Hardware Company, and on selling out his interests in that line he organized in 1903 the Bank of Warsaw, of which he has been cashier for fourteen years.

In addition to banking Mr. Peirce is president of the Warsaw Prize Warehouse Company, a tobacco warehouse concern, deals extensively in real estate in both city and country, in fire insurance, and represents the Atlantic Life Insurance Company. He is also secretary and treasurer of

the M. K. Moore Tobacco Company, a stemming company, and is district representative and distributing agent for the Briscoe Automobile and Knickerbocker Tractor and local agent for the Stewart Truck.

Mr. Peirce is alderman of Warsaw and is now treasurer of the City School Fund and the Road Fund and secretary and treasurer of the Town of Warsaw. He is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, Sepia Grotto of Master Masons, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is president of the Nahunga Country Club.

Mr. Peirce was married September 6, 1899, to Miss Annie Saunders Noel, of Lexington, Mississippi.

JULIUS F. MILLER is descended from one of the oldest families in Western North Carolina, and the better part of his active career has been spent at Rural Hall in Forsyth County, where he now resides and near where he was born. He has always kept himself in close touch with the growth and development of his native county, and at different times has participated in public affairs.

His ancestry goes back several generations to Jacob Miller, who was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Jacob came to North Carolina with the party which made the survey for the Moravian land grant. He, himself entered 400 acres of land in what is now Bethania Township, Forsyth County, but soon afterward returned to Pennsylvania, where he spent the rest of his life. In his will he gave the North Carolina land to his son, Jacob Miller, Jr.

This son Jacob, great-grandfather of Julius, was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and came to North Carolina to occupy and improve the property inherited from his father. In this work he spent the rest of his life. His widow subsequently married Henry Kreeger, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and who was present at the battle of King's Mountain, being a member of the first attacking party.

John Benjamin Miller, son of Jacob Miller, Jr., and grandfather of Julius, was born two miles north of Bethania, and being the only child of his parents he inherited the old homestead, the cultivation and improvement of which he directed all his active life. He had a number of slaves, and was one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of that community. He married Elizabeth Shore, a daughter of John Shore, both of whom were natives of Forsyth County, where the Shore family located in previous generations. Elizabeth (Shore) Miller died in middle life, and John Benjamin afterward married Martha Hill Davis. By the first marriage there were four children, William, Solomon A., Paulina and Lydia, and the children of the second marriage were John T., Robert J., and Elizabeth.

Solomon A. Miller, son of John B. Miller and Elizabeth (Shore) Miller, was born near Rural Hall October 22, 1828. After reaching manhood he bought a part of the old homestead, and later a portion of the Null farm. He followed general farming until his death in 1897. He married Almira Null, who was born in Bethania Township. She was the daughter of John Null, Jr., and Frances (Bennett) Null. She died in 1913. Her three children were: Julius Francis, Sarah Elizabeth, and Martha Anne.

Julius F. Miller as a boy attended a school at Bethania taught by Prof. A. I. Butner. At the age of sixteen he left school and found a clerkship in a general store at Salem. After two years he returned to Bethania and resumed his studies under Professor Butner. After his education was completed he was clerk in a store at Bethania for six years, and then built a flour mill near that place. He continued the operation of this industry until 1891, when he removed to Rural Hall, where he was instrumental in promoting a general store and later a roller flouring mill, the latter of which he managed for many years. For the past several years he has given his time entirely to the sale of agricultural implements.

Mr. Miller was married in 1882 to Ellen C. Lash, who was born near Bethania, daughter of Thomas B. and Wilhelmina (Stoltz) Lash. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children: Frank T., who married Louise Davis, and Lillian A., who married Robt. M. Cox. Mr. Miller has one grandchild, Frank T. Miller, Jr.

He cast his first presidential ballot for U. S. Grant, and has interested himself in public affairs since that time. A number of years ago he was elected to the office of registrar of deeds of Forsyth County and gave a very exact and competent administration of that office.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN SPRUNT HILL. In every state and in every generation a few names gain common currency of recognition and appreciation, whether it be in the halls of Legislature, the crowded marts of trade, or the isolated villages and the remote and lonely farms. Such a name in North Carolina today is that of John Sprunt Hill of Durham. While he has had a busy and active career for over twenty years, Mr. Hill is just now in the prime of his life and usefulness, and while it is to be hoped that the final estimate of his work must be deferred many years, it is a distinction such as few of his contemporaries can enjoy that his record contains so many elements of value and achievement. He is known as "the father of rural credits in North Carolina," and with special reference to this painstaking achievement with which he is credited Prof. E. C. Branson, of the Chair of Rural Economics in the University of North Carolina, recently prepared an article on the career of Mr. Hill from which practically all that follows is taken with only such modifications as the purposes of the present publication seem to prescribe.

He was born on a farm near the village of Faison, Duplin County, North Carolina, March 17, 1869. His father, William E. Hill, a prominent lawyer and land owner of Duplin County, was the son of General William Lanier Hill, a native of Brunswick County, Virginia, and Anne Dudley, sister of Gov. Edward B. Dudley, and granddaughter of Col. Christopher Dudley of Onslow County, a prominent ship builder and large landed proprietor, whose record of service in Revolutionary times is frequently mentioned in the colonial records of North Carolina. John Sprunt Hill's mother was Frances Diana Faison, daughter of Isham Faison and Sallie Thompson, both of whom were lineally descended from Henrick Fayson van Doverack of York County, Virginia, the original ancestor of the Faison family in this country, who was of French Huguenot and Dutch descent and who was naturalized by Act of the Joint Assembly of Virginia, September 24, 1672. A few years prior



John Sprunt Hill

to the Revolutionary war James and Elias and Henry Faison, great-great-grandsons of the first Faison ancestor, moved from Northampton County, North Carolina, to Duplin County, and took out patents on large tracts of land near the present Village of Faison. James Faison served with distinction as captain in the Patriot army, and Henry Faison, grandfather of Frances Faison, served as a private.

As a boy John Sprunt Hill showed great aptitude for study and for work, and at the early age of twelve had completed the entire course of study provided by the Faison High School. Being too young to enter college, he secured a position as clerk in a large country store, where he was employed for nearly four years, during which time he acquired a knowledge of business that in after years proved of immense value to him: During these four years of service as a country merchant he devoted his leisure hours to study and to the reading of all kinds of books. Upon this preparation, as meager as it was unusual, he entered the freshman class of the university in the fall of 1885.

As a student, says his biographer, he was exceedingly active in all phases of college life, and rapidly rose to a position of leadership in college activities. His meager preparation for college seriously handicapped him during the first two years of his college career, but by close application and tireless energy, step by step, he overcame all the difficulties that lay in his pathway to college honors. At the end of his four years' course he succeeded in sharing with another classmate the highest honors of his class.

During the succeeding two years he taught private and public schools at his old home in Duplin County, and quickly attracted the attenion of prominent educators by reason of his original methods of teaching and by virtue of his strong advocacy of educational progress. His deep interest in education dates from his early experience as a teacher.

He re-entered the university for study of law at the fall term of 1891. After completing the year's work in the law school he determined to leave the home of his birth and seek his fortune in New York City, where he was soon tendered a scholarship in law at Columbia University. He was graduated from this great institution with the degree LL. B. in June, 1894. The month previous he had been admitted to the bar of the State of New York, and soon began practice on his own account, establishing the well known metropolitan law firm of Hill, Sturcke & Andrews, which enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. During his practice of law in New York he became a member of the New York Bar Association, Brick Presbyterian Church, National Democratic Club, Reform Club, Colonial Club, and many other social and military organizations.

Immediately after the declaration of war with Spain he volunteered as a private in Troop A of New York Cavalry, and served with distinction as a cavalryman throughout the Porto Rican campaign. It was only after he had become well established in his profession that he was drawn into an active part in democratic politics in the metropolis. In the fall of 1900 he consented to become a candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth Congressional District, which was heavily republican. He accepted the nomination on the condition that he should be allowed to run the campaign on his own platform and according to his independent methods, and he introduced such fire and enthusiasm into his work that he probably received as much attention from the metropolitan press as any other single candidate in that year. While it was a foregone conclusion that he could not overcome the normal republican majority, he surprised even his most ardent friends by running thousands of votes ahead of his ticket and all but winning the election. Moreover, his candidacy was publicly commended by some of the greatest democrats of the day, and from that time forward he was a marked man and conspicuous as manager of several campaigns in New York City.

On November 29, 1899, Mr. Hill married Miss Annie Louise Watts, daughter of George W. Watts of Durham, reference to whom is made on other pages. For four years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hill lived in New York City, and in September, 1903, they returned to Durham, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have three children, George Watts Hill, born September 27, 1901; Laura Valinda Hill, born January 12, 1905; and Frances Faison Hill, born October 14, 1908.

In June, 1903, a few months before returning to his native state, Mr. Hill delivered the alumni address at the University of North Carolina on the "Needs of the University." Several thousand copies of this address were printed and distributed. Professor Branson calls attention to the fact that this address was the first great public plea for the splendid library and for the Y. M. C. A. Building that now adorns the campus of the university, and it was also the first plea for a post-graduate department, which is now thoroughly organized and has reflected great credit upon the university.

On locating at Durham Mr. Hill began his career of business and political activity in his native state. He proceeded at once to organize a large trust company, of which he is now president, and a savings bank, of which he is vice president and general manager. As a banker he made service his watchword, and sought as his constant aim to be an upbuilder of the community, not a loan shark and a parasite. He put his ideas into execution, and all of his great banking business in Durham was built up on those principles. He believed also in the democratization of credit. His savings bank has always cultivated the business of people of small means, and has kept the deposits of these people at work building homes for and lending credit to thousands of people of small means in his community.

Avowedly without any political ambition, John Sprunt Hill has entered actively into every political campaign in his adopted home, and has played an important part in practically every election, especially those involving great moral issues, educational advancement and public improvement. He became an ardent advocate of prohibition, an untiring worker for education, and a fearless champion of the rights of the people of small means of his county and state. As Professor Brandon says: "He dearly loves a fight—and he is always found on the firing line. He thrives best on opposition. He unfurls his flag to the breeze and boldly defies his adversaries. Any campaign that he conducts soon becomes a crusade. Easy to approach, fearless in manner and direct in speech, he is a strong partisan, but full of sympathy and always genuinely democratic.

"A study of his character and of his career reveals in a marked degree many of the elements so characteristic of the old aristocracy of the Old South and of the new democracy of the New South. Into this harmonious whole are carefully combined

capacity for leadership, intelligence, imagination, courage and independence on the one hand, with industry, adaptability, resourcefulness, sympathy and enterprise on the other.''

A lifelong student of literature and history, one who has accomplished valuable work in genealogical and historical research, Mr. Hill's interests have brought him into active touch with educational institutions and especially have enabled him to render important service as a trustee of the university. In planning the construction of the library building at the University of North Carolina, it was largely due to his influence that a special room was set aside for the collection of all kinds of historical information pertaining to North Carolina and the preservation and continued growth of the North Caroliniana was made sure by him through a liberal endowment.

Some of his talent for constructive work is happily illustrated in his beautiful suburban residence at Durham known as ''Hill House.'' It is surrounded by extensive gardens and grounds, and the whole is a monument to his ability as an architect and builder. While so much immersed in practical affairs, Mr. Hill has always been a deep lover of nature. Every kind of plant life claims his deepest interest, especially the plants and trees in the forests. He is a fellow of the American Geographical Society, a member of the Geological Board of North Carolina, a member of the American Forestry Association, and of the North Carolina Forestry Association. He helped to represent our country as a delegate to the last International Congress of Foresters at Paris.

In the opinion of Professor Brandon the crowning achievement of his career has been in connection with developing the rural credit system in North Carolina, and of that great work the words of Professor Branson must be allowed to speak in detail.

''Having for years been an enthusiastic advocate of the economic principle of cooperation, he volunteered to represent his state as a member of the American Commission that visited the European countries in the spring of 1913, to examine the systems of cooperative finance, cooperative production and cooperative marketing that have so completely revolutionized agricultural conditions in these countries. This commission was composed of about 100 representative persons from thirty-six states of the American Union and from six provinces of Canada, to all of whom John Sprunt Hill was a stranger. But a few days on ship board, spent in conference and discussion, was sufficient to force this young son of the Old North State to the front ranks of this great body of leading men and women, and he became their unanimous choice for chairman of their committee on 'Rural Credits,' the investigation of which subject was to be the chief work of the Commission in Europe. For months and months his splendid capacity for leadership, his tireless energy, and his strong mental powers were all subjected to the greatest possible tension. At the end of this great work that secured, for the benefit of the whole world, a tremendous amount of first-hand information of incalculable value, it was the opinion publicly expressed by many members of the Commission that no one circumstance contributed more to the success of the Commission than its choice for chairman of its committee on rural credits.

''Having thoroughly examined with his own eyes the workings of the cooperative institutions of Europe, Mr. Hill returned to his home with a clear understanding of those great institutions, and with a burning zeal to plant similar enterprises in his own state and in his own country. He promptly laid his plans for an active propaganda in behalf of the principle of organized self help as applied to agricultural finance, production and distribution. His first public address on the subject of 'Cooperation and the Work of the American Commission in Europe' was delivered before the State Convention of Farmers assembled at Raleigh, in August, 1913. Many thousand copies of this address were printed and widely distributed over our state and throughout the country. It attracted a great deal of attention at home and abroad because of its clear, clean-cut enunciation of the fundamental principles underlying successful cooperative work in agriculture.

''This address was followed by an address before the Southern Educational Association at Louisville, Kentucky, in April, 1914, on 'Land Mortgage Credit Associations,' which, for the first time in our great Southland, set forth a full and complete plan for bringing long-term credit, repayable on the installment plant at low rates of interest, to the door of the Southern farmer, by means of the formation of local cooperative land mortgage associations federated into great central land mortgage banks. This address was widely distributed and received much favorable comment from students of agricultural economics, and persons interested in this great subject, many of whom were members of Congress.

''In August, 1915, before the State Convention of Farmers at Raleigh, North Carolina, Mr. Hill delivered his address on 'Rural Credits' which covered not only the subject of land mortgage credit for Southern farmers, but also set forth a constructive plan for the formation of Farmers' Cooperative Credit Unions to provide short-term credit to small farmers for raising crops, at six per cent interest, and proposed to abolish in North Carolina the iniquitous crop lien system which has proven such a curse to the small farmers of the South.

''Probably no person in our country contributed more firsthand information pertaining to the land mortgage business of a practical and adaptable kind than did John Sprunt Hill during these few months of his work. His testimony before the Joint Sub-Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate and House of Representatives, on the land mortgage business, and his long series of printed addresses upon this subject, and upon the problems of short-term credit, soon qualified him as an expert upon the subject of Rural Credits, not only in his own state but throughout the country.

''Largely through his efforts the Legislature of North Carolina, in 1915, unanimously passed the Credit Union Act, which was drafted almost entirely by him, and which sets forth a complete and workable plan for bringing the great blessings of short-term credit, at low rates of interest, to the doors of the small farmers of North Carolina. The wisdom of the legislative act, which has been pronounced 'one of the greatest pieces of constructive legislation ever enacted in North Carolina,' has already been fully demonstrated. Just a few months after the passage of the Act the first Credit Union, under the personal direction of John Sprunt Hill, was established at Lowe's Grove, Durham county. Although several states had previously passed Rural Credits legislation, they proved dead letters and no real Credit Unions, for the

benefit of the farmers of a neighborhood, were established in this county under legislative act until the organization of the Lowe's Grove Credit Union under the Credit Union Law of North Carolina. In rapid succession many other Credit Unions have been established in other parts of the state, all of which have demonstrated their tremendous usefulness. It is the Credit Union which opens wide the door of hope for the triumphant march of agriculture, and for the thorough amelioration of the condition of the small farmers of North Carolina.

"The inspiration that brought the establishment of these Credit Unions, and a great deal of the actual work of organizing and starting them off for business, can be traced directly to the great unselfish work of John Sprunt Hill, who has already been justly named the 'Father of Rural Credits in North Carolina.'"

From the beginning of the great world war Mr. Hill has taken an active part in support of the cause of the Belgians, the French and the English, and frequently by pen and by speech advocated plans for greater preparedness on the part of our own country. Immediately after our entrance into the war he volunteered his services to the nation and to his state, and tendered the use for military purposes of Hillandale, his beautiful farm at Durham, to the Government, free of charge, for the an active and generous supporter of the many war activities of his county and of his state. As chairman of the War Savings Committee of Durham County he has rendered untiring and conspicuous service in carrying the real meaning of the war to all the people of his county, and in thoroughly organizing them for effective patriotic work.

JOSEPH H. AIKEN was postmaster of Hickory, Catawba County, at the time of his death, June 26, 1917. A better administration and service could not be desired than was rendered by Mr. Aiken. He was an old resident of Catawba County, and closely identified with the City of Hickory, both by business and family connections, and aside from the honor of the office his public spirited loyalty to the community in which he had spent most of his years impelled him to make the postmastership a means of utmost service.

He was born at Hickory, North Carolina, in 1861, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Link) Aiken. The name is one of historic prominence in the Carolinas. Aiken is an English name, and in colonial times the family located in South Carolina, where the City of Aiken bears the family name. Mr. Aiken's great-great-grandfather emigrated from Dublin to America and acquired property in South Carolina. Joseph Aiken, father of Joseph H., was born in North Carolina, and his boyhood and early manhood were spent on the Aiken farm in the northwest part of Catawba County in the vicinity of Hickory. He also lived for a time in what was then the small Village of Hickory, now one of the most important industrial centers in the state. Joseph Aiken volunteered his services for the defense of the South at the beginning of the war, went out with a company from Catawba County, and fought valiantly with his command until the Battle of Gettysburg, where he fell on the field and sacrificed his life.

Elizabeth (Link) Aiken, mother of the subject of this sketch, represents some of the sterling elements of German stock that settled as pioneers in Catawba County. Her father, Henry W. Link, served as postmaster of Hickory during the war. Her brother, the late A. C. Link, was appointed to the office of postmaster at Hickory under the Wilson administration, and died while still administering its duties in April, 1915.

In his extreme youth Joseph H. Aiken came to know Hickory as an unimportant village and he also was impressed by some of the scenes and incidents of the late Civil war and reconstruction period. On his memory have been recorded the rapid advance which would make a complete history of Hickory from an inland village until its modern industrial growth has made it a city. Most of his early education was acquired under the well known teacher, Miss Lou Brower. Many men and women owe this noble woman a debt of gratitude. She was notable for the excellence and thoroughness of her teaching and for the high character she imparted to the pupils who attended her school.

During Cleveland's second administration, Joseph H. Aiken was located at Asheville as office deputy in the office of the internal revenue collector. Subsequently he was transferred to the field work and was field deputy for the western district of North Carolina. When not engaged in the performance of official duties Mr. Aiken was for a number of years in the live stock and livery business at Hickory. Soon after the beginning of the Wilson administration he was appointed deputy United States internal revenue collector with headquarters at Hickory. That position he filled until the death of his uncle, Mr. A. C. Link, above referred to, in April, 1915, when he was appointed postmaster to fill the vacancy. He entered upon these duties with accumulated wisdom and business efficiency that added further honor to his public record. The rapid commercial and industrial growth of Hickory has given a steady increase to the business of the postoffice. It is now only a question of time when the equipment and facilities of the beautiful new postoffice building erected in 1914 will be taxed to capacity.

Mr. Aiken married Miss Martha E. Robinson of Catawba County. Reference should be made to her family which is one of the old and very prominent ones of Catawba County. She is directly descended from James Robinson, who was of English lineage, and who settled in what is now Catawba County, North Carolina, about 1755. His son, Jesse Robinson, married a daughter of Henry Weidner, a German, who was the first white settler west of the Catawba River. The descendants of the Robinson family are still living on the old Henry Weidner farm about six miles from the present City of Hickory, where Henry Weidner located in 1750. Mrs. Aiken's grandfather, Henry Robinson, son of Jesse Robinson, at one time owned the land on which the City of Hickory was built. With the development of a town there he showed a public spirit which was partly responsible at least for much of the prosperity that the town has since enjoyed as a city. He made extensive donations of land for streets, parks, churches, schools, railroad and all other public purposes. Mrs. Aiken is a daughter of the late John W. Robinson, who died in 1904. John W. Robinson married Elizabeth Shuford, daughter of Jacob H. Shuford. The Shufords are another old family of German stock who settled in Catawba County not long after the Weidners came.

Mr. and Mrs. Aiken are the parents of four

children: H. R. Aiken, Joseph H. Aiken, Jr., John Aiken and Aileen Aiken.

JOHN ALFRED GAVIN, a former representative in the State Legislature, has been an active member of the bar at Kenansville for the past twenty years.

Mr. Gavin is a native of Duplin County, where he was born February 18, 1877, son of substantial farming people of this locality, Samuel Henry and Martha E. (Frederick) Gavin. He grew up on his father's farm, had a public school education, and took his college and professional work in Wake Forest College, where he graduated from the law department in September, 1897, before he was twenty-one years of age. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Gavin has practiced at Kenansville, and has risen steadily in the estimation of the people and enjoys a large and profitable clientage. He served as a member of the Legislature from Duplin County in 1909, having a committee chairmanship and also was member of the judiciary committee. Mr Gavin was also honored with the office of mayor of Kenansville in 1914-16 and again in 1917-18 He and his family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church and he is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

October 27, 1909, Mr Gavin married Ella Beasley, of Magnolia, Duplin County. Her father is Maj. Austin Beasley, a well known Duplin County farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Gavin have two children: Mary Carlton and Vance Beasley.

L. G. LEWIS of Walnut Cove has lived a long life. As a young man he fought with all the ardor of his soul and strength of body for the Confederacy in the war between the states. For many years after that struggle he applied his energies to farming and since then largely to mercantile enterprise in the village of Walnut Cove, where he is one of the most esteemed citizens.

Mr. Lewis was born on a farm five miles from Leaksville in Rockingham County, North Carolina, April 30, 1839. The Lewises were pioneers in Rockingham County. His father, James M. Lewis, had a farm in that county and lived there until the war times when he removed to Forsyth County and spent his last years. His death occurred in his eighty-ninth year. He married Agnes Dixon, who was born in Rockingham County and died at the age of seventy-nine.

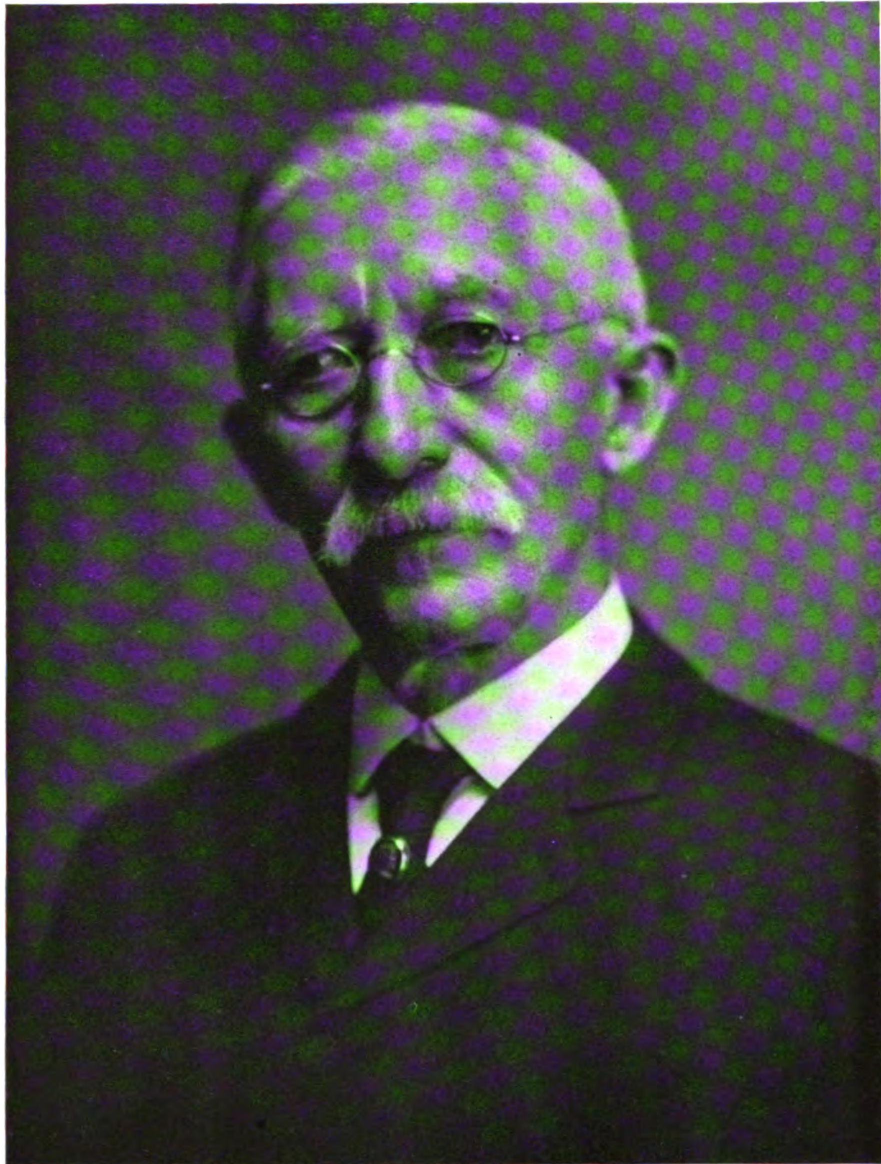
L. G. Lewis, who was one of four children, attended the rural schools during his youth and also assisted in the management of the home farm. He was twenty-three years of age when on September 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company D of the Sixty-third Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and was soon in the midst of some of the heaviest fighting of the war. He served continuously with his command except for a very brief interval. He fought in many of the historic engagements that occurred on Virginia soil in the defense of the capital at Richmond, and on April 2, 1865, was captured near Petersburg and was confined as a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Maryland, until the last of June. Being paroled he set out for home and arrived on the second day of July. Mr. Lewis then engaged in farming near Walkertown, and was one of the enterprising agriculturists of that community until 1892, when he came to Walnut Cove. In Walnut Cove Mr. Lewis entered merchandising while his wife conducted the Hotel Lewis, which under her management became noted among commercial men and tourists as a favorite hostelry. Mr. Lewis conducted active business as a merchant for nineteen years and he and his wife now live retired in a modest and comfortable home in the village.

On March 27, 1862, he married Eleanor C. Smith. They have been married much beyond half a century, have a family of ten living children, the youngest thirty-five years of age, and also have grandchildren and great-grandchildren about them. Mrs. Lewis was born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina. Her grandfather, John Smith, was born in Maryland and removed to Spartanburg as a young man. A wheelwright by trade and a very expert workman, he made his living by that occupation and also bought and developed a farm which he occupied for many years until his death when he was eighty. He married Ellen McElrath, who was born in County Down, Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. She and her sister were the only members of her family to come to America. She reared ten children, one of whom was Henry Dixon Smith, father of Mrs. Lewis. He was born in Spartanburg District, subsequently bought land there and was a prosperous general farmer until his death at the comparatively early age of fifty-three years. He married Lottie Martin Wood, who was born in Greenville District of South Carolina, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Dean) Wood.

The ten children of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are named James Henry, Jefferson Van Buren, John Alvis, Joseph King, Walter Judson, Mary Henrietta, Carrie Emma, Dora Frances, William Luther and Agnes. James Henry married for his first wife Powell Samuel and for his second wife Ella Lashmitt, and by the second union has six children named David H., Fred, Dewey, Sadie, Smith and Mary. The son Jefferson Van Buren married Mrs. Dyer. John Alvis married Mary Barnes and his two children are William L. and Willard. Joseph King married Lessie Carmichael, now deceased, and their children are Wallace, Thelma Mabel-Cavin and Mary Frances. Walter Judson married Beulah Wade, their children being Walter Franklin and Eleanor Christine. Mary Henrietta married T. T. Watkins of Advance, and their children are Linzy, Mary and Atlee Pomerene. Carrie Emma married David Boyles and their children are Linzy Elwood, Ora Cavin, J. Van, Busie, and Moselle. Dora Frances married J. M. Young, their children being Millard Smith, Harlee Eleanor, and George Howerton. William Luther married Amy Bell Stull and their children are Otis Wood and Elsie Leighton. Agnes married R. P. Sartin of Winston and has no children.

JOHN HAAR. There is hardly a more popular and influential citizen in Wilmington than John Haar, who upwards of fifty years ago came to Wilmington, a young German, and has made good both in the ability with which he has conducted his business affairs and also as a sterling and public spirited citizen.

He was born in Germany March 9, 1844, a son of Martin and Catherine (Schnakenberg) Haar. His father was a brick mason by trade. John Haar was educated in Germany, learned the carpenter's trade there, and at the age of twenty-one set out for America. After living in New York for three years he arrived in Wilmington in 1868, and soon afterward entered business as a grocer. He was in the grocery trade until 1886, then took



John Haar

up life insurance, and after three years was elected to the office of register of deeds for New Hanover County. He carried into that office the confidence of the great majority of his fellow citizens, and his administration from 1890 until 1896 was a complete justification of his election. After leaving the office of register of deeds he was again in the life insurance business until 1906, when he was again chosen for county office, and has since served as recorder of deeds.

Mr. Haar is a member of the Germania Club of Wilmington, of the German American Alliance, has for years been an active member of the Lutheran Church and has served as trustee and deacon, is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and politically his allegiance has been given without reserve to the democratic party.

On October 9, 1872, at Wilmington, he married Miss Margaret Catherine Tiencken. Four children have been born to their marriage: John Edward of Wilmington, Lottie Margaret, Emma Gisine, and Martin Henry. The last named is a member of the United States Army and stationed at Fort Caswell.

Bascom B. Blackwelder. Representing in his lineage some of the oldest and most prominent families of the Catawba District of North Carolina, a young man whose start in life was fortunate as a result of early home training and influences, Bascom B. Blackwelder has won and sustained a fine reputation as a lawyer and is easily one of the leaders in the bar of Hickory and Catawba County.

He was born at Catawba in Catawba County in 1884, a son of John Wilson and Mary (Long) Blackwelder. The Blackwelders came from Pennsylvania into Cabarrus County, North Carolina, some years prior to the Revolutionary war. The earlier ancestors came to Pennsylvania out of Germany. They are a sturdy, thrifty race of people, and in the past many of the name have proved their worth as men and as citizens.

Mr. Blackwelder's great-grandfather was Henry Blackwelder. The chief occupation of the family through the different generations has been farming. The grandfather, Wilson Blackwelder, was born in the northwest section of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, his birthplace being on the old Gold Hill Road about four miles northeast of Concord. He married Leah Cruse. Wilson Blackwelder was for a number of years engaged in grist milling in the northwest part of Cabarrus County, operating an old water power mill, which subsequently became known as the Dodson Mill.

John Wilson Blackwelder was born in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, in 1855, and in 1871 came to Catawba County, locating at the Town of Catawba on the Catawba River. Some years later he removed with his family to Hickory, of which thriving and rapidly growing industrial city he is one of the most substantial citizens. Here he is engaged in the grain and feed business.

Mary (Long) Blackwelder is a member of a very prominent old time family of North Carolina. She is a daughter of Thomas and Camilla (Neil) Long of Iredell County. Through her mother she is related to the Brevards, Alexanders, Grahams, and other historic families of Scotch-Irish ancestry who played an important part in the early history of North Carolina, and whose descendants are now found in Iredell, Lincoln and Mecklenberg counties. Thomas Long was a son of William and Rachel (Roberson) Long. The Robersons were from Haywood County. William Long was one of the prominent figures in his day. He was of strong character and showed remarkable business enterprise. His name figures in the industrial annals of the state as a pioneer in the building of cotton mills. He was associated with Dr. A. M. Powell under the firm name of Powell & Long. This firm built the old cotton mill at Long Island in Lincoln County. It was one of the first if not the first cotton mill in the state. At any rate it makes good its claim to being contemporaneous with the establishment of a similar industry by Elijah Holt in Alamance County. Doctor Powell, it should be recalled, was a citizen of constructive spirit and enterprise, and subsequently was one of the builders of the Western North Carolina Railway, now part of the Southern System. William Long was a man of courage and independence, well shown in his pioneer attempt at cotton manufacture, and in the various other affairs he handled. When convinced of its wisdom he did not hesitate to launch out in a new and untried industry, and he made it successful because he was personally a man of almost unlimited resources and of thorough business ability. This William Long, grandfather of Mrs. Mary Blackwelder, was a native of Maryland, and came from Port Tobacco in that state to North Carolina, crossing the Catawba River at Beatty's Ford in the year that George Washington died. Mrs. Mary Blackwelder during her girlhood often heard him refer to that event as an incident of his journey.

Bascom B. Blackwelder took into his professional career a training and culture derived from the finest of early associations and attendance at the best schools of the state. For several years he was a student in Catawba College at Newton, also at Lenoir College at Hickory, and in 1906 he graduated in the literary course from the University of North Carolina. Subsequently he took up the study of law at the university and was granted his degree Bachelor of Laws in 1911 and admitted to the bar in the same year. Mr. Blackwelder began practice at Hickory, the rapidly growing metropolis of Catawba County, and his ability has enabled him to realize the many splendid opportunities offered in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackwelder are active members of the Corinth Reformed Church of Hickory. Mrs. Blackwelder before her marriage was Miss Esther Shuford, daughter of the late Abel A. Shuford. Mr. Shuford was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Catawba County. He was a great-great-grandson of the pioneer, John Shuford, who came to what is now Catawba County from Pennsylvania about 1750. The Shufords were of German origin, and it is one of the names about which many substantial associations cling in the early annals of this section of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Blackwelder have two children: Bascom B., Jr., and Esther Shuford Blackwelder.

Thaddeus Jones has for many years played a varied and useful part in the affairs of Duplin County, is widely known as a prominent Baptist, whose work in behalf of that church has resulted in the growth and advancement of several congregations, and he is also a successful lawyer practicing at Kenansville.

Mr. Jones was born in Duplin County July 23, 1864, a son of Marshall B. and Lucy (Lee) Jones. His father was a farmer and operator of saw mills and cotton gins. Thaddeus Jones grew up

at the old homestead, and was well educated in private schools and also the Davis Military Academy and the famous Quackenbush Institute. In early life he followed various lines of business and also church work, and in the meantime became interested in law, studying in private offices and also in the law department of the University of North Carolina. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in February, 1900, and has since handled a growing practice at Kenansville. From 1900 to 1902 Mr. Jones filled the office of register of deeds of Duplin County and was again incumbent of that office from 1904 to 1908. For fourteen years he was postmaster of Kenansville.

Mr. Jones is a deacon and lay minister of the Baptist Church and for sixteen years was president of the Interstate Sunday School work in North Crolina. Both in an official capacity and through his private means he has done much to advance the cause of religion and church establishment. There are three flourishing churches in his part of the state that practically owe their origin and maintenance to his efforts. These are known as Jones Chapel, Bethel Church and Cedar Grove Church.

Mr. Jones married November 8, 1885, Mittie B. Elmore of Mount Olive, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have a very fine family of children: William B., a traveling salesman; Myrtle G., wife of William C. Herbert, superintendent of schools at Bennettsville, South Carolina; Leonidus Leroy, who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1917 and is now a member of the United States Navy stationed in the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Virginia; Thaddeus Elmore; Francis Cornelia, who graduated from high school at the age of sixteen and is now a student in Greensboro State College; Harmon Lee, and Helen B. and Margaret, who are still a part of the family circle. Thaddeus Elmore and Harmon Lee are both in France in the service of the United States Army, members of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Field Artillery.

John Gideon Clayton has spent all his life in Forsyth County and was born in June, 1873, on the farm where he still lives in Bethania Township. His people have been farmers since the pioneer epoch in Western North Carolina. They have lived quiet and sturdy lives, have done their duty to state, nation and to the institutions of religion and home, and the name is everywhere mentioned with unqualified respect and esteem.

The founder of the family in this section of North Carolina was Mr. Clayton's great-grandfather, who according to the best available information was a native of New England and one of the pioneers in Bethania Township where he improved a farm. Grandfather John Clayton was born in Bethania Township September 11, 1788, about the time the Constitution of the United States was approved and the colonies really became a nation. After reaching manhood he bought land in Bethania Township. This land was on the old road leading from Oldtown to Germanton. Germanton was then the county seat of Stokes County. Grandfather John Clayton found on this land a substantial log house. This house was subsequently weather boarded in 1860 and in its improved condition it is still standing and occupied as a residence. John Clayton conducted his place as a general farm and owned a number of slaves who worked the fields. He lived there until his death on May 22, 1863. Grandfather John Clayton married Elizabeth Moore who was born in Stokes County February 8, 1796, a daughter of Reuben Moore, a farmer, and she died December 11, 1858. Her nine children were named Mary, John, Elizabeth, Reuben, William, Matthew C., Gabriel, Gideon and Eleanor.

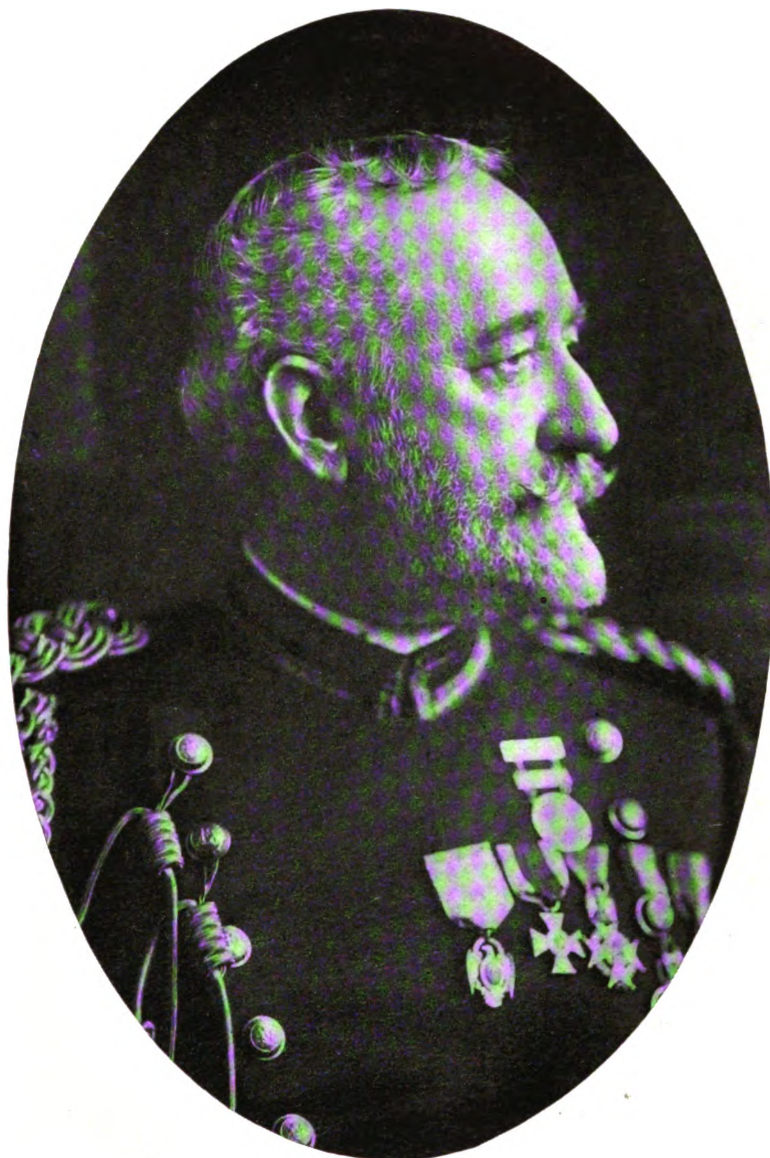
Matthew Columbus Clayton, father of John G. Clayton, was born on the old farm in Bethania Township first mentioned above on October 27, 1830. His early years were quietly spent with the experiences of a typical farm boy and with such advantages as came from the local schools. He left the farm at the outbreak of the war and enlisted May 22, 1861, in Company D of the Twenty-first Regiment, North Carolina Troops. On account of wounds and sickness he was unable to continue his service throughout the war, but was present in many of the greatest campaigns and battles including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Drury's Bluff. He was wounded in a skirmish and narrowly escaped death. A bullet struck him in the corner of the right eye next to the nose, entered his head, and twenty-one days later was removed by the surgeon who located it behind the left ear. In passing through his head the bullet almost miraculously missed the vital spots. In 1917 this old veteran of the Confederacy is still living and apparently is none the worse physically or mentally because of the dangers through which he passed as a soldier. He has many interesting recollections of early pioneer days of western North Carolina. When he was a boy his mother used to card, spin and weave and dress her family in homespun. Matthew C. Clayton and wife commenced housekeeping in the old log building above mentioned and his wife cooked by the open fire. After the war Matthew C. Clayton resumed farming at the homestead, and succeeded to its ownership. He erected a substantial brick home and frame barn and in many other ways improved his possessions.

He was married February 26, 1866, to Sarah Mildred McKinney, who was born April 2, 1840, and died January 9, 1916. Her parents were Gideon and Mildred (Doss) McKinney of Surry County, North Carolina.

John Gideon Clayton was the only child of his parents. He has always lived at home and gave the utmost solicitude and care to his parents during their declining years. His early education was acquired in the district schools and also in the Oak Ridge Institute. He has long been recognized as one of the progressive and successful farmers of Bethania Township and his name is also associated with democratic politics. He served as chairman of the Executive Committee since attaining his majority, and for more than thirty years has been a justice of the peace. He is affiliated with Bethania Lodge No. 86, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the New Garden Friends Church, though his parents were both active in the Protestant Baptist Church.

Mr. Clayton was married November 1, 1898, to Ora Belle Ziglar. Mrs. Clayton was born in Bethania Township, January 8, 1879, a daughter of James and Martha (Moore) Ziglar. They have two living children, Virginia and Mary Belle.

Samuel Westray Battle, M. D., retired medical officer of the United States Navy, physician and surgeon of long experience and many influential associations, one of the eminent sons of North Carolina, has during a residence of more than thirty years probably conferred more substantial



benefits upon the City of Asheville than any other man.

He was born in Nash County, North Carolina, August 4, 1854, son of William S. and Mary Elizabeth (Dancy) Battle, and grandson of James Smith Battle and Frances L. Dancy. The Battle family was established on the Cool Spring Plantation in Edgecombe County by his ancestor Elisha Battle as early as 1748.

Doctor Battle was reared in a home of wealth and utmost culture and refinement. He was educated at Horner's Classical and Mathematical School at Oxford, at Bellevue High School in Bedford County, Virginia, at the University of Virginia, where he attended both the classical and the medical courses, and in 1874 entered the Bellvue Hospital Medical College of New York City, from which he received the degree Doctor of Medicine in March, 1875. He then stood the examination for the medical service of the United States Navy. It was a most rigorous test, and the fact that he was passed, and was commissioned assistant surgeon in October, 1875, when he was only twenty-one, was not only gratifying to him but a testimonial to the efficiency of his early training and to his personal talents.

Doctor Battle was in active service in the navy for nearly ten years. His last shore duty was as surgeon in charge of the naval hospital at Pensacola, Florida. In 1878 he was on the United States ship Marion, one of the vessels detailed to escort General Grant around the world. This ship was at Smyrna when war broke out between Russia and Turkey in 1878, and the vessel was required to protect American interests in the East and therefore remained on the coast of Asia Minor for some months. Doctor Battle's first duty at sea was in connection with the demonstration made by the United States following the historic Virginius affair. The Virginius had been captured by a Spanish vessel on charge of piracy, and half of its crew were executed at Santiago, Cuba, before a British warship intervened and threatened to bombard the city unless the murders were stopped.

Doctor Battle served on a number of warships, but on account of injuries received while cruising he was put on the retired list in 1884.

Doctor Battle took up his residence at Asheville in 1885. He had made a study of the meteorological reports of the United States Government and was impressed by the fact that the Asheville Plateau was the dryest atmospheric area east of the Mississippi River. The peculiar value of the location for the cure of throat and pulmonary troubles was widely advertised by him among his professional brethren. Mr. John P. Arthur in a sketch of Doctor Battle, from which the facts of the present article are taken, described one feature of his early residence which must be quoted in full:

"Dr. Battle occupied a cottage near which lived Bill Nye in a domicile described in one of his letters as of 'perforated architecture,' because of the many cracks and seams in its walls, through which the winter air penetrated with uncomfortable frequency and intensity. He and the Doctor were fast friends and together they did much to herald the fame of the rising city to the world. In wit and humor the Doctor was a match for the genial humorist, and as a raconteur was his superior. He remembered the best and wittiest things Nye said or wrote, and gave additional point and relish to them by his inimitable manner of telling them. Together they made the little community laugh and grow fat. Nye's letter to the New York World and the Doctor's letters to medical journals and periodicals seemed to reach every class in the United States, and there probably never was a city so well advertised as Asheville with so small an outlay in cash. And the advertisement blessed not only the town but the authors of the good things said for it; for Nye's reputation as a humorist grew and the Doctor's practice surpassed his ability to attend to all of it. He had to secure the services of two assistants, and even with their help was barely able to keep up with it, notwithstanding his strenuous efforts to do so."

Doctor Battle's services to Asheville did not stop merely with advertising its fame and advantages. He was one of the promoters of a company which secured a charter for a general system of street car service and undertook the building and equipment of a road, the idea of which was furnished by the Sprague system of street railway at Richmond, Virginia. Doctor Battle was elected vice president of the company, subscribed largely to its stocks and bonds, and has generally been credited with being the father of the very efficient street car system of Asheville. He also contributed from his means, and loyally supported many local industries, such as furniture and wood working plants, and though some of those enterprises failed to meet the expectations of those who supported them, Doctor Battle refused to become a pessimist and his continued generosity has more than once set the pace for the progressive spirit of the community. While he has done so much in a material sense to build up the city, Doctor Battle's most important contribution has been described as of a social character. A cosmopolitan, a world wide traveler, and a man of most diverse interests, and of understanding of life from the world point of view rather than from the provincial or local standpoint, Doctor Battle was well fitted to bring into social contact congenial spirits of both the North and the South in the City of Asheville, which in character of population is one of the most cosmopolitan centers of America. Thus Doctor Battle has helped to make Asheville a common meeting ground for the people of the North and the South, where sectional prejudices are thrown down and where men meet as men, face to face, and upon their merits.

Doctor Battle has enjoyed many honorable associations and distinctions. He has been medical director of the Clarence Barker Memorial Hospital and Dispensary at Biltmore since its beginning in 1900; served as colonel and surgeon-general of the North Carolina State Guard for a number of years, and retired June 22, 1915, with the rank of Brigadier General; is a member of the Buncombe County Medical Society, North Carolina State Medical Society, long time a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the professional organizations of Rhinological, Otological and Laryngological Societies, American Climatological Society, American Public Health Association, Association of Military Surgeons and State Board of Health. Socially he is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, Naval Order of the United States, Army and Navy Clubs of New York and Washington, Metropolitan Club of Washington, Swannanoa Country Club of Asheville, Asheville Club, Catawba Game Association, which he has served as president, Asheville Gun Club, of which he has been vice president, Mottfield Club at Georgetown, South Carolina, and others.

Though a Southerner by birth and son of one of the delegates to the North Carolina Secession Con-

vention, Doctor Battle chose as his wife the daughter of a naval officer who had fought against the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. In 1880 he married Alice Maude Belknap, daughter of Admiral George E. Belknap, who was not only a fine sailor and naval commander but a man of literary and scientific attainments. Doctor and Mrs. Battle had four children, Madelon, Maude Dancy, S. Westray, Jr., and Belknap. Three came to mature age, Madelon, wife of Capt. Mortimer Hancock, S. Westray, Jr., and Belknap, but the older son, S. Westray Battle, Jr., died at the age of twenty-one years upon the eve of his graduation from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1905.

Mrs. Battle died in 1899 and Doctor Battle remained a widower until February, 1918, when he was married to Mrs. Vinton Liddell, a widow of northern birth, but for most of her life a resident of North Carolina. The present Mrs. Battle was born at Jane Hyde Hall and was the daughter of Hon. John G. Hall and Mrs. Hall of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hall was a distinguished lawyer in his day and an older brother of Judge Harry Alvan Hall of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Battle has one daughter by her former marriage, Miss Vinton Liddell, of whom it may be said that she is one of Doctor Battle's most devoted admirers.

In conclusion two other paragraphs should be quoted from the biographer already drawn upon for the principal materials of this sketch. "It is as a physician that Dr. Battle shows to the best advantage. He chose the right calling in life. He is as essentially a physician as was the 'Weelum McClure' of the Bonnie Briar Bush, or the 'Doc Sifert' of Whitcomb Riley, and withal without any of their peculiarities. The essential factor in the makeup of the physician is human sympathy. That quality Dr. Battle possesses in an overwhelming degree. The sufferings and troubles of his patients are in very truth his own.

"There is still another aspect of Dr. Battle's character that is especially dear to the writer of this imperfect sketch, and that is his loyal friendship to his friends. Jonathan's love for David was not greater than his for those he numbers among his friends. There is today many a wreck on the highway of life who knows of but one staunch friend left to him in his low estate, and that friend is Dr. S. Westray Battle. Hence he is poor; hence he is of the salt of the earth—that man possessing the essentials of the truest Christianity, love for his neighbor.

"There is no finer character than Dr. Battle's. Of large and commanding presence, distinguished air and polished manner, he is a striking figure in the most distinguished company. One would hardly believe that beneath the somewhat foreign appearance of this striking personality is to be found by those who know him best the plain and unpretentious Tar Heel citizen, with no false notions as to his own importance and no very exalted opinion of himself. He loves his fellow-countrymen, and is proud of all that makes the Old North State distinguished and excellent among the sisterhood of states. He is that best of all men, a good citizen, a kind friend, and good neighbor. All who know him love and respect him, and his life and example are an inspiration to all."

ADDISON HEWLETT is one of the fortunate men of North Carolina. He has a successful business, being proprietor of a highly developed truck growing farm. The business is an adjunct to a beautiful rural retreat, and few families anywhere enjoy more of the comforts and pleasures of life than can be found in the Hewlett home on Hewlett's Creek, Masonboro Sound, New Hanover County. Mr. Hewlett is also fortunate in the possession of good family connections, and his wife is a highly cultured woman and belongs to a family of educators and scholars.

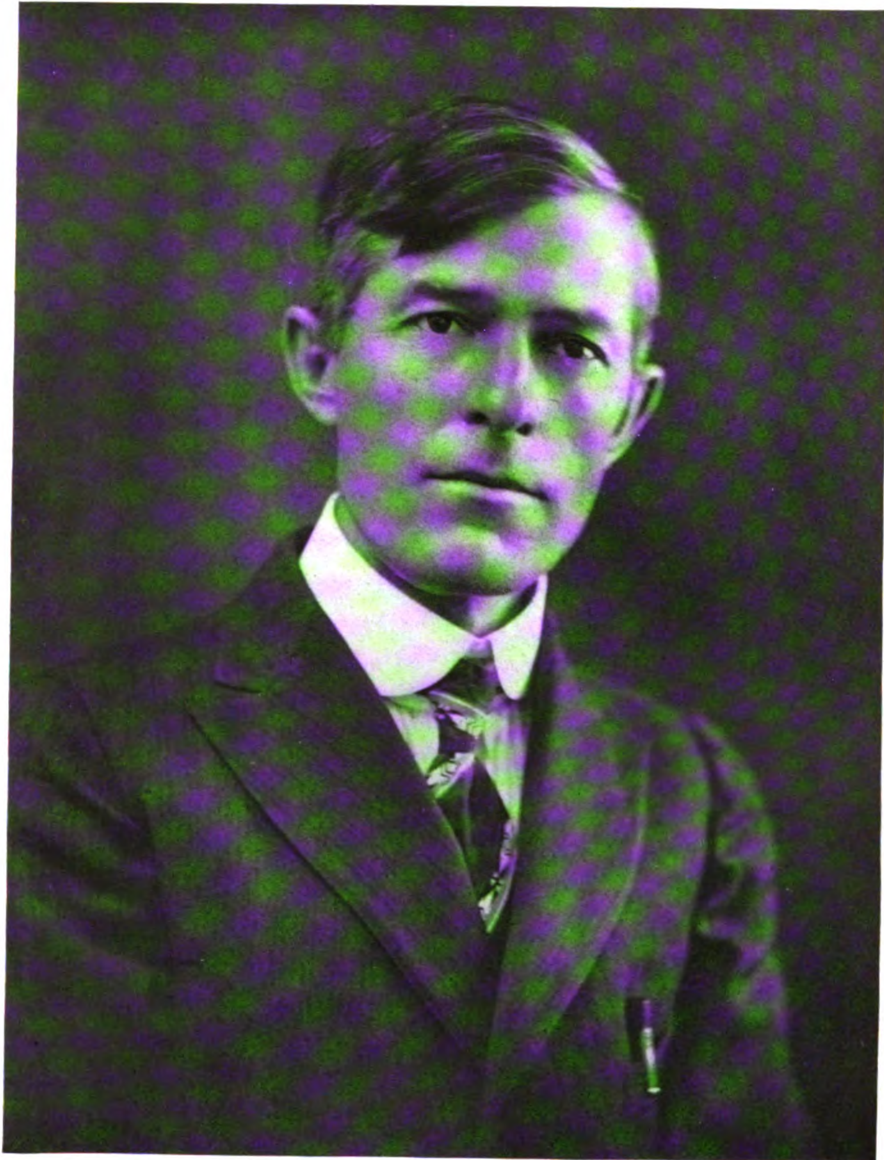
The farm where he now lives was the birthplace of Mr. Addison Hewlett in 1876. He is a son of Elijah and Almira (Craig) Hewlett. The Hewlett home is on Hewlett's Creek not far from where it discharges into Masonboro Sound, and within a short distance of the Atlantic Ocean. It is seven miles southeast of Wilmington on the Grainger's Point Road. The name of the place is "Waterside Farm." It is a part of the old Lillington plantation owned by General Lillington before and during the Revolutionary war. It was purchased from Lillington by John Hewlett, grandfather of the present owner. The Hewletts are of English descent, and of the same ancestry as is the noted English author of this generation, Maurice Hewlett. This branch of the family has lived in New Hanover County since prior to the Revolutionary war.

One member of the Hewlett family is the venerable Elijah Hewlett, who was born in July, 1828, and attained the remarkable age of ninety years in July, 1918. He has lived on the Hewlett farm for more than seventy years. During the war between the states he was a captain of Home Guards in New Hanover County and also entrusted with the important civil duties under the Confederate government of transporting and storing salt. One of the oldest living citizens of North Carolina, he is also the oldest living Mason, his affiliations with that order antedating those of any other man now living. He is a member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Wilmington.

Almira (Craig) Hewlett, mother of Addison Hewlett, is now deceased. Her father was Jesse Craig of Federal Point, New Hanover County. She was a cousin of the late James William ("Jim Billy") Craig, the famous pilot of blockade runners during the war. Reference to this famous character will be found on other pages of this publication.

Mr. Addison Hewlett grew up on the old homestead, and was educated in local schools and Wake Forest College. Of late years he has gone quite extensively into the commercial truck farming business, and has made of it a splendid success. He is one of the large shippers from Wilmington to the northern markets. Waterside Farm comprises something more than fifty acres. Its principal crops are lettuce, potatoes, beans, cucumbers and peas. These are the crops for shipment while for home consumption he also raises corn and sweet potatoes. The farm has an exceedingly pleasant and happy location. Its position on the waterside furnishes the delightful pleasures of boating, fishing and other aquatic sports both on fresh and salt waters, and the entire surroundings constitute an ideal home and a climate that cannot be surpassed for healthfulness. Mr. Hewlett was elected county commissioner in 1916 for a term of four years.

Mr. Hewlett married Miss Ethel Herring. She was born at Long Creek, Pender County, and her ancestry includes a number of names of distinction in North Carolina history. Her father was George A. Herring of Pender County, son of James and Jane (Alderman) Herring. Jane Alderman was born in 1800, and was a granddaughter of a Patriot



Addison Hewlett

Revolutionary soldier who fought at the famous battle of Moore's Creek in Pender County, his widow afterwards receiving a pension on account of his military service. Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia and one of the South's and the nation's most distinguished educators, is a cousin of Mrs. Hewlett's father, as is also Rev. E. S. Alderman, D. D., a prominent Baptist minister of Spartanburg, South Carolina. Another cousin is Prof. J. T. Alderman, who for several years was superintendent of the city schools of Henderson, North Carolina, and is now temporarily by appointment of Governor Bickett, filling the position of superintendent of the State Institution for the Blind at Raleigh. The Alderman family goes back to prominent English ancestry.

Mrs. Hewlett's mother was Margaret E. (Wells) Herring, daughter of Rev. David Wells, a Baptist minister of Sampson County. The ancestors of the Wells family came from Holland in 1751, and settled in Duplin and Sampson counties.

One of Mrs. Hewlett's brothers is Mr. J. P. Herring, a successful farmer of the Masonboro community and county farm demonstration agent for New Hanover County. Another brother is Rev. D. W. Herring, a Baptist minister and noted missionary in China, where he has lived for many years. One of the sons of this missionary, a notably fine specimen of young American manhood of whom the family are all justly proud, is George Nutt Herring, a young surgeon, graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and now in the United States Navy as a surgeon with the rank of lieutenant on the U. S. S. North Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Hewlett was educated in Oxford College. She has been greatly interested in education, not only for the sake of her own children but for that of others. She contributed a very interesting and historically valuable article containing a history of the Masonboro School to the Wilmington Star of February 9, 1913. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett consists of five children: Roger Wells, Bettie Herring, Dorris Alderman, George Addison and David Carlyle.

EVERETT FLETCHER LONG, M. D. After building up a fine general practice as a physician and surgeon at Lexington, Doctor Long was recently called to take an official part in the public health movement in Davidson County and is now devoting his whole time to his work as county health officer. Doctor Long was born on a farm in old Richmond Township of Forsyth County, North Carolina.

The Long family has been identified with Western North Carolina for more than a century. His great-grandfather, a native of Germany, was one of three brothers that came to this country, one setting in what is now Forsyth, then Stokes County; one in Yadkin County, and the other in Iredell County. The great-grandfather lived first in Pennsylvania for a time before coming South to North Carolina and established his home in the wilderness in that part of Stokes County which is now Old Richmond Township of Forsyth County. Land in abundance could be obtained on almost any terms, and he chose a tract which he developed for general farming purposes. There were of course no railroads and the principal market for supplies was at Fayetteville, nearly 150 miles away. Most of the merchandise consumed in those backwoods districts was transported from Fayetteville with wagons and teams over the rough country roads to the points of distribution. Some of those early pioneer farmers manufactured tobacco which was grown in their fields, and at the end of each season would load the tobacco in wagons and market it through South Carolina and Georgia.

Thomas Long, grandfather of Doctor Long, was born in Old Richmond Township in 1804, and when he grew up inherited a part of the old homestead. Before he married he erected a complete set of farm buildings. He had learned the trade of cabinet maker, and besides superintending his farm he made furniture and was called upon to make nearly all the coffins over a wide territory. He made the coffins for himself and wife several years before they died. He married Elizabeth Doub. Her brother, Rev. John B. Doub, was a prominent Methodist Episcopal preacher and the Doub family, among the first in Western North Carolina, furnished several names that were prominent in organizing and establishing churches of this denomination. Grandfather Long died at the age of eighty-six and his wife at seventy-eight. Their only son was John M., but they had several daughters, namely: Martha, who married Alexander Waldraven; Mary, who became the wife of William Strupe; Rebecca, who married Aquilla Hunter; Sarah, who married John Trest; and Jane, who married Columbus Slate.

John M. Long, father of Doctor Long, was born on the same old homestead in Forsyth County in 1847 and grew up in that neighborhood and received his education in the local schools. At the age of seventeen he was called upon for duty in the Confederate army, went to the front with his command, and soon afterward was captured. He was taken first to Maryland and afterwards to Ohio, and was kept a prisoner of war until the close of hostilities, when he was paroled. Soon after his return home he went to Missouri and lived in that state four years. On returning to North Carolina he succeeded to the ownership of the old home farm and is still living there, having been quietly engaged in the vocation of agriculture for nearly half a century. He married Elizabeth Doub, a native of Vienna Township of Forsyth County and daughter of Elijah and Lucy (Newsom) Doub. She was a grandniece of Rev. Peter Doub, one of the most prominent members of the family already noted in establishing Methodist churches in Western North Carolina. John M. Long and wife had two sons and two daughters named Flora, Arthur, Sarah and Everett Fletcher. Both parents are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John M. Long served several terms as county commissioner of Forsyth County.

Doctor Long as a boy attended the district schools near his old home, and received a portion of his education in a subscription school taught by Professor Jordan. His early life was one calculated to discipline him in the habits of industry and thrift, and when not in school he was doing much of the work on the farm. He finally turned his attention to the study of medicine, entering the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, where he was graduated M. D. in 1909. After a brief practice in Forsyth County he moved to Bethany and in 1912 came to Denton, where he carried the burdens of a large private practice until 1916. In that year he was elected health officer for Davidson County and has since made his home at Lexington, the county seat. Doctor Long is a member in good standing of the Davidson County and North Carolina State Medical societies, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He and his

wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1911 he married Esther A. Irby. She is a native of Virginia, daughter of Charles Irby.

MARSDEN BELLAMY. No name has had more intimate and honorable association with the legal profession at Wilmington than that of Bellamy. Marsden Bellamy is a son of Marsden Bellamy, Sr., and his wife, Harriet Bellamy, and before the junior Bellamy took up practice there was the old firm of Bellamy & Bellamy, made up of Marsden Bellamy, Sr., and John D. Bellamy, Jr.

Born at Wilmington December 4, 1878, Marsden Bellamy, Jr., was educated in the Cape Fear Academy and in Horner's Military School at Oxford, and completed his literary course by graduating A. B. in 1899 from the University of North Carolina. He studied law in the office of his father and completed his course in the University of North Carolina in 1900. Since his admission to the bar in September, 1900, he has been in general practice, and is now a member of the firm of Bellamy & Bellamy.

His fellow citizens have called him to positions of trust and from 1905 to 1909 he was city attorney of Wilmington, and from 1909 to 1913 was county attorney. He is a former chairman of the Democratic Committee of the county and was elected member of the State Senate for the session of 1913. During 1915-16 Mr. Bellamy was member and chairman of the Board of Governors of the North Carolina Bar Association.

Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also belongs to the College Societies Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. He is also a member of the Rotary Club of Wilmington, North Carolina. He and his family attend St. James Episcopal Church.

November 14, 1906, Mr. Bellamy married Miss Sue Clark, of Tarboro, North Carolina. The have three children, Marsden, Jr., Virginia C. and William Clark.

ABRAHAM G. JONES, M. D. For much the greater part of a century members of the Jones family have been prominent and have rendered distinctive service in various professions and occupations in Western North Carolina. Doctor Jones has practiced medicine at Walnut Cove during most of the years since the war, in which he played a gallant part as a Confederate soldier. His father was a prominent physician in the same locality and he is a brother of Judge E. B. Jones, whose career has lent distinction to the legal profession.

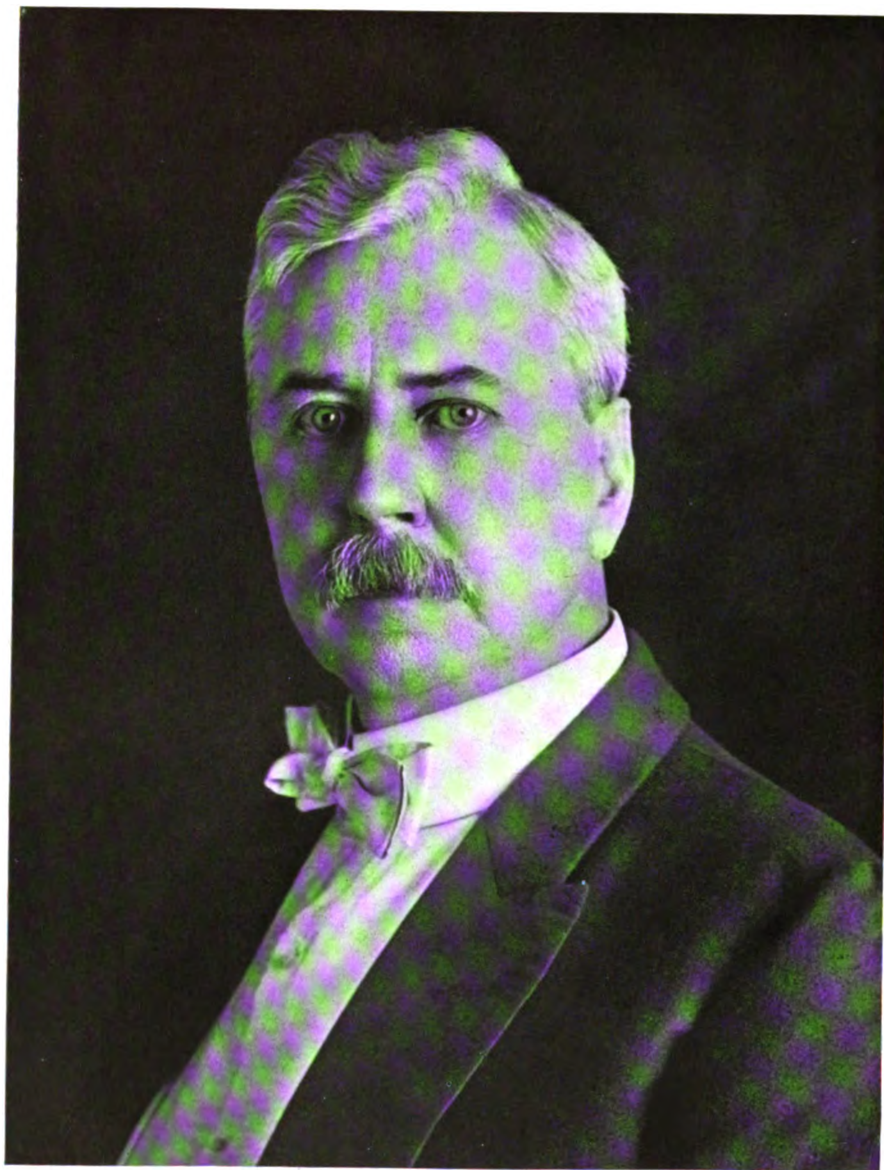
Doctor Jones was born at Bethania in Forsyth County in 1844. He is of Welsh lineage, and the family at one time lived in the City of Baltimore, a creek in that city being known as Jones Creek, because of the activities of the family in the operation of a grist mill along its banks. From Baltimore the family moved to Virginia, and Doctor Jones' father, Dr. Beverly Jones, was born on a farm in Henry County. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and coming to North Carolina practiced about half a dozen years at Germanton in Stokes County. For his permanent home he settled on a farm near Bethania and looked after his plantation while attending to his country practice. His was a life of unceasing service to his fellowmen. His practice extended for many miles around his plantation and he was obliged to keep several horses for riding and driving. He rode horseback most of the time, carrying his instruments and medicines in saddle bags. Though his life was a strenuous one he lived to the age of ninety-two. Dr. Beverly Jones married Julia A. Conrad, who was born at Bethania, and died at the age of eighty-seven. She was a daughter of Abraham and Phillipina (Lash) Conrad, both the Lashes and Conrads having been prominent as early settlers, farmers, merchants, and in other vocations in Forsyth County. Dr. Beverly Jones and wife had ten children: Abraham G., James B., Alexander C., Robert H., Erastus B., Ella, Virginia E., Julia P., Catherine E. and Lucian G.

As a boy Dr. Abraham G. Jones had the inspiration of the example and service of his honored father to give him high ideals of what constitute a worthy life. He lived on his father's plantation, attended the rural schools, and also attended the school taught by Professor Baldwin at Bethania. His family had been actively identified with the Moravian Church for many generations and for his higher education he was sent to the old school maintained by that denomination at Nazareth Hall in Pennsylvania.

A boy of eighteen, Doctor Jones enlisted September 4, 1862, in Company K of the Fifth North Carolina Cavalry. He was mustered into the service as a corporal and subsequently was promoted to sergeant. For a few months he and his comrades were stationed in the eastern part of North Carolina, and during that time Doctor Jones was captured by the enemy and was confined as a prisoner of war at Newbern, for several weeks until paroled. On being exchanged he joined his command which in the meantime had gone to Virginia. His regiment was commanded by General Gordon and was attached to the famous cavalry corps of General Stuart. Doctor Jones remained with his regiment in all its movements and had many arduous experiences as a soldier. In the fight at Chamberlain's Run he was wounded, being hit by a ball that furrowed its way through the right side of his neck. He was sent to the hospital at Danville, and was still in the hospital when his command surrendered. He had left his horse in care of a friend and recovered it and rode home and was granted his parole at Greensboro. Doctor Jones has carefully preserved many interesting mementoes of his war service and of the war in general. Among others he has the parole paper and also a revolver and leather girdle captured from a Union soldier and a leather cartridge box.

His first work after the war was on the farm, but a year later he turned his attention to the study of medicine. One course of lectures he took in the University of Virginia and then going to New York City entered the University of New York, from which he was graduated M. D. in the spring of 1868. Doctor Jones practiced at Bethania a year, spent several months in Texas and on returning to North Carolina located permanently at Walnut Cove, from which town he has looked after his widening interests as a practitioner for over forty-five years. He possesses many of the characteristics and abilities of his honored father and is greatly beloved by his wide circle of friends and professional patrons.

Doctor Jones was married in 1876 to Nannie E. Dalton. Mrs. Jones was born at Dalton in Stokes County, North Carolina, a daughter of David Nicholas and Melissa (Rives) Dalton and a grand-



Geo H Smathers

daughter of Absolum B. and Nancy (Poindexter) Dalton. Her maternal grandfather was William Rives, a prominent planter of Chatham County, North Carolina.

Doctor and Mrs. Jones have seven children: Margaret Melissa, Fannie Louise, Annie Kate, Abe Dalton, Beverly Nicholas, Nannie Ella, and Robert Rives. Margaret is the wife of L. H. Smith and has a daughter Frances Patterson. Fannie L. married Norman Stone.

Doctor Jones besides his large private practice is local surgeon for the Norfolk & Western and the Southern Railway companies. He is a member of the Stokes County and the North Carolina State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and fraternally is affiliated with Walnut Cove Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Norfleet Camp of United Confederate Veterans.

GEORGE HENRY SMATHERS was admitted to the bar in June, 1881. With ability out of the ordinary, with the greatest of industry and most complete fidelity he has in the years since his admission represented increasingly important interests entrusted to his charge, has served private clients and the larger public welfare with equal devotion, and has a record that may without hesitation be placed side by side with the foremost lawyers in North Carolina.

Mr. Smathers was born in Buncombe County near the Haywood County line on January 29, 1854. His family has been in this section of North Carolina for several generations. Grandfather George Smathers was born in what then was Buncombe County, but is now Haywood County. His father, John C. Smathers, was born in Haywood County February 15, 1826. His mother was Lucilla E. Johnson, a native of Haywood County and daughter of Harry Johnson, who moved to Haywood County when he was ten years of age. His father and mother were married during the year 1847, and moved to the place which has since been so well known as Turnpike, midway between Asheville and Waynesville, where they lived until their death, except an interval between the years 1872-6, when they lived at Waynesville. His mother died at the old homeplace at Turnpike on May 5, 1911, and his father died there on July 21, 1918, and when he died he was ninety-two years, five months and six days old, and among the old inhabitants he was one of the best known men in Western North Carolina, as he had in former years been an active business man.

George H. Smathers was educated in the public schools and at Sand Hill Academy, and was prepared for the bar in the famous law school of Dick & Dillard at Greensboro. On his admission he located at Waynesville, where he engaged in active practice until he moved to Asheville about eight years ago.

Mr. Smathers gained special fame by his work in perfecting the title to the lands of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians in Jackson, Swain, Graham and Cherokee counties, N. C. He was appointed special assistant United States attorney by Attorney-General Miller during President Harrison's administration, and specially charged with the litigation prosecuted by the United States in behalf of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians vs. Wm. H. Thomas and about two hundred other defendants in the two suits respectively, of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians vs. Wm. H. Thomas and others, and the United States vs. Wm. H. Thomas and others, then pending in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Western District of North Carolina, and his work was so satisfactory, that although a republican, he was continued in charge of this litigation by Attorney-General Olney under President Cleveland's second term, and by succeeding administrations until the title of the Indians was perfected in 1902. After the pleadings had been filed against the numerous defendants in the suits, Mr. Smathers was called on by Attorney-General Olney for a report as to the status of the two suits, and Mr. Smathers accordingly made his report and recommended that inasmuch as it appeared to him that it would take many years to settle the title to the Indian lands by litigation, that in justice to the Indians, he deemed it advisable to try and effect a compromise with the numerous defendants in the suits. Mr. Olney authorized Mr. Smathers to proceed to try and effect a compromise with the defendants along the lines outlined in his report, and Mr. Smathers accordingly went to work and effected compromise with the different defendants by paying to them a stated sum of money for their interest in the lands claimed by them, and compromise agreements were entered into between the United States and the defendants, and Congress made the necessary appropriations from time to time to carry the same into effect, and compromise judgments and decrees of the court were entered in the two suits from time to time from the year 1894 up to the year 1902, when the title of the Indians was perfected to about 100,000 acres of land in the counties above mentioned, and the defendants surrendered possession thereof to the Indians. The work done by Mr. Smathers in perfecting the title to the Indians proved entirely satisfactory to the United States, the Indians and the defendants.

Mr. Smathers has attained an enviable place in the bar of his home state largely through his own efforts. His education was practically self directed from the time he was fourteen years of age. Another important achievement with which Mr. Smathers may be credited, was the work he did in helping to secure the Champion Fibre Company to establish its large pulp and acid plants at Canton, N. C., and since the establishment of the same, he has been the attorney for this company. The pulp mill when established was said to be the largest in the world. For some twenty years Mr. Smathers has largely specialized in land title work.

He served as mayor of Waynesville in 1886-7, and in 1896 was elected state senator from the Thirty-third District, then comprising Buncombe, Madison and Haywood counties, which elected two senators. Major W. W. Rollins, former postmaster of Asheville, North Carolina, was his colleague. Mr. Smathers served as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee during his term in the State Senate. For a number of years he practiced law as the head of the firm of Smathers & Crawford, has partner being Hon. William Thomas Crawford, who represented the Tenth North Carolina District in Congress for many years.

Mr. Smathers is now and has been attorney for the Champion Fibre Company since its organization in 1904, and on account of the large amount of legal work required of him by this company, he surrendered the general practice sometime ago, and now gives his time exclusively to the work of

this company, reserving only such time as is necessary to take care of the work of clients that he had on hand, and his private business.

January 6, 1892, Mr. Smathers married Daisy Rice, of Montgomery, Alabama, daughter of Samuel F. Rice, former chief justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, at the age of thirty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Smathers have one child, Ellen Rice Smathers, born July 30, 1893, and who was married September 5, 1913, to Allison Cady Clough of Warren, Pennsylvania. Mr. Clough entered the United States Forestry Service with the army division of that service, and was sent to France in December, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Clough have one son, Allison Cady Clough, Jr., born November 17, 1914.

Mr. George H. Smathers among other business associations is president and general manager of the Brevard Land & Timber Company.

THOMAS S. EANES. The City of Lexington credits Mr. Eanes with having supplied much of the enterprise and business progress of that community and he is a man of affairs and has built up and developed the Lexington Ice and Coal Company, an incorporation which is regarded as a public utility. Mr. Eanes is secretary and treasurer of this company.

He was born on a farm near Mocksville in Davie County, North Carolina. His grandfather Washington Eanes was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and spent his entire life in that state. He combined the ministry of the Primitive Baptist Church with school teaching. He married a Miss Parrish, also a lifelong resident of Virginia. They had seven sons named Holbrook, Preston, Toplady, Robert, Osborne, John and Arthur Clay. Their daughters bore the names of Mary, Martha, Elizabeth and Susan. The son Robert died while a soldier in the Confederate Army.

Arthur Clay Eanes, father of Thomas S., was born in Henry County, Virginia, acquired a good education, and as a young man assisted his father in teaching work. Later he removed to Davie County, North Carolina, and became overseer of the Peter Hairston Farm. On account of disability he was exempt from service in the army during the war. After the war he bought a farm near Mocksville, and became a very successful tobacco raiser and was noted as an expert in curing the leaf. His home was on his farm in Davie County until his death at the age of seventy-one. He married a Miss Shackelford, who was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, daughter of John and Nancy (Shelton) Shackelford, also natives of Virginia who removed to Davie County, North Carolina, where they spent their last years. Mrs. Arthur C. Eanes had six brothers named Terry, Tavener, James, Rufus, John and William, all of whom were loyal defenders of the South at the time of the war between the states. Her brother John was severely wounded and granted a furlough, returning home and dying a few weeks later. All the other brothers died in the army while away from home. Mrs. Arthur C. Eanes died at the age of forty-three. Her children were: John, who died in infancy; Susan, who became the wife of Noah Rouse; James G., a resident of Roanoke, Virginia; William, who died in Davie County, North Carolina, at the age of forty-nine; Emma, wife of Borden Foster; Robert, who died in Roanoke, Virginia; Ada Augusta, who married A. M. Nesse; Thomas S.; Charles, who died in infancy.

Thomas S. Eanes had to be content with such advantages as were supplied by the district schools during his boyhood, and he spent much of his time working on the farm. On leaving the homestead he entered an apprenticeship with James H. Coley at Mocksville and learned the trade of brick mason. After an apprenticeship of three years, he went to Edgefield, South Carolina, and was employed by D. K. Cecil, a prominent contractor for three years. At the end of that time he was admitted to a partnership in 1899, and the firm did a large business in contracting for all classes of building work until 1903. In that year Mr. Eanes left the partnership and located at Lexington, where he continued the contracting business alone until 1907.

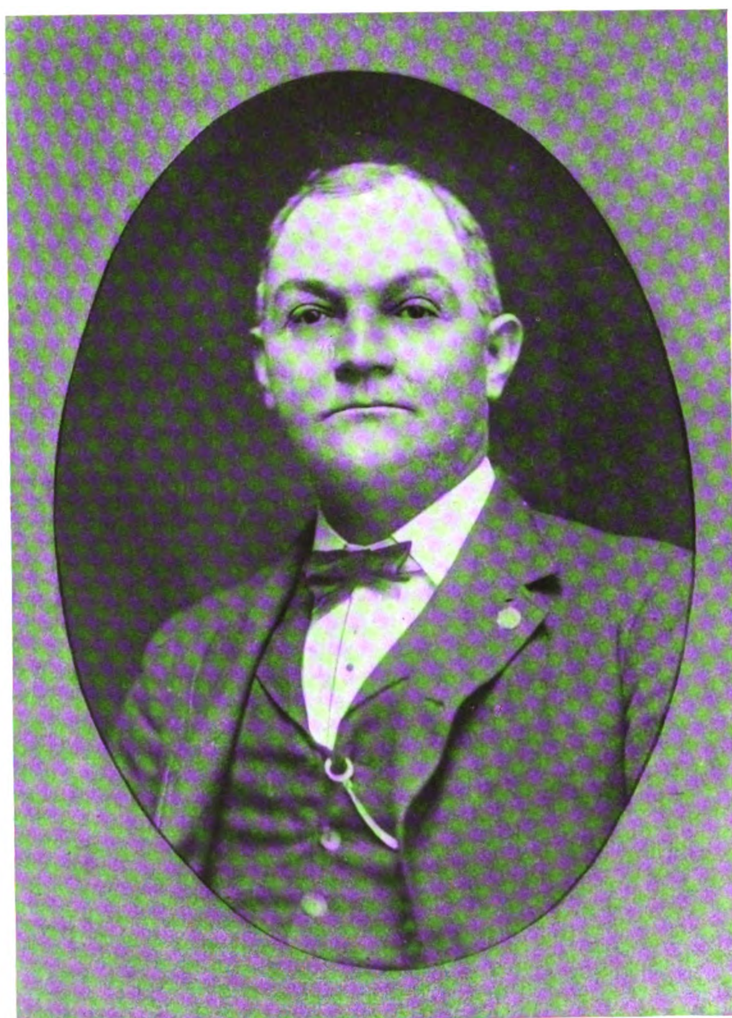
In that year he established yards and headquarters for handling wood, coal and ice. At first he shipped in large quantities of ice to supply the demand for the local community, but in 1914 erected a modern, completely equipped artificial plant, with a capacity for manufacturing all the ice consumed in Lexington and over a wide territory. From this plant is now distributed ice both for the local demand and for outside towns and communities and in order that his equipment and capital may not lie idle in the winter season he uses them for the fuel business. Mr. Eanes is also treasurer of the Davidson County Creamery Company.

In 1897 he married Miss Rebecca Cecil, who was born in Lexington, North Carolina, daughter of Samuel and Cornelia (Burke) Cecil. Mr. and Mrs. Eanes are the parents of eight children: Cecil Clay, Thomas S., Jr., Samuel Stanford, Catherine Cornelia, Charles Raymond, Ralph H., Robert Lee, while William P. died in infancy. The family are all active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Eames is affiliated with Lexington Lodge No. 473 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lexington Chapter No. 35 Royal Arch Masons, Lexington Council No. 21 Junior Order United American Mechanics, Lodge No. 71 of the Knights of Pythias and the Patriotic Sons of America. While he has been too busy to take an active part in politics, he has always performed his duty at the polls as a voter and gave two years as a member of the Lexington Board of Aldermen.

BROOKE GWATHMEY EMPIE. About the time he completed his literary studies Brooke Gwathmey Empie was called home by the death of his f ther, and for nearly twenty years applied himself to various business affairs before taking up the study and the practice of law. Since then he has been recognized as one of the leading members of the Wilmington bar, and has also made a most c dit-able record in public service.

He was born at Wilmington November 8, 1856, a son of Adam and Virginia (Gwathmey) Empie. His father was for many years a successful lawyer at Wilmington. The son attended p ivate schools, the Colston Military Academy, the Bethel Military Academy at Warrenton, Virginia, and at the end of his four years course was graduated in 1876.

The death of his father occurred about that time, and in 1878 he entered the service of the Bank of New Hanover at Wilmington as messenger. Enthusiasm and diligence in his work have been the characteristics of Mr. Empie's career throughout. He was promoted teller in the bank, and filled that position until 1885. For the next six or seven years he was in the cotton export business. An important service he rendered



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the cotton industry was his efforts to secure equitable freight rates for the small shippers of cotton, and he busied himself with this matter for some time during the year 1893. For three years Mr. Empie was connected with the Standard Oil Company at Lynchburg, Virginia.

In the meantime he had begun the study of law, and spent the year 1897-98 in the law department of the University of North Carolina. He was graduated in June, 1898, and in the meantime, in the preceding February, had been licensed to practice. Since then he has enjoyed a high standing at the Wilmington bar.

In 1905 Mr. Empie was elected a member of the State Senate from the district comprising New Hanover and Brunswick counties, and his constituency returned him to the office in 1909. For the term 1915-16 he was elected recorder of the Criminal Court in Wilmington City and New Hanover county, and in that position he also has civil jurisdiction in contracts comprehending all claims recognizable by justices of the peace up to the value of $1,000 and torts up to $500.

Mr. Empie has been a member of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity since 1876. His church is the St. James Episcopal.

On September 5, 1905, he married Mary Allen Poisson.

John Columbus Hammack, M. D. After graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1895, Doctor Hammack located for practice at Walkertown, and his reputation and service have been constantly increasing in the successive years. Doctor Hammack is a physician and surgeon of high qualifications, and in his professional career he has measured up to the high attainments of the family ever since it became identified with this part of Western North Carolina.

Doctor Hammack was born on a farm in Kernersville Township of Forsyth County, a son of Thomas B. Hammack, a grandson of John Hammack, and a great-grandson of the original immigrant of the family. The great-grandfather was a native of England and on coming to America settled in Culpeper County, Virginia. Doctor Hammack's grandfather, John Hammack, was born at Culpeper, Virginia, and as a young man came to North Carolina and bought a tract of land in Middle Fork Township of Forsyth County. This land he operated with the aid of his slaves and he lived there prosperous and contented until his death at the age of eighty-three. He was twice married. By his first wife he had three children named Robert, Elizabeth and Martha. For his second wife he married Emily Wilkerson, who was a lifelong resident of North Carolina and died at the age of seventy-nine. Her five children were named Thomas B., John Henry, James A., George W. and Nancy.

Thomas B. Hammack, father of Doctor Hammack, was born in Middle Fork Township of Forsyth County in 1838. He grew up on the farm and during the war between the states of the Confederate government assigned him to one of the factories for the manufacture of salpetre, which was extensively used in the manufacture of ammunition. Upon leaving his father's home he bought land in Kernersville Township, lived there many years, and finally sold and bought another place in Salem Chapel Township. There he was successfully engaged in general farming until after the death of his wife and he is now spending his declining years in the home of his son, Doctor Hammack. Thomas B. Hammack married Adeline Young, who was born in Forsyth County. Her father, Jesse Young, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, and was the son of a native Englishman, who on coming to America located along the Dan River near the mouth of Town Creek in North Carolina. There he improved a farm and made it his home until his death. Jesse Young bought land near the present site of Dennis in Forsyth County, and was a general farmer and before the war used his slaves to cultivate his crops. His death occurred there at the age of eighty-three. Jesse Young married Anna Young, who died when in her ninety-ninth year. She reared six children named Rebecca, J. Davis, Pauline, Mary, Adeline and James. Mrs. Adeline Hammack died in 1911, the mother of two sons, Dr. John Columbus and Jesse Davis.

Doctor Hammack acquired his early education in the district schools, subsequently attended Dalton Institute and Liberty Institute. For four years he was a teacher and then entered the railway mail service. After six months he became discontented with that work and sought a better means of using his talents to advantage. Taking up the study of medicine he attended lectures in the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated M. D. in 1895 and in the same year located at Walkertown. Doctor Hammack has always kept up with the progress of his profession and has associated with prominent men in the profession and has also made use of medical literature to keep himself well informed. He was a member of the Forsyth County, the North Carolina State Medical societies and the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lodge No. 449, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Winston-Salem. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mrs. Hammack is a member of the Baptist Church. Doctor Hammack was married in 1898 to Olive Fiddler. She was born in Winston-Salem, daughter of William H. and Fannie (Charles) Fiddler. They have two children, William Thomas and Annie.

Walter Edward Yopp. One of the old and reliable business houses of Wilmington is the undertaking establishment of Walter Edward Yopp, which has been favorably known to the people of this city since 1893. Mr. Yopp has been a lifelong resident of Wilmington, and not only has a substantial reputation as an honorable man of business, but is widely known in fraternal circles, particularly in connection with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Walter E. Yopp was born at Wilmington, North Carolina, June 20, 1860, and is a son of Samuel Larkins and Georgiana (Reaves) Yopp. His father, who was a cabinet maker by vocation, was engaged for a number of years in the undertaking business, and was a citizen who was respected and esteemed by the people of his community. The education of Walter E. Yopp was secured in the Wilmington public schools, after leaving which he entered upon his business career as a funeral director and the business has since been developed along lines that make it a necessary commercial asset. Mr. Yopp has installed the most modern equipment for the reverent care of the dead, and his house is up-to-date and complete in all its appointments. He is secretary and treasurer of the Bellview Cemetery Company. A number of other business interests

have attracted his abilities, and he is a director of the Co-Operative Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Yopp has been a prominent figure in the public life of Wilmington, having served as alderman for four terms, or eight years. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and in 1916 was elected for another four-year term, his public services having been of the highest character. As a fraternalist he belongs to Wilmington Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Of this latter order he was the founder at Wilmington, and has represented the local lodge in the grand lodge of the state for nineteen years. He is a progressive and honorable business man and a citizen who has always been ready to do his share in advancing the interests of Wilmington and its people.

On April 29, 1891, Mr. Yopp was married to Miss Emma H. Donnelly, and they are the parents of three children: Varina A., Emma Donnelly and Walter Edward, Jr. With his family Mr. Yopp belongs to the Fifth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member of the board of trustees.

CHARLES EUGENE MCINTOSH is a teacher by profession, is now superintendent of the city schools of Hickory, Catawba County, and by his achievements and attainments has gained a first rank among the school men of North Carolina.

It is a work in which he is well qualified both by talents and experience. He began teaching in early youth, acquired his liberal education in the intervals of schoolroom work, and has adapted and coordinated his individual training to the best advantage of his professional career. He is of the energetic and progressive type of educators who is helping his native state to realize the vastly increased responsibilities of the school system in its relation to the wholesome and thorough training and equipment of the youth of the country.

Mr. McIntosh belongs to one of the old families of Gaston County, originally part of Lincoln County. He was born near Stanley in Gaston County, a son of Joseph Craig and Elvira Elizabeth (Davis) McIntosh. His mother is deceased and his father now lives at Denver in Lincoln County. His grandfather William McIntosh was born in Scotland and some time between 1800 and 1820 came with his mother from that country and settled in what is now the northeast part of Gaston County. William McIntosh subsequently saw active service in the Confederate army throughout the war between the states. Joseph Craig McIntosh was born in 1857, and for many years has been a resident of Denver in Lincoln County, where Professor McIntosh was reared.

Charles E. McIntosh was reared in a home of substantial comforts and of high ideals, but was not given a generous allowance which permitted him to finish a university course consecutively. It is probable therefore that he received much more practical benefit from his school training than many who passed through school without a definite purpose to guide them in applying their knowledge. He taught school three years before he entered the University of North Carolina, and his course in the university was not consecutive. By teaching in the meantime his graduation from the State University was delayed until 1911. During his last year at Chapel Hill he was tutor of history in the freshman class. For two years he was head of the department of history of the city schools of Durham, for three years was chief clerk in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction at Raleigh, and in July, 1916, he came to Hickory to take the position of superintendent of city schools. His presence at Hickory means much to the school system of a city which is rapidly becoming one of the leading industrial centers of the state.

Mr. McIntosh has never been an exponent and exemplar of the dry as dust curricula of public school work. He has shown a practical interest in every means and method by which the school becomes a vital part of community life. He has been interested in athletics, but more than anything else deserves credit for a movement which he originated while a student in university. He was the mainspring and founder of what is now known as the State High School Debating Union. That began with a very few schools as members, but in 1917 it embraces about 350 schools in North Carolina, and more are constantly being added. This feature of public school life has proved a most wholesome influence in the educational affairs of North Carolina, and is a source of practical benefit and inspiration to thousands of students as well as the public generally. It is noteworthy that the organization of the North Carolina Debating Union has since been copied as a model by similar state organizations throughout the country.

Mr. McIntosh married Miss Linda Shuford of Catawba County. Her father, Hon. Alonzo Craig Shuford is a former congressman and one of the most distinguished members of the pioneer Shuford family of the county. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh have two sons, Craig Shuford McIntosh and Charles Eugene McIntosh, Jr.

WILLIAM N. POINDEXTER, a tobacco manufacturer of Forsyth County, is a member of a family that has been identified with this section of the state since colonial days.

The Poindexters came originally from France. His great-grandfather was named David Poindexter. He was a native of France and in colonial times crossed the ocean to America with two brothers. One of these brothers settled in Virginia and another in Mississippi. David Poindexter fought with the colonists for independence in the Revolutionary war. He purchased some land bordering the Dan River in Western North Carolina in Stokes County, and spent many happy and prosperous years in that community. He acquired slaves and used them to develop and cultivate his plantation.

William Poindexter, grandfather of William N., was born in Stokes County and in his early manhood bought some land near Germanton in that county and was also a slave owner. He fought with the American army in the War of 1812. His death occurred at the age of seventy-four. William Poindexter married Eliza Nelson, who was born at Germanton in Stokes County. Her father, Isaac Nelson, married Susan Scales, of the well known and prominent Scales family, dating from the pioneer epoch of North Carolina. Both William Poindexter and his wife lived to a good old age. They reared nine children, Susan Frances, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, David, William, Caroline, Lena, Martha and John.

David Poindexter, father of William N. Poindexter, was born in Sauratown Township of Stokes County in 1838. He was well educated in the Masonic school at Germanton and as a young man



Yours truly
W. T. Lee

in 1861 enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment of North Carolina troops and saw some active service in the Confederate army. Besides land he inherited he purchased other tracts in Sauratown Township and was a successful general farmer there until his death. He married Susan C. Davis, a native of Halifax County, Virginia. She died at the early age of thirty-one, having three children, Eliza Sue, Martha Sherman and William N.

William N. Poindexter was born on a farm in Sauratown Township of Stokes County and had good advantages during his youth. He attended the district schools, the high school at Germanton and the Baltimore Business College in Maryland. His early inclinations were for a business career, and at the age of twenty-one he became a traveling salesman and sold goods all over South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. This was his work until his marriage, when he located at Walkertown and became actively associated with his father-in-law in the manufacture of tobacco. He is still connected with the Sullivan tobacco interests and has done much to build them up and maintain them at a point where they contribute to the fame of this section as a tobacco producing center.

The business enterprise of the inconspicuous hamlet of Walkertown is naturally considered in the larger group of industrial connections of Winston-Salem, and it is with that city that Mr. Poindexter's name is properly associated as a business man and citizen. He has been active in the business life of Winston and has been one of those live and intelligent men who have promoted its growth and development so actively within recent decades.

Mr. Poindexter married December 16, 1890, Miss Elizabeth R. Sullivan, who was born at old Walkertown, daughter of Nathaniel D. and Elizabeth (Moir) Sullivan, elsewhere referred to. Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter have three children, named Nathaniel Sullivan, Bettie Moir and William N., Jr. Both Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for several years he has served on the official board and for nineteen years as superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is affiliated with Walkertown Lodge No. 167, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. The Poindexter home is one of the very beautiful places in the vicinity of Winston. It is situated in Salem Chapel Township, a mile from Walkertown station, and the large and commodious house is framed in a landscape of trees, shrubbery and an environment which in itself has every element of beauty and good taste.

NATHANIEL D. SULLIVAN was a conspicuous figure in the tobacco industry of Western North Carolina. The Sullivan family may be considered as among the pioneers in developing that business in what is now one of the most famous tobacco growing and manufacturing districts of America. The home of Nathaniel D. Sullivan for nearly all his years was at Walkertown, but though that was the center of his manufacturing enterprise, he was even more a factor in building up the community in and around Winston-Salem. He was enterprising, industrious and a very popular and successful business man, all his dealings being characterized by the strictest honesty.

He was born in Belew Creek Township in what is now Forsyth County, in 1828. His father was born near the present site of Walkertown in what was then Stokes County and was of pioneer stock in North Carolina. The father was a farmer and was one of the first tobacco manufacturers in the Piedmont district of North Carolina. The maiden name of his wife was Alsee Carr Vance, a member of the well known and prominent Vance family of North Carolina. Mr. Sullivan's father died at the age of seventy-five and his mother at about fifty.

Nathaniel D. Sullivan spent his early life on a farm and at a very early age began assisting his father in the manufacture of tobacco. He learned that business in all its details and for years there was none considered a more expert authority on all lines of the tobacco industry. In 1858 he established his factory at Walkertown and the Sullivan tobacco interests have been the only sustaining interest in that community. Walkertown is now kept on the map merely by the presence of a tobacco factory. Naturally Mr. Sullivan's business affairs were of such importance as to gravitate toward the larger center of Winston, and he more and more gave liberally of his time and means to the upbuilding of that chief city of Western North Carolina He was prominent in business affairs there and a silent partner in several mercantile houses

However, he continued a resident of his estate at Walkertown until his death in 1910 in his eighty-second year. He married Elizabeth Moir, a daughter of Robert Moir, who was born at Forres, Scotland, October 15, 1796, and came to America when a young man. Robert Moir married Elizabeth Perry Porter, who was born in Madison County, Virginia, May 10, 1801. Robert Moir acquired a plantation near Leeksville in Rockingham County, North Carolina, and at the time of the war had fifty slaves. His home was on his farm in Rockingham County until his death.

Mrs. Nathaniel D. Sullivan died at the age of seventy-two years. Her two children were: Sally H., who married Philip Henry Booe, and Elizabeth R., now wife of William N. Poindexter. The late Mr. Sullivan and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

WILLIAM THOMAS LEE. It is not given to every individual to excel both in business and politics. Every line of endeavor demands certain specific talents, and few there are who have so many differentiating ones or are able to adapt those they possess so as to make them eminently fitting for diverging avenues of progress. Yet there are found men in each community whose names are equally well known in political and in business circles and perhaps no one who can honestly lay claim to this distinction is more widely recognized as entitled to the honor than is William Thomas Lee, of Waynesville and Raleigh, successful business man over a long period of years, and newly reelected corporation commissioner of North Carolina.

Mr. Lee was born August 14, 1858, on Jonathan's Creek, near Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina. His father, Henry C. Lee, was a native of Cabarrus County, but moved to Haywood County in 1856 and settled in the Jonathan's Creek Valley. He was a prominent and successful merchant and farmer, and married Margaret Henry, a daughter of Lorenzo Henry, of Haywood County. As a boy William T. Lee was sent to the common schools of the county, where he received the rudiments of an education. He further pursued his studies at the Waynesville Academy, thus receiving a substantial education that has stood him

in good stead in all the different experiences he has met with since. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the mercantile business at Waynesville, which he has continued without interruption to the present time. Mr. Lee has always been closely identified with all matters pertaining to Haywood County. He has, also, been deeply interested in all the affairs of Waynesville. He has held the office of mayor of the city, as well as those of treasurer and alderman; in 1903 was appointed by Governor Aycock as a member of the commission ordered by the Legislature to examine the condition of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, and later served as president of the Waynesville Board of Trade and of the Haywood County Fair Association. However, Mr. Lee's interest in public and political affairs has been largely an unselfish interest, and he has rarely sought political honors or preferment for himself. Many public men of the state, who have been honored by the democratic party and who have honored that party, have tested the quality and the value of his friendship and have found it lacking in no particular. For twenty years consecutively he was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee from the Tenth District. He was chairman of the Tenth Congressional District Democratic Executice Committee and managed the campaign of his lifelong friend, Hon. W. T. Crawford, in 1906, when Mr. Crawford defeated the present congressman from that district, Hon. J. J. Britt. Mr. Lee was elected a member of the North Carolina Legislature from Haywood County in 1894, the year in which the fusionists made such a clean sweep in the state, and was one of the lonesome minority in that Legislature that made such a determined fight against the fusionists' plans. He had enacted for his county at that session the first dispensary law adopted in this state, establishing a dispensary at Waynesville, superseding the bar rooms, which was operated quite successfully until the time came for the dispensary, in turn, to give way to state-wide prohibition. Mr. Lee was again elected to the Legislature in 1909, and in 1910 secured the nomination for corporation commissioner in a state-wide contest with two distinguished North Carolinians, and was duly elected. In 1916 he stood upon his record, and this was sufficient to gain him reelection to the same important position.

In speaking of Mr. Lee's career, the State Journal, of May 5, 1916, says in part: "Hon. W. T. Lee (Tom Lee, as he is familiarly known to a large number of business, personal and political friends) has one unusual claim to distinction. It is some achievement for a man to succeed in business, and in the same business, in the same town, for thirty-odd consecutive years. He has for many years conducted at Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina, one of the largest mercantile businesses in the tier of counties west of Asheville, and while he has not made enough money to become an undesirable citizen, it may be fairly said that he has been a successful business man. It is some distinction for a man to have been successfully associated in an influential way in the management and direction of public affairs for a long period of years. Time is the acid test of the genuine, and a position of influence in public affairs can only be maintained for a long period of time when it is based on an unselfish ambition to serve. It takes an old inhabitant to remember the time when Tom Lee did not have an influential part in the public affairs of his county and district, and the people of his county and district have never failed to stand by him in any enterprise he has undertaken, or to support him in any political ambition. Mr. Lee's distinction does not rest upon his success in either of these worthy lines of effort, but in his consistent and continuous success in both of them together. It is quite generally understood that business and politics do not mix, but it is one of Mr. Lee's political maxims that 'politics is business,' and that success in the management of public affairs require the same high standards of candor and fair dealing that is required for sustained success in business. Another of his maxims is that 'you can fool yourself easier that you can fool anybody else.' He has great faith in the ability of the people to distinguish the genuine from the spurious."

Mr. Lee was married in 1883 to Miss Margaret Rhinehart, of Waynesville, They have nine children four boys and five girls all living.

JOHN W. McCRARY. An honored and highly esteemed citizen of Lexington, John W. McCrary, president of the Commercial & Savings Bank, was for many years a prominent factor in the mercantile life of Davidson County, but is now living retired from active pursuits, enjoying to the utmost the fruits of his successful and creditable business career. A native of Davidson County, he was born, August 3, 1839, on a farm lying two miles from Lexington, on the Salem road, in the same locality that the birth of his father, John McCrary, occurred. His paternal grandfather, who married a Miss Yount, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and after settling in Davidson County was engaged in agricultural pursuits on the plantation where the bodies of both himself and wife are buried, that plot having been reserved for a family burying ground.

His father, John McCrary, born and brought up on a farm, succeeded to the free and independent occupation to which he was reared, and spent his entire life of fifty-two years on a Davidson County farm. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Raker, was a life-long resident of Davidson County. She died at the age of fifty-three years, her death being the result of an accident. She was the mother of nine children, four sons and five daughters.

In the days of his boyhood and youth, John W. McCrary attended the district schools and worked on the farm. He subsequently served an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade, and being endowed with much mechanical ability and ingenuity, he became an expert workman. Going to Thomasville, Davidson County, in 1861, Mr. McCrary embarked in the cabinet-maker and retail furniture business, with which he was there identified for four years. During the Civil war, he was not in active service in the army, but served in the Home Guard, being commissioned lieutenant of his company. Coming to Lexington in 1865, Mr. McCrary was here actively and successfully engaged in the retail furniture and undertaking business for a period of fifty years, being one of the leading merchants of the community. He was elected county treasurer of Davidson County in 1880 and was re-elected from time to time and served in this official position for eighteen years. He is a republican in politics.

Mr. McCrary married, at the age of twenty-one years, Drusilla Leonard, who was born in Davidson

County, five miles north of Lexixngton, November 20, 1840, being a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Wagner) Leonard, and grand-daughter of Valentine Leonard, Jr. Her great-grandfather, Valentine Leonard, Sr., born October 13, 1718, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Guilford Court House. Later he was shot by the tories. He was a farmer in Davidson County, where the birth of his son, Valentine Leonard, Jr., occurred in 1762. Mr. and Mrs. McCrary reared five children, namely: Lou, wife of Rev. L. E. Thompson, has four children, Edna R., Hartwell, John McCrary, and Earl McCrary; Theodore Earl; John Raymond; Clayton M., widow of William H. Walker, has one child, Katherine; and J. Edna McCrary. Mrs. McCrary passed to the life beyond May 26, 1915. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which Mr. McCrary also belongs, and toward the support of which he is a liberal contributór. He has always been an active and faithful member and loyal to all its institutions, supporting its colleges and asylums.

HON. THEODORE EARL MCCRARY. A member of the North Carolina bar, Hon. Theodore E. McCrary, of Lexington, is widely known as one of the leading attorneys of Davidson County. He is a native-born citizen, his birth having occurred, June 5, 1867, in Lexington. He is a son of John W. and Drusilla (Leonard) McCrary, and a brother of Hon. John R. McCrary.

As a boy, he received excellent educational advantages, after leaving the public schools of Lexington having continued his studies at the Southern Normal School, an excellent educational institution, located in Lexington. Mr. McCrary subsequently attended old Trinity College, at which he graduated in 1888, with the B. A. degree, and in 1907 entered the law department of the University of North Carolina. Being admitted to practice in 1908, he became associated with his brother, John R. McCrary, under the firm name of McCrary & McCrary, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in his professional work.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison, Mr. McCrary has been a stalwart supporter of the principles of the republican party, and influential in public affairs. He was appointed postmaster at Lexington by President Harrison, and served four years. He was again appointed to the same position by President McKinley, but resigned the office at the end of ten months. He then became chief office deputy marshal in the office of the United States marshal at Greensboro, North Carolina, which position he held for nine years.

In 1908 Mr. McCrary was elected as a representative to the State Legislature, as member of the House of Representatives, in which he served acceptably, being ever mindful of the highest and best interests of his constituents. He has served as a delegate to numerous county, district and state conventions, and was a delegate from the Seventh Congressional District to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago in. the year 1908. For a number of years he has served his party as chairman of its county executive committee, and in 1914 was candidate for Congress from the Seventh Congressional District.

On February 21, 1894, Mr. McCrary was united in marriage with Etta Shemwell, who was born in Lexington, June 30, 1870, a daughter of Dr. O. M. Shemwell. She died January 2, 1901, leaving one child, Helen, now attending the Greensboro College for Women. Mr. McCrary married second, Mrs. Ida (Jordan) Beeson, of Guilford County, North Carolina. Mr. McCrary is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is loyal in the support of its institutions. His wife is a Presbyterian and active in local charitable movements and local movements for the betterment of society.

HON. JOHN RAYMOND MCCRARY. Public spirited, energetic, and possessing pronounced business acumen, and a thorough comprehension of jurisprudence, Hon. John Raymond McCrary, of Lexington, has won a place of distinction in legal circles, and has served most acceptably in various public positions, his clear intuitions of law and statecraft making him a leader among men. A son of John W. and Drusilla (Leonard) McCrary, he was born in Lexington, his home city, April 23, 1871, coming from Revolutionary stock and pioneer ancestry.

Scholarly in his ambitions as a youth, he was graduated from the Southern Normal School, in Lexington, with the class of 1886, and in 1891 was graduated from Trinity College with the degree of A. B. Subsequently taking a post graduate course, he entered the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of Master of Arts in the year 1892. He then studied law under Dr. John Manning at the University of North Carolina and in 1894 began to practice law in Lexington, where he has since built up an extensive clientele, his legal skill and ability being recognized and appreciated.

Mr. McCrary has always taken an active interest in public affairs, being a prominent member of the republican party, and an earnest advocate of all movements of a beneficial nature. In 1897 he was elected to the State Legislature, in which he represented Davidson County that year, receiving the largest majority of votes that had ever been given in the county. He was again elected as a representative to the State Legislature, being a member in 1917, and at that election received a larger majority of votes than any other candidate since his first election. Mr. McCrary was at one time a candidate for solicitor but was defeated by W. C. Hammer. In 1900 he was candidate for elector at large on the McKinley ticket, and for ten years following the passage of the Bankrupt Law, he served as referee in bankruptcy.

During the 1917 session of the State Legislature, Mr. McCrary prepared, and caused to become a law, two state-wide measures, namely: The Rural Public Cemetery Act, and the act to establish memorials at every historical site in the state. Both of these acts carry appropriations, and have been spoken of most favorably. During that session, Mr. McCrary was selected by the republican element as minority leader, and served acceptably in that capacity to both parties, receiving favorable comment from Governor Bickett and from the democratic press.

In 1900, Mr. McCrary inaugurated a movement to commemorate the life of Daniel Boone, and in May of that year a replica of the Boone cabin was erected in Davidson County, in Boone Park. A Boone monument, surmounted by an arrow head, was placed in the same park, and at its unveiling, in May, 1910, 20,000 people, it is estimated, were in attendance, and listened to the eloquent addresses given by Judge Pritchard, Congressman Robert N. Page, and other noted speakers. Many

of the leading newspapers of the state, in commenting on the occasion, gave Mr. McCrary credit for having been the leading spirit in arousing the interest of the people, and starting the movement. He is an ardent lover of nature, a thorough believer in progress, and generously and willingly lends his aid toward all improvements.

Mr. McCrary married, in 1906, Mary Tatum, who was born in Patrick County, Virginia, a daughter of John P. and Martha (Foster) Tatum. Three children have been born of their union, Christine, Virginia Ray, and John Raymond, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. McCrary are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is a steward, and for ten years has been the teacher of the Baraca class. Mr. McCrary has often been called upon to speak on religious and other subjects in different parts of the state, and, especially during the life of Joseph Caldwell, editor of the Charlotte Observer, he contributed articles of interest to church and secular papers.

Robert Henry Powell has spent his active career in Columbus County, adopted merchandising as his career soon after leaving school, and from a clerkship has risen to one of the largest firms in Whiteville, and has acquired many interests that make him one of the most influential citizens of that section.

He was born in Columbus County on a farm September 4, 1856, a son of James Calvin and Lucy Elizabeth (Baldwin) Powell. His father was a native of this state and a successful farmer. As a boy Mr. Powell attended private schools and the Whiteville Academy, and on finishing his education became clerk in a general store. Experience, natural adaptability, and the thrift which begets capital, enabled him in 1894 to establish a business of his own. He conducted it alone for some years, and finally took in his son Alexander Elmo, making the firm Powell & Powell, as it stands today. Mr. Powell is also vice president of the Bank of Columbus, is a director of the Whiteville Ginning Company, and is a worker for all that benefits his community.

For ten years he served as assistant county treasurer, was then elected county treasurer, and remained in the office for eight years, finally declining a renomination. He also served for a number of years as alderman of Whiteville. He is one of the trustees of the local schools, and is a deacon in the Baptist Church. His only fraternity is the Odd Fellows.

On December 15, 1881, he married Nott McKinnon, of Robinson County, North Carolina. They are the parents of seven children: Alexander Elmo; Walter Hogue; Robert Jackson; Edward F.; Mary Lou, who is a teacher in the public schools; Junius Kenneth, bookkeeper in the Bank of Stanford, North Carolina; and William Calvin, who is still pursuing his studies.

Alexander Elmo Powell, who was born in Whiteville January 14, 1884, was educated in the public schools and the Horner Military Academy, and then became associated with his father in the general merchandise business and soon afterward was taken into partnership. In January, 1913, he was appointed postmaster of Whiteville, an office he still fills. He has served as alderman and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is active in the Baptist Church. On June 20, 1907, he married Miss Etta Rockwell Powell, of Whiteville. Their three children are Alexander Elmo, Jr., Etta Hamilton and Lucie McKinnon.

Walter Hogue Powell, the second son of R. H. Powell, was born in Whiteville September 9, 1887, had the advantages of the public schools and the Horner Military School, and in 1911 graduated from the law department of the University of North Carolina. He has since been in active practice at Whiteville and is one of the ablest members of the bar. He belongs to the Kappa Alpha college fraternity, the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Baptist Church. October 20, 1915, he married Miss Toccoa Cain, of Laurens, South Carolina.

Robert Jackson Powell, who was born at Whiteville April 26, 1890, from the public schools entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, where he attended in 1911, then gained some experience in business with his father, but since January, 1916, has been in the general insurance business, handling fire, life and other forms of insurance. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Kappa Alpha fraternity and is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church of Whiteville. On October 1, 1911, he married Elizabeth Toon, of Whiteville, and they have one child, Elizabeth McKinnon.

Edward Farrior Powell was born October 11, 1893, received his education in the public schools and the University of North Carolina, and his experience has been in the banking business. For eighteen months he was clerk in the Bank of Columbus, then became cashier of the Bank of Cerrogordo, North Carolina, and on February 1, 1915, returned to the Bank of Columbus as cashier. He is also vice president of the First National Bank of Hamlet, North Carolina. His fraternal connections are with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

James Foy Justice. Among the representative men of Henderson County one whose work as a lawyer has commended him to the confidence of the public is James Foy Justice, who in addition to other responsibilities served with credit in the 1917 session of the State Senate.

Senator Justice was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, September 8, 1886, a son of Rev. Amos I. and Minerva (Fisher) Justice. The father is a widely known Baptist minister in North Carolina. The son was educated in the Fruitland Institute and completed his literary education in Wake Forest College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1908. After leaving college he spent two years as a teacher, being principal of the literary department of the Southern Indiana Institute. In 1910 he completed his law course in Wake Forest College, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1911. Since then he has been in active general practice at Hendersonville has handled a large share of the routine litigation in the local courts, and has from the first been an interested participant in public affairs. He is secretary of the Stony Mountain Company, a corporation which has extensive land and timber interests in Henderson County, and is attorney and trustee of the Fruitland Institute, where he gained part of his early education, as well at attorney for the County Board of Education.

Mr. Justice was a member of the County Board of Education until he resigned to enter the Senate, an office to which he was elected in 1916. Mr. Justice is a Knight of Pythias, and is a former superintendent of the First Baptist School of Hendersonville.



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August 23, 1917, he married Pearl Griffin. Mrs. Justice was born in Clarendon County, South Carolina, daughter of Samuel Wilson and Isabella Griffin, her father being a cotton planter.

FRANKLIN P. HOBGOOD as president of Oxford College for Young Women since 1880 and as a teacher and educator in North Carolina for nearly half a century, occupies a position and has directed an influence and rendered a service which have made him one of the big and sustaining figures in the life and affairs of the state.

Concerning his work and his personal career fortunately material is at hand in the form of an editorial which appeared in the Biblical Recorder in 1916. From that it is learned that Franklin P. Hobgood was born in Granville County near Oxford in 1847. His preparation for college was made at Horner School, to which he came daily on horseback from his home in the country. He is proud of the fact that he rode 7,000 miles while thus preparing for college, and that even this time was not wasted, for on horseback he committed to memory most of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. At night he studied by the flame of a beeswax wick, the day of oil and electric lights being yet many years away. As with many other young men of that day Mr. Hobgood's studies were interrupted by the Civil war. For six months, during the latter part of the conflict, he served in the Junior Reserve Brigade in the Confederate Army.

Resuming his studies in 1866 he graduated in 1868 with the A. B. degree from Wake Forest College, valedictorian of his class. Athletes of today will be interested in knowing that Mr. Hobgood was captain of the first baseball nine ever organized at Wake Forest.

His career as a teacher began in 1869 when he became principal of a boys school at Reidsville, North Carolina. Two years later, in 1871, he moved to Raleigh and became president of the Raleigh Female Seminary. That was the beginning of his long and successful work as a teacher of young women. He was at Raleigh for ten years, having as his patrons many of the state's leading citizens and as his pupils hundreds of young women who in after years filled positions of usefulness in the home, the church, the schoolroom and the state. And the same can be said of his more extended service as president of Oxford College, where he began his work in 1880 and where he has continued to the present time. He is still in the harness, and doing some of the best work of his life. He has a good college plant at Oxford, valued at about $40,000, a faculty of eleven instructors, and about 140 young women are enrolled every year.

Mr. Hobgood's educational ideals have been high, demanding superior intellectual culture, developing the finer social sensibilities, converging upon a life at once practical and refined, and above all centering in Christ the Great Teacher, Savior and Sovereign of the race. Several positions of honor and trust have been enjoyed by him. For six years he was chairman of the Board of Education in his home county of Granville. For one term he was president of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly. For eight years he has been a trustee of the State University at Chapel Hill.

His religious work has also been important. He has been deacon, Sunday School worker and active in other capacities in the church of which he is a member, Moderator of the Flat River Baptist Association for ten years; at different times vice president of the Baptist State Convention, and for several years chairman of the Laymen's Committee of the convention; trustee of Wake Forest College forty-five years and president of its board eight years; identified with the Thomasville Orphanage from its inception—first as a member of the visiting committee of the Orphanage Association, for about thirty years as a trustee, and since the death of Dr. W. R. Gwaltney, president of the board. His fidelity to duty is shown in the remarkable fact that in all the years of his service as trustee of Wake Forest College and of the Orphanage he has missed but one annual meeting of each of these bodies, both coming at a time when he was in a hospital.

Mr. Hobgood married Miss Mary A. Royall, and theirs has been a most happy home life. Her father Dr. William Royall was a distinguished professor in Wake Forest College and died about twenty years ago. Mrs. Hobgood has been the sharer and inspirer of his labors and achievements through all the years of their marriage. They have three sons and three daughters. The oldest son is Colonel Frank P. Hobgood of Greensboro, former state senator and recently assistant counsel to the United States Attorney General in the prosecution of oil land cases in Wyoming; the second son Royall died at the age of twenty-one. The third Dr. J. Edward Hobgood of Thomasville is physician to the Thomasville Orphanage. The three daughters all reside at Oxford: Mrs. Frank W. Hancock, Mrs. Beverly S. Royster and Miss Carrie Hobgood. Mr. and Mrs. Hobgood also have ten grand-children and one great-grand-child.

HON. FRANK P. HOBGOOD, JR., has gained assured prominence as a lawyer, resulting from twenty years of practice among private clients and service to the state and nation. His work has served to make a well known family name still better known and honored in North Carolina.

He was born on a plantation five miles west of Oxford in Granville County, North Carolina, and is a son of the distinguished educator, Frank P. Hobgood, Sr., president of Oxford College and whose career is elsewhere sketched in this publication. The Hobgoods have been in North Carolina for several generations and Mr. Hobgood's great-grandfather as well as his grandfather, James B. Hobgood, were planters in Granville County. Col. Frank P. Hobgood's mother was Mary Ann Royall, a native of Wake Forest and daughter of Rev. William Royall, D. D., LL. D., for many years professor of English in Wake Forest College. Doctor Royall married Elizabeth Bailey.

Frank P. Hobgood, Jr., prepared for college at Horner's Military Institute at Oxford, and in 1891 entered Wake Forest College, graduating at the head of his class in 1893 with the degree A. B. His rapid progress in his studies was due to inherited talent and also to the splendid direction and inspiration he had had from earliest youth in the home of his cultured father and mother. After leaving Wake Forest he entered the Columbian now George Washington University at Washington, D. C., where he took his law course and received his LL. B. degree. Mr. Hobgood was licensed to practice law in 1898. He practiced at Oxford until 1903, when he removed to Greensboro.

Along with his work as a general practitioner he has always taken an interest in public affairs.

He was elected and served in the State Senate of North Carolina in 1911, 1913 and 1915. During that time he was chairman of the judiciary committee and was author of the state-wide primary law which is now in operation in the state. The service which has made him most widely known was his work as special assistant to the attorney general of the United States from July, 1915, to October, 1917. Mr. Hobgood was employed in the prosecution of cases in California and Wyoming involving violations of the law and order affecting the public oil lands of those states, and particularly the alleged fraudulent procurement of patents to oil lands by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. In October, 1917, his work on these cases having been finished, he returned to Greensboro and has once more resumed his status as a member of the local bar. Mr. Hobgood joined the North Carolina National Guard at the age of fifteen as a private, and was with the service for a number of years and in all branches and grades until he rose to the rank of colonel.

In 1907 he married Miss Lucy McGee Glenn. She was born in Greensboro, daughter of Robert G. and Helen (Jones) Glenn, elsewhere mentioned in this publication. Mr. Hobgood is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was grand master of the Grand Lodge in North Carolina in 1915. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church.

EDWIN ALEXANDER ANDERSON. As a North Carolina man who won well deserved distinction in the United States Navy both before and during the present great war, a brief record of Edwin Alexander Anderson is particularly appropriate for these biographical pages.

He was born at Wilmington July 16, 1860, and graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1882. His record since then stated briefly is as follows: Ensign, July 1, 1884; lieutenant junior grade, September 30, 1894; lieutenant, March 28, 1898; lieutenant commander, September 11, 1903; commander, December 6, 1907; captain, June 14, 1911; temporarily appointed rear admiral, August 31, 1917. He served on the Marblehead and as commander of the Sandoval in the Spanish-American war, and was advanced five numbers in rank "for extraordinary heroism" during that war. He was in command of Callao 1902-03, Don Juan de Austria, 1903, Isle de Cuba, 1903, Naval Gun Factory at Washington, 1904-05, Pennsylvania, 1905-06, Second Torpedo Flotilla, 1906-07, recruiting station, Cincinnati, 1907-08, navy yards, Mare Island, California, 1908-10, Yorktown, 1910-11, navy yards, Philadelphia, 1911-13, at Naval War College, 1916, superintendent of naval auxiliaries, 1916-17, commanded Squadron 3, Patrol Force, 1917, and later Squadron 1, Patrol Force.

GEORGE B. COCKER. In each community and in every branch of industrial activity there are certain men who stand out from their associates because of their purposeful personality and determined methods of action. Such men are bound to dominate any situation and control whatever opportunities lie in the path of their onward progress. Through them and their efforts spring the vast enterprises that have so direct an influence upon the prosperity of the country. In this class stands George B. Cocker, who a little more than a quarter of a century ago started upon his career as an apprentice to the machinist's trade, and who today is general manager of the Cocker Machine & Foundry Company at Gastonia, one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the country.

Mr. Cocker is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which city he was reared, educated and received his training as a machinist and mechanical engineer. After leaving school he entered the works of the Globe Manufacturing Company at Philadelphia, manufacturers of great note, as an apprentice, and remained with that concern for twenty-five years. His promotion was rapid, being based upon his fidelity, industry and natural ability, qualities which have characterized him throughout his career, and he became in turn an expert draughtsman, machinist, mechanical engineer, and inventor and designer of special machinery. He is today known as one of the best equipped men in his profession in the entire South. Before leaving the Globe concern he had been advanced to the dual capacity of chief erector and manager of the plant, in addition to which he traveled in the South for the company for several years, selling and installing cotton mill machinery.

While engaged in the latter pursuit Mr. Cocker became convinced of the wonderful opportunities offered by Gastonia for the establishment of a business of this nature here, and, after extensive preparations, in 1914 he organized the Cocker Machine and Foundry Company, with the following officers: George R. Spencer, president; Thomas L. Craig, vice president; J. Robert Craig, secretary and treasurer; and George R. Cocker, general manager. He designed and built the shops at Gastonia, and installed their equipment of machinery, all of which is of the most modern type and manufacture. The company specializes in the manufacture and installation of textile machinery, among its products being warping machinery, including linker heads, linking warpers, balling warpers, section beam warpers, balling attachments, webb warpers and special warpers for heavy duck, these being equipped with electrical or mechanical stop motion, as desired; beaming machinery, including short chain (drum drive), short chain (spindle drive), long chain and special beamers, the last named for heavy duck; warp splitters for short chain warps; and dye house machinery, including warp sizing, warp dyeing machines for indigo, and warp dyeing machines for long and short chain warps, built with iron, wood or combination tubs, with any numbers of compartments required, ballers to work in connection with boiling and dyeing machines, warp doubling machines, and warp splitters for doubling system. The concern also does high grade machine and foundry work, and all of its work in every department is of such a high class that the shops have been running twenty-four hours per day since the latter part of 1915. Although not the largest, it is noted as being one of the finest machinery plants in the country. The work turned out is exceptional, and meets the requirements and specifications of the most exacting machinery purchasers. Mr. Cocker not only possesses superior qualifications and talents as a designer and engineer, but is equally expert in shop practice, management and efficiency.

At this writing a part of the work of the plant is devoted to the manufacture of shrapnel shells for the Russian government. As is well known, the inspection on this class of work is very rigid, it being required that shells be turned true to the thousandths of an inch, otherwise rejected. Mr. Cocker designed special machinery for the manufacture of shrapnel that is quite marvelous, the machine being so perfect and so nearly automatic that it can be easily operated by unskilled labor.

WILBUR ASHLEY MCPHAUL, M. D. While for fourteen years Doctor McPhaul has been one of the competent general physicians and surgeons of North Carolina, the important fact that makes his service and career of more than ordinary interest to the people of the state has been his active leadership in the public health movement, than which nothing undertaken and carried on under the suspices of government authority can be or is more vitally connected with the public welfare. North Carolina as a state has an enviable record among other states for the efficiency and thoroughness of its public health authorities, and among these Doctor McPhaul has done much of the pioneer work and is helping to raise the standards of the entire state. The locality which is especially fortunate in the presence of his services and influence is Robeson County, of which he is present health officer.

Doctor McPhaul was born at Fair Bluff in Columbus County, North Carolina, in 1879, a son of Dr. T. D. and Annie E. (Ashley) McPhaul. His grandfather, Alexander McPhaul, was a native of Scotland, and located at Red Springs in Robeson County on coming to America. Doctor McPhaul has an especially interesting ancestry in the maternal line. The English Ashleys included Lord Anthony Ashley, one of the Lords Proprietors of North Carolina, coming from England in the seventeenth century. For many years prior to the Revolutionary war the Ashleys lived on the Lumber River in the lower part of Robeson County, not far from the present village of Barnesville. Some of the Ashleys moved to Alabama and founded the City of Montgomery, going there when Alabama was a territory in 1792. Richard G. Ashley, materual grandfather of Doctor McPhaul, was the first white child born at Montgomery. In the late '20s or early '30s with his widowed mother he returned to Robeson County, North Carolina, and here his daughter Annie E. Ashley married Dr. T. D. McPhaul.

Wilbur A. McPhaul grew up in a good home in Robeson County and had the example of his father as his first and chief inspiration to a medical career. He attended the Ash Pole Institute at Fairmont, had two years in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and received his medical education in the Medical College of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, where he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1904. Since leaving university his home and territory of practice have been in Robeson County, and for several years he has been recognized as one of the leading physicians of Lumberton.

All this time one duty has been in the public health movement, though in earlier years his part was largely that of advocating for a real public health service and exerting his influence wherever and whenever possible in an educational way. In 1910 he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature. He sought that political honor not as an honor but as an opportunity to render a special service to his state. During the session of 1911 he probably had as much influence as any other individual legislator in promoting public health legislation. Prior to his legislative experience he had been county superintendent of health in addition to looking after his private practice for about five years. It is interesting to note that up to 1911 the total appropriation to the Legislature for public health work over the state at large was $6,000 a year. In the session of that year Doctor McPhaul enlisted the support and co-operation of other influential members with such results that they succeeded in securing an appropriation amounting to $25,000 for an active prosecution of public health work. At the same time they started a movement for the education of the people to the expediency and necessity of a continuing increased expenditure for similar purposes. The campaign thus started has been carried out persistently with the result that no succeeding session of the General Assembly has failed to make appropriations sufficient to keep up the competent administration of public health work. Robeson County alone now spends more for public health service than was appropriated for the entire state in 1911.

Doctor McPhaul was instrumental in getting through the Legislature the bill giving each county that would comply with the necessary requirements the privilege of employing a whole-time health officer. That is, a physician who would devote his entire time and efforts to the health work of the country. Robeson County was one of the first to take advantage of this measure. In 1912 the county commissioners hired a health officer for full time. However, through lack of co-operation and of whole-hearted support from all concerned, the work did not receive a thorough test and was not inaugurated on a basis of thorough going efficiency until the fall of 1917, when Doctor McPhaul was chosen by the county commissioners, acting in conjunction with the state medical authorities, to take up county health work and gives his entire time to his duties.

Doctor McPhaul at once inaugurated a vigorous campaign. He put into his official administration the full vigor and enthusiasm of one who has made public health his special study and investigation and who is ambitious for the success of the movement and determined that so far as it depends upon his leadership it shall show results to justify. That his whole heart is in it may be judged from the fact that he sacrificed a private practice much more remunerative financially than the salary of his office. Attention has been frequently called to the fact that the public health movement is in a sense detrimental to the income of the medical profession, and it is in every way creditable to their public spirit that so many have supported the movement so whole-heartedly.

Under the direction of Doctor McPhaul the activities of the public health office in Robeson County were considerably enlarged. He fitted up adequate quarters in the courthouse, with a complete office, laboratory and dispensary equipment. At present he has outlined three units for his work. The first unit was inaugurated in December, 1917. This is known as the Life Extension Unit. It provides for a thorough medical and physical examination of every person between the ages of twenty and sixty-five in the county, free, for those who would apply for it. Accompanying this examination go written and verbal advice to the applicants on how to prolong life. Up to November, 1918, something over 900 persons had been given the thorough and complete examination, while over 1,500 applications for free physical examination were received. It is the estimate of medical authorities that the lives of these people can be prolonged from two to fifteen years each. A little calculation will show the enormous total of years that under a system such as this the

human race can be prolonged. It is well known that incipient cases of tuberculosis are only detected by such a thoroughgoing examination, and it is in the incipient stages that tuberculosis can most readily be cured. Many other insidious diseases, that go unrecognized until the dangerous stages, are discovered under the same system.

The second unit of service, begun on March 1, 1918, embraced school inspection and medical examination of school children. Robeson County has between 15,000 and 16,000 school children. The work under this unit involves the co-operation of the school teachers. The children are given a thorough medical examination, all acute conditions at once are treated and relieved, advice is given to pupils and parents on the prevention and correction of numerous disease conditions peculiar to childhood and youth, and everything possible is done to improve and conserve their health. A complete card system by which the teachers get a complete record of every pupil, and which is kept on file in Doctor McPhaul's office, is one of the features which indicate the efficiency of this department of the work. The schools are naturally the medium through which Doctor McPhaul expects to vitalize the effectiveness of public health education upon homes not ordinarily susceptible to propaganda carried on by means of illustrated lectures or through the public press. Many hundreds of handbills and circulars and throughout the county, and many of these have circulars of information have been distributed been carried from the schools into the homes.

The third unit of service, begun in the spring of 1918, embraces rural hygiene and sanitation. In that Doctor McPhaul has from three to five assistants in the field. It is the purpose to visit and inspect every rural home in Robeson County. These individual visits furnish an opportunity for the inspector to give personal advice as to the construction of and location of sanitary privy, the safeguarding of the water supply, and at the same time every child in the home would be examined for hook worm and other diseases peculiar to country life, and free medical treatment and advice given.

Another unit of service in contemplation is infant hygiene, a work which has unlimited possibilities and will be properly emphasized by Doctor McPhaul's office.

Educational work and propaganda form a large part of Doctor McPhaul's service. He carries this on by lectures and addresses to the people in the schoolhouses and other public places and particularly through the columns of the Robesonian, Lumberton's progressive and public spirited newspaper. His articles in the paper on the prevention and control of epidemics, the duty of every family and community to report at once any symptom or suspicion of disease to the proper authorities, and other timely and important subjects, are doing a great deal of good. A few years ago most people in Robeson County, as elsewhere, would have resented and even repelled by force any intrusion of their homes by members of the County Health Department. But now the coming of a county health officer is welcomed, and unquestionably a wonderful amount of good is being done, though the total results of it cannot be estimated for some years to come. A large number of illustrated lectures have been delivered throughout the county, and during the first two or three months of the service these lectures and addresses were attended by over 2,000 people.

Thus Doctor McPhaul in his profession has set himself the highest standards of service and already, when a comparatively young man, has won the grateful acknowledgment of a large and important community of his home state. For several years he has been the medical examiner for all the standard insurance companies, numbering nearly thirty, doing business in Lumberton and Robeson County. During the administration of Governor Kitchin by appointment of the governor he served as a member of the Board of Directors of the State Hospital for the Insane. Doctor McPhaul is a member of the Robeson County and North Carolina Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and in the Southern Medical Association is member of the public health section. He is also acting as a member of the Robeson County Exemption Board. Doctor McPhaul belongs to the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married Miss Clara Brown Grantham, daughter of Mr. C. P. Grantham, of Fairmont. They have four children: Wilbur A., Jr., Shirley, Billy Weston and an infant boy named Jack Powell.

SOUTHGATE JONES. Although he is still a young man under thirty, Mr. Southgate Jones of Durham has been prominently identified with many public and private enterprises in his home city.

He was born at Durham, July 23, 1888, the son of Thomas Decatur Jones, a pioneer tobacconist of the Durham market and one of the most highly beloved citizens of his day, and Mattie Southgate Jones, herself known and prized throughout North Carolina for her culture and interest in public welfare.

Mr. Southgate Jones received his early education in the Durham city schools, the Trinity Park School, and in 1905 he entered the Bingham School at Asheville where he spent two years, there becoming first sergeant of his company, a member of Alpha Phi, a local fraternity, president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and entering into almost every phase of the school's activities. Later he entered Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he stood well in his classes and among his fellows, joining Kappa Sigma and, at the end of his first year, being elected vice president of the sophomore class, for the presidency of which he was defeated by only two votes, secretary of the Washington Literary Society, an officer in the Young Men's Christian Association, and to other parts denoting the confidence of the student body. He was unable to return to Washington and Lee for the sophomore year, however, his physician advising him to go West for the purpose of building up his physical condition. Following this advice he spent one year in New Mexico.

Since entering business Mr. Jones has had wide experience. His principal activities have been in banking, he having served for several years in the First National Bank of Durham in nearly all capacities up to that of paying teller. In 1909 he was sent by that institution to Chapel Hill to reopen and to become cashier of the Peoples Bank which had failed previously, and after eighteen months spent there he returned to Durham and began business as a real estate broker. This



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business he has continued and in March, 1917, he assumed in connection with it the management of the Durham Morris Plan Company.

Mr. Jones has been interested in various public institutions and enterprises. He is one of the fourteen charter members and treasurer of the Durham Chamber of Commerce and he has served two terms as president of the Durham Young Men's Christian Association, during one of which the institution was reorganized and the foundation laid for its present enlarged field of service. He has filled offices in the Masonic and Pythian lodges, and he is at present a director in the local Young Men's Christian Association, and a steward in Trinity Methodist Church, South.

LUTHER C. HINE has found his pleasant and profitable work as a general farmer in Oldtown Township of Forsyth County. He is a member of one of the older families of Western North Carolina and his own life and achievements have been in keeping with the high standards set by his ancestry.

He was born on a farm adjoining the church property at Oldtown on the 4th of July, 1855. His great-grandfather was a native of Germany. Coming to America when a young man he located in what is now Forsyth County, North Carolina, secured some wild and raw land and in the course of time had it developed and improved as a farm. It remained his home until his death. Mr. Hine's grandfather was John Hine, who was born in the Oldtown community of Forsyth County, May 24, 1799. He showed no disposition to depart from the ways of his ancestors and remained steadily as a farmer and a good upright citizen all the days of his life. He died January 1, 1858. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Fizer, was born in the same year and died in the same year that her husband did. The month of her birth was December, and the day of her death was the 23d of June.

Levine Israel Hine, father of Luther C., was born near Oldtown, May 7, 1826, and as a young man learned the trade of tanner. He followed that business until the outbreak of the war, when he entered the Confederate army and was in active service about two years. With the close of the war he returned to Forsyth County and became actively associated with the manufacturing firm of F. & H. Fries. For many years he conducted a tannery at Salem, but in the meantime he had invested in land at Oldtown, and a few years before his death he retired to that quiet retreat and spent his declining days in peace and comfort on the farm. He died at the age of seventy-eight. His wife was Regina C. Beck, who was born in what is now Forsyth County, a daughter of William and Mary (Null) Beck. William Beck was born in Forsyth County, North Carolina, May 15, 1802, and his wife was born September 11, 1806, and died in June, 1862. As a young man William Beck settled in his native county and was for many years a prosperous farmer of that section. He lived to venerable years, passing away May 15, 1891. The mother of Luther C. Hine died aged eighty-three. She reared two sons, Luther C. and Gilbert C., and one daughter, Della, who was born February 26, 1868, and died July 25, 1891. Della married Ernest Dalton.

Luther C. Hine spent most of his youth in Salem, his parents having moved there when he was a child. His first instruction came from what was known as the Infants' School, and later he attended the Salem Boys' School. His school days over he engaged in the harness business at Winston, remained there six years, and then chose his permanent vocation as a farmer. Returning to his father's homestead at Oldtown, he has since been successfully engaged in its management and cultivation, and while providing amply for his family has also contributed something to the advancement and the raising of the standards of agriculture in this section of the state. He has his farm well equipped with implements and raises good grades of live stock.

Mr. Hine married Ada M. Shore, who was born in South Fork Township of Forsyth County, daughter of William and Lusetta (Walk) Shore. Mr. and Mrs. Hine have reared five children: Carl Edgar, Ira Walter, Paul Eugene, Beulah L. and Ollie Regina. Carl married Ethel Thomas, and his daughter, Beulah Catherine, is the wife of Harold Shoaf. Mr. and Mrs. Hine are active members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

ANCESTRAL RECORD OF THE FOREFATHERS OF JAMES STUART KUYKENDALL.

Record and References of Pre-American Histories, of Dutch-American Families.

Dutch Reform Church, New York City; Dutch Reform Church, Kingston, New York; State Records, Albany, New York; The Holland Society of New York, Mr. D. Versteeg, genealogist for the society, and Mr. L. P. de Boer, family historian for the society, 99 Nassau Street, New York City; Kingston Methodist Church, Kingston, New York; Minisink Cemetery records, Minisink Islands, New Jersey; state records, Richmond, Virginia; records of Hampshire County, Richmond, Virginia, and Romney, West Virginia; Fredrick County, Maryland, records; state records of grants, Raleigh, North Carolina; Rowan County records, Salisbury, North Carolina; Iredell County records, Statesville, North Carolina; early records of Daniel Boone, Rowan County, North Carolina; records of The Daughters of The American Revolution in Iredell County, North Carolina, Statesville, North Carolina.

Family Tradition.

It is a family tradition that the Kuykendalls originally were from Scotland, that they fled that country because of political and religious persecutions, that they went to Holland about 852, where they married and intermarried with the Dutch, lost some of the Scotch characteristics, took on some of the Dutch characteristics, and that while in Holland the Dutch twisted the name from Kirk-in-dale, meaning, "church in the valley," to Kuykendaal, which would mean "Valley of Fowls," suggesting that somewhere in the old country the ancestors of the family lived in a valley where fowls abounded.

Another tradition is to the effect that between 852 and 1000 as in Biblical times, they used only the given name, and that an edict was issued by the Duke of Alba and Duchess of Parma insisting that surnames should be taken. This met with no little opposition, and resulted in many of the inhabitants assuming ridiculous names, viz.: Knicker, meaning marble, Backer, meaning baker, or Marble-Baker, hence the aristocratic New York name Knickerbocker, also De Paauw, meaning peacock, from which came another old Dutch name, "DePew."

Luer Jacobson van Kuykendaal came from Hol-

land to America with the van Renssallaer Colony some time prior to 1640, landed at New Amsterdam, New York, and lived for a time with the colony at Wyldwick, or Fort Orange (New Albany). The date of his birth in Holland is unknown, research of the records so far found do not disclose the name of his wife. His death occurred at Wyldwick, New York, October 25, 1653.

Jacob Luwreszen, the only son, was baptized at the old Dutch Reform Church at Kingston, New York, May 29, 1640, and married Grietie Artz Tack in 1680. To them was born twelve children, whose names were Syntie, Jacob, Johannas (who died in infancy), Cornelius, Johannas, Matthew, Ary, Arenitja, Petrus, Sara, Syntie and Christina.

The line of descendants was handed down through Jacob, who was baptized August 12, 1683. He was twice married, the name of his first wife being Adriontjen Tutsort, who lived but a short time after their marriage. About two years later he was re-united in holy wedlock to Sarah Westfall. Matthew and Jacob both owned large tracts of land adjoining the lands of the Westfalls and Westbrooks on both sides of the Delaware River at Minisink Islands, New Jersey (see records and original plats Port Jarvis, New York).

Jacob and Sarah Kuykendaal were the parents of six children: Jacob, baptized 1716; David, baptized 1719; Marretjen, baptized 1721; Benjamin, baptized 1723; Christina, baptized 1727; and Nathaniel, baptized 1728.

The old records show that Nathaniel assisted in surveying and locating the east and west boundary line between the states of New York and Pennsylvania, and also records the settlement of his father's estate, which was near the little Village of Beurwyck, where Albany now stands. The name of Nathaniel also appears on the records as having assisted in settling disputed boundary lines among the settlers, and indicates that he was rather an important character for one of his youthful years and the period in which he lived.

About 1743 the Dutch were planning a Dutch republic similar to that in Holland, when the English came in and took possession. This usurpation on the part of the English was very much against the wishes of the Dutch, who determined to get out from the old New Amsterdam section where they had been operating, and sent an exploring expedition down into Virginia. History records the names of Jacob and Nathaniel Kuykendall, Jan Van Meter, a man by the name of Blue, and others whose names are not given as being members of the party. They reported glowing accounts of the country upon their return to New Amsterdam, and immediately, or very soon after, this same party with others moved down into Virginia, taking lands on the south branch of the Potomac River, up and down the river from where Romney, Hampshire County, is now located.

On June 15, 1749, Nathaniel Kuykendall (it will be observed that the name is spelled "Kuykendall" instead of "aal," as former records all show) received a deed for a large boundary of land running up and down the Potomac River at Romney for a distance of eleven or twelve miles, signed by Lord Thomas Fairfax, the deed being simply signed "Fairfax" with the seal of Great Britain affixed thereto. A man by the name of Sullivan received a deed on the same date for land adjoining that of Nathaniel Kuykendall. A great deal of interesting history comes in here, in which the name of George Washington appears intimately associated, which is now being prepared for publication in "The History of the Kuykendalls in America."

The writer is not in possession of the name of Nathaniel's wife or names of any of the other children but Isaac, who was the writer's great-grandfather.

Hampshire County had its county seat laid off and made legal in 1762, and the first county court was held two or three years later, and Nathaniel Kuykendall sat as one of the first judges of the court.

Isaac, son of Nathaniel, was born in 1766 and died in 1845. He married Jane Calvin, who died in 1854. To their union were born six children, Jacob, Luke, William, James, Susan and Sallie, all of whom were large land owners. They loved and owned good horses and were large robust men and good horsemen. Isaac Kuykendall owned a large tract of land southwest of Romney, up the Potomac. The boundary ran to within a mile or two of Romney, on which he built a large stone residence and barn, which at some later date was burned, but the walls of these buildings are still standing and in good condition. Over the door is inscribed the name of Isaac Kuykendall, and bears the date of 1789. The owners of the old Isaac Kuykendall farm at present are Mrs. Susie Pancake (who owns the land on which the ruins of the old stone house are located), Harness Johnson and Michael Kuykendall, a great-grandson of Isaac.

The line of this branch of the family was handed down through James, the fourth son of Isaac and Jane Kuykendall. He was born at the old stone house mentioned above in 1810, and married Hannah Lawson Blue October 25, 1836.

James Kuykendall owned a farm located on both sides of the Potomac River adjoining Romney, West Virginia, which he later sold and purchased another farm about two miles east of Cumberland, Maryland, known as the "Hitchcock Farm," where the family resided a number of years, or until about the time of the breaking out of the war between the states, in 1861, when he disposed of his holdings there and engaged in the mercantile business at Springfield, West Virginia, which is about nine miles down the Potomac River from Romney, the old Isaac Kuykendall home place, where he was born. James Kuykendall owned a number of slaves when the war broke out, and held a large sum of Confederate money, which he realized from the sale of lands near Cumberland, Maryland, in addition to what he had invested in the mercantile business. The money was worthless at the close of the war, and most of his goods in the store were confiscated by the Union Army, leaving him with a large family and a meager sum of money to begin business anew, which he did, and while he never accumulated as much as the losses sustained by the war, he was considered a successful business man and always provided well for his family, which has always been a characteristic of the family. A few years after the close of the war he sold his business at Springfield, West Virginia, and engaged in a similar business at Frenches Depot, about one mile from the junction of the north and south branches of the Potomac, where he continued successfully till his death in 1876. He was returning from Presbytery at Charlestown, West Virginia, being an elder in the Presbyterian Church, like his father before him. He was instantly killed by an express train as he came around behind the west bound train from which he had just gotten off. The watch he was wearing was given him by his father and is still in the family, now owned by his

oldest grandson. His death occurred in September, 1876.

James and Hannah Kuykendall were the parents of eight children, the oldest, Frances Jane, born in October, 1837, dying in infancy April 4, 1839. The names of the other children were Isaac, Fannie, Michael, James, Willie, Susie and Thomas.

Hannah Lawson Blue, wife of James Kuykendall, was of an old Dutch family and one of the early settlers, and like the Kuykendalls of old Knickerbocker stock. Her grandfather's name was Uriah Blue, born December 2, 1746, and he died April 14, 1814. His wife, Susan Williams, born November 25, 1754, was captured and scalped by the Indians and returned home by the Indians upon payment of a ransom. She died September 19, 1815. Michael, son of Uriah, was born May 15, 1782, and died May 11, 1842. Frances Lawson, his wife, was born November 29, 1785, and the date of her death is not available at this writing. Frances Lawson Blue, wife of Michael Blue, was the mother of Hannah Lawson Kuykendall, wife of James Kuykendall.

Reference is hereby made to old records at Richmond, Virginia, and Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia, relative to grants of lands to the grandfather of Hannah Lawson as compensation for services rendered in the Revolutionary war. (See Book of Entry for Hampshire County at Richmond, Virginia, book R, page 281-282. (See Records, Second Regiment, Continental Line.)

Isaac Kuykendall, eldest son of James and Hannah Kuykendall, was born August 30, 1839. In addition to a common school education he attended the Academy at Cumberland, Maryland, and enlisted in the cause of the Confederacy as a private under Capt. George Sheetz at Romney, West Virginia, in 1861, entering Company F, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, Laurel Brigade, under Gen. Thomas Rosser and Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, commander.

In April, 1862, Captain George Sheetz was killed in a cavalry charge at Buckton Station, Paige County, Virginia, and Isaac Kuykendall was promoted to second lieutenant, and at the battle of Cedar Mountain (where he had two horses killed under him) he was promoted to the captaincy of his company, which title he held during the period of the war. He was twice captured, being held four months the first time and eleven months the second. He was under fire at Fort Delaware, and his name appears in the records of the Civil war as one of "The Immortal Six Hundred."

In 1870 he was married to Lucy Rebecca Davis in Mineral County, West Virginia, and lived in the brick home erected by Samuel Davis just before the Civil war, which was left to Lucy Rebecca with 280 acres of fine farming land at his death. In 1881 Isaac and Lucy sold the farm and purchased another farm containing 670 acres near Huttons, Garrett County, Maryland, from Mortimer Pollock of Wheeling, West Virginia, who had previously purchased it from Col. William Schley, brother of Admiral Schley. This was one of the most beautiful and most valuable farms in Western Maryland, and was known through that country as "The Promised Land." In 1894 the family moved to Romney, West Virginia, where they remained until 1904, when they moved to the old Blue farm at Hanging Rock, four miles below Romney, on the Potomac River, which contained 1,300 acres of land. This property was granted to the Blue family about 1744, by George III of England, and was never deeded till the death of Michael and Lawson Blue, which occurred in 1904 and 1908, respectively, the dates of their deaths being in the order which their names appear.

Isaac Kuykendall had an undivided interest in this property through his mother Hannah Lawson, who was a sister of Michael and Lawson Blue. Isaac Kuykendall with his family lived here from 1904 until his death, which occurred in 1910. He was a consecrated Christian man, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an elder in the church for about twenty years.

Lucy Rebecca, his wife, was born October 21, 1834, at the home of her father, Samuel Davis, one mile south of Headsville, Mineral County, West Virginia. Her grantfather's name was Joseph Davis, whose wife was Rebecca Dent, both being from Prince Edward County, Virginia. Her grandfather was an Edwards, who owned and farmed a tract of forty acres of land located where Trinity Church, Wall Street, and a part of Broadway are now located. This land was leased for ninety-nine years and expired in 1892.

Lucy Rebecca Kuykendall received her education at a private school known as "Thorndale," near Baltimore, Maryland. She was a remarkably well read woman and a fine Christian character, her father and grandfather both being elders in the Presbyterian Church. Her death occurred in February, 1914.

Isaac and Lucy Kuykendall were the parents of eight children, the four eldest being boys and the four youngest girls. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: James Stuart, born September 8, 1871; Edgar Davis, born August 13, 1873; Isaac, Jr., born October 26, 1875; Samuel McCool, born September 18, 1877; Hannah Susan, born October 22, 1879; Nannie Blue, born November 2, 1880; Lucy Virginia, born October 26, 1881; and Frances Lawson, born October 22, 1883.

James Stuart Kuykendall received a common school education. In 1889 he entered the mercantile business as clerk at Huttons, Maryland, and on the 10th of June of the same year accepted a position with Mr. I. H. C. Pancake at Romney, West Virginia, in the same capacity, and worked up to head clerk in a large business. In 1894 he was elected general manager of the mercantile establishment of E. M. Gilkeson at Romney, which position be held until Mr. Gilkeson was elected president of the bank at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and sold the business to James Russell, when he was re-employed by Mr. Pancake to open up a new branch store at Westernport, Maryland, where he remained two years, resigning to enter mercantile business for himself under the firm name of Sheppard & Kuykendall, after declining a very lucrative position offered him to go to Johannesburg, South Africa, to assume the position of general manager for the first ice manufacturing establishment ever established in South Africa. Ten years of close confinement in the mercantile business brought about a breakdown, and his physicians ordered a change in climate, and after several months treatment he spent several months with his brother at Nashville, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia, and in June, 1899, located in Greensboro, North Carolina, engaging in the mercantile business as clerk three years and in the real estate business about the same length of time. In 1907 he was elected secretary of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, and was one of a small group of young men who were largely instrumental in procuring the location of the White Oak Cotton Mills at that point, one of the largest in the South. During his administration as secretary of the Cham-

ber of Commerce he was appointed a delegate to represent the Fifth District of North Carolina at the Southern Immigration and Quarantine Congress held at Chattanooga. He was an aggressive leader in locating in North Carolina the National Automobile Highway from New York to Atlanta, and given the distinction by the officials of the New York Herald and Atlanta Journal, who promoted the location of this highway, of being the only North Carolinian who was present and whose figure appears on the bronze medal celebrating the event of the linking up of the North and the South with a national highway system.

In 1909 he was offered the position of secretary and treasurer of the board of trade at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and held this position until 1912, when he became secretary and treasurer of the Standard Building and Loan Association in the same city, which position he still occupies. He was appointed a member of the Local Exemption Board under the selective service draft by President Woodrow Wilson in November, 1917, and elected secretary of the board, which registered 5154 registrants, and was the largest board and furnished more men for the war in Europe than any other board in the state, the number inducted being about 3,000 men in class A-1.

He was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Romney, West Virginia, Westernport, Maryland, and an elder in the First Church at Winston-Salem and Reynolds, North Carolina, about three miles distant from Winston-Salem.

On June 23, 1909, James Stuart Kuykendall was united in marriage to Ruth Wharton at the home of her parents in Greensboro, North Carolina. Her father being John W. Wharton, son of John Wharton, whose father was Elisha, son of Watson Wharton, whose father was Hinman Wharton, of an old English family whose name appears in the historic records of both the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Maria Edwards, wife of John W. Wharton, and mother of Ruth Wharton Kuykendall, traced her ancestry back to the New York Edwards, who were also the ancestors of Lucy Rebecca Kuykendall, mother of J. Stuart Kuykendall. James Stuart Kuykendall and wife, Ruth, have one daughter, Ruth, born October 23, 1914.

John W. Wharton lost a limb at the battle of Plymouth, North Carolina, in the Civil war, and was a member of Company M, Twenty-first Regiment, North Carolina Infantry. He was born September 1, 1833, and died April 21, 1910.

Edgar Davis, second son of Isaac and Lucy Kuykendall, was educated at Peabody Normal College. He was president of the Literary Society of that college, was a noted football player, and had charge of all the athletics of this institution and graduated second in his class in 1896, after which he completed a two years' law course in one year at Lebanon (Tenn.) Law School, second in a large class. Immediately after graduating he begun the practice of his profession in Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until 1902, when he removed to Greensboro, North Carolina, for the practice of his profession, and in 1912 was elected prosecuting attorney in the Municipal Court, which position he held until the declaration of war with Germany, when he was promoted to the position of major of the Third Regiment, North Carolina Coast Artillery. He was married in 1908 to May Lehman. To them were born two children, Edgar, Jr., and Harry.

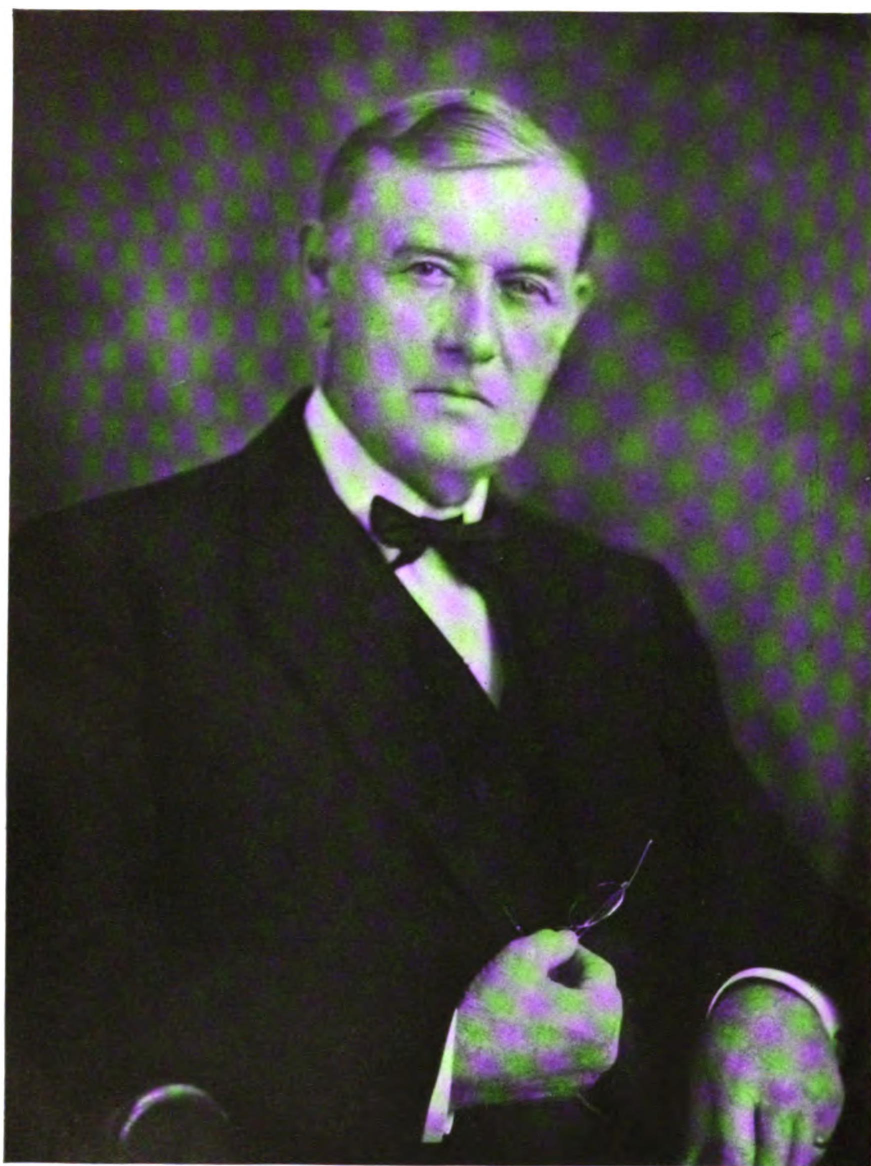
Isaac, the third son of Isaac and Lucy Kuykendall, was educated at Potomac Academy, Romney, West Virginia, was sent to China as a missionary, and was there during the Boxer Uprising, where he remained eight years, after which he returned home and completed his theological course at Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia. His death occurred in February, 1913. He was unmarried.

The youngest son, Samuel McCool, received his education at Potomac Seminary, Romney, West Virginia. He was married to Anna DeBerry of Garret County, Maryland. To them was born one son, Dent Kuykendall.

Hannah and Frances, the oldest and youngest daughters, received their education at Potomac Seminary. Hannah took a special course in Philadelphia, in Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Maryland, and also in New York City, and is now a trained nurse. She volunteered for home or foreign service and has been called for service with the Red Cross. Frances married Charlie Blue and resides at Hanging Rock, Hampshire County, West Virginia, on a part of the old Blue farm, formerly the property of her ancestors and now owned by her husband. Nannie and Lucy completed their education at the Mary Baldwin School, Winchester, Virginia. Nannie is principal of the graded school at Keyser, West Virginia, and Lucy married William Washington, near Springfield, West Virginia. They have one daughter, Lucy Virginia.

JAMES D. PROCTOR. It is not every son of an illustrious father who is able to reach distinction in the same field of endeavor as that in which the parent won honors, but in the case of James D. Proctor, of Lumberton, it would appear that through high intellectual attainments he also has reached eminence in his profession, inheritance and environment by no means having been necessary factors. While he perpetuates a reputation for professional skill earned by his honored father, his own place in the ranks of law has been gained through force of merit. For more than ten years he has been engaged in practice at Lumberton, where he is junior partner of the well-known law firm of McIntyre, Lawrence & Proctor.

James D. Proctor is a native son of Robeson County, North Carolina, and was born in 1885, at Lumberton, his parents being Edward K. and Elizabeth Gray (Dick) Proctor. The family has been in America since 1835, when the great-grandfather of James D. Proctor brought his family from Kent, England, and located in Prince George County, Virginia. There he became a prominent citizen and extensive planter and rounded out a long and successful life, his last resting-place being the old Blandwood Churchyard at Petersburg, Virginia. Edward K. Proctor, Sr., the grandfather of James D. Proctor, was born in Kent, England, in 1825 and was ten years of age when brought by his father to the United States. He grew up amid rural surroundings in Prince George County, Virginia, and during the middle '50s came to Robeson County, North Carolina, locating at Lumberton. Here he became a large land owner and a prosperous and successful man. Mr. Proctor had the full confidence of the people among whom he lived, and on various occasions was called upon to serve in offices of trust and responsibility, being eventually sent to the North Carolina Legislature, in which body he served with distinction for two terms. When he was called in death his community lost one of its best and most energetic citizens, and he left behind him



John J. Mackey

not only a host of friends, but a large number of admirers, who had come to believe in his sterling integrity and worth of character.

Edward K. Proctor, the younger, was born at Lumberton in 1862, and here his entire life was passed. He was educated for the law, a profession in which he spent his career and in which he gained an excellent standing. He was also a prominent and substantial citizen of Lumberton and became the owner of large tracts of city and country property. He owned the land upon which the Town of Proctorville was built, this town being named in his honor, and also had numerous other interests of an extensive nature which made his name well known in business and railroad circles. Mr. Proctor was a man noted for civic pride and for his efficiency and thoroughness, not only in business affairs, but in all other avenues of life as well. It is recalled that he displayed these qualities in church movements, and as a prominent member and official of the Baptist Church he was forcibly instrumental in having the church's business and financial affairs carried on in a thorough and systematic manner, this policy being the means of avoiding debt and deficit and building up a thrifty and prosperous church organization. He was one of the powerful and courageous leaders in the prohibition cause in North Carolina during the pioneer days of the crusade against the great liquor interests, at a time when it was personally and decidedly dangerous for any individual to openly espouse the cause of prohibition. In fact, Mr. Proctor's outspoken views upon the subject frequently exposed himself and family to attack by the liquor element, and on several occasions he and his loved ones had narrow escapes from the most serious harm. He always publicly advocated his principles in regard to the prohibition question, and it was his fortune to live to see North Carolina begin to throw off the curse of liquor. He was deeply interested in the affairs of his town, and through his efforts the town installed its first public improvements in the shape of a modern water and sewerage system and pure drinking water. His death occurred in 1902, when he was but forty years of age, his early demise cutting short a most brilliant and successful career. Mrs. Proctor, who survives her husband and lives at Lumberton, is a daughter of the late James Dick, whose brother, Hon. Robert P. Dick, was for many years United States judge for the Western District of North Carolina and a member of the law firm of Dick & Dillard, of Greensboro, their father having been Hon. John M. Dick, who was a judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina for thirty years in the first half of the nineteenth century. Messrs. Dick and Dillard for several years conducted a notable law class at Greensboro in which were educated many lawyers who have since ranked among the highest in the state and nation. Edward K. Proctor received his professional training in this school.

As a pupil in the public schools at Lumberton, James D. Proctor showed himself possessed of a bright and retentive mind, and when still a youth he displayed a desire to enter his father's profession. He attended Wake Forest College, from which well known institution he was graduated in 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then entered upon his professional studies at the University of North Carolina, completing with the class of 1906. Returning to Lumberton, he at once embarked in practice and here he has continued his labors with signal success. He is now a member of the law firm of McIntyre, Lawrence & Proctor, accounted one of the strongest legal combinations to be found in Eastern North Carolina, who practice in all the courts. Mr. Proctor is interested in various activities of his native city, is mayor of Lumberton, as was his father and grandfather, and at present is a member of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina. He is popular in social circles and has numerous friends, both in and outside of professional life.

JOHN J. MACKEY. An important contribution to the history of a great state is that which calls attention to the representative citizens of each community. That they are representative means that through their activities, their sterling character, their personal influence and trained faculties, most worthy things have been accomplished. More often than not these representative men are found in public life, having been called to assume official responsibilities by their fellow citizens who had faith in their capacity, and continuing long in office because of their ability and trustworthiness.

John J. Mackey, one of Buncombe County's representative men, has been register of deeds here for more than a quarter of a century. He belongs to one of the old families of the state, is of Irish extraction, and his people settled in McDowell County, North Carolina, long before his birth there, which took place October 9, 1845. His parents were Charles and Mary Ann (Jordan) Mackey. For many years his father was an extensive farmer in McDowell County, but when the war between the states came on he put aside his personal interests, and in May, 1864, like many fathers in the present troubled times in the land, saw his son of seventeen years become a soldier, and the home after the war was in Buncombe County.

John J. Mackey obtained his education in private schools and remained with his father until he enlisted in Company K, Sixth North Carolina Cavalry, in which he served until the end of the war. He then completed his education in Weaverville College, and ever since has devoted himself entirely to the interests of Buncombe County.

Mr. Mackey has been active to some extent in the business field, as a hotel keeper and a merchant, but a great part of his life has been passed in public office. He was yet a young man when he was elected superintendent of the County Home of Buncombe County, and during his seven years of administration of its affairs order was brought out of chaos, the inmates were admirably cared for and the taxpayers were saved needless expenditure. Possessing executive ability, he conducted the home as any other business enterprise, and the results were creditable to himself and gratifying to the county.

Afterward Mr. Mackey established a private hotel on the Murphy Branch Railroad and conducted it very successfully for eighteen months, and then embarked in a general mercantile business at Asheville. Merchandising in this beautiful city is a business of great importance. While the county seat's normal resident population is large, with its many flourishing manufacturing plants, it is greatly augmented during the year because of its renown as a health resort and as the home of some of the state's best educational institutions. To please and satisfy in the mercantile line so large a number of usually affluent patrons makes merchandising in Asheville almost as important a commercial enterprise as it is in a metropolis. Mr. Mackey was one of the leading merchants of the

city for six years, retiring at that time in order to assume the duties of his present office, to which he was elected in 1888. Mr. Mackey has the distinction of having served in the office of register of deeds a longer time than any of his predecessors, his service being continuous, with the exception of four years, since first elected.

In many ways Mr. Mackey has been a good and helpful citizen and one direction in which he is zealous is his advocacy of good roads, and he is a valued member of the Good Roads Association, an organization that has done much for the county in this regard. For many years he has been identified with fraternal bodies, which he has found congenial in their spirit and aims, these including the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, with their auxiliary societies. Few men are better known in Buncombe County than John J. Mackey.

Mr. Mackey was married in 1869 to Matilda Gill. They had two children: Leona, who died at the age of about three years, and the son Lucious, who died when about eighteen months old. Mrs. Mackey died about 1874. Mr. Mackey was married in 1879 to Sue Stockely of Tennessee. To this union there were born three children, all of whom died before reaching five years of age. The mother died about 1891. The third marriage of Mr. Mackey was to Alberta B. Davis of Asheville, North Carolina. She died in 1906. There were no children of this union.

John Alpheus Green. A fine representative of the keen, clear-headed and prosperous business men of Davidson County, John Alpheus Green, secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the Thomasville Spoke Works Company, is actively identified with the manufacturing and mercantile affairs of his community, and is likewise prominent in fraternal circles. A son of Joseph Green, he was born, in 1853, in Thomasville Township, Davidson County, of pioneer stock.

His grandfather, John Green, was born, it is supposed, in Abbotts Creek Township, Davidson County, where his mother died at an advanced age. He bought a tract of land in that locality soon after his marriage to Betsey Kennedey, and there both spent the remainder of their lives, being industrious, thrifty members of the farming community. They were Methodists in religion, and active in church work. Their son Jesse lost his life in the Confederate service, and another son, Robert, was severely wounded while serving in the Confederate army.

Born on the home farm in Abbotts Creek Township, Joseph Green obtained a practical knowledge of the three "r's" in the district schools, and became familiarly acquainted with the various branches of agriculture on the home farm. During the Civil war he was detailed as a mechanic to build wagons for the Confederate Government, the factory being located in Thomasville Township. There, after his marriage, he settled on a tract of land that had come to his wife by inheritance, and began farming on his own account. Succeeding well in his operations, he subsequently bought a tract of adjoining land, and was there engaged in general farming until his death, at the age of seventy-two years. He married Hannah Gordy, who was born in Thomasville Township, a daughter of Laban Gordy, who married a Miss Murphy. Mrs. Green died at the age of fifty-eight years, leaving three daughters and two sons, namely: Naomi, Sarah, Mary, John Alpheus, and Julius Cicero. None of the daughters are living, but both of the sons are, Julius being engaged in the furniture business at Thomasville.

Growing to manhood beneath the parental roof tree, John A. Green was graduated from the Abbotts Creek High School, and soon after receiving his diploma became associated with his father and brother-in-law in the manufacture of lumber. At the end of three years he came to Thomasville to accept the superintendency of the spoke mill, then owned by E. S. Parmalee, a non resident of the town. At Mr. Parmelee's death, Mr. Green organized the Thomasville Spoke Works Company, of which he was elected secretary, treasurer, and general manager, positions of responsibility which he has since filled with much credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1896, Mr. Green, with characteristic enterprise and foresight, established a lumber yard, and has since carried on a profitable business as a dealer in dressed lumber.

Mr. Green married, in 1878, Almeda Jane Hoover. She was born in Thomasville, a daughter of P. Absalom and Jane (Holmes) Hoover, and maternal grand-daughter of Moses and Anna (Riley) Holmes. Mr. and Mrs. Green are both active and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he has served as steward and trustee, at the present time being identified with its Sunday School as a member of the business men's class. He has ever taken a lively interest in public affairs, and has served as a member of the Thomasville town commissioners, and for two terms was one of the county commissioners. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Thomasville. Fraternally Mr. Green is a member of Thomasville Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Thomasville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Salisbury Commandery, Knights Templar, and Oasis Temple, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Julius Cicero Green. A prominent and active citizen of Thomasville, Julius C. Green occupies a place of influence in business circles, and in the various public positions to which he has been called has invariably devoted his time and energies to the duties of his office, being mindful of the interests of the people. A native of Davidson County, he was born in Thomasville Township, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Gordy) Green, and grandson of John Green, a lifelong resident of Abbotts Creek Township.

An ambitious student in his youthful days, Julius C. Green completed the course of study in the public schools, after which he attended a normal school. Developing and cultivating the musical talent which he had inherited, Mr. Green, at the age of twenty-one years, began teaching music. Retiring from the profession at the end of a year, he embarked in mercantile pursuits at Forest City, Rutherford County, where he remained for fifteen years, being the leading undertaker and furniture dealer of that place. Returning then to Davidson County, Mr. Green has since been similarly employed in Thomasville, where he has met with excellent success, being popular as a business man and as a citizen.

In 1889 Mr. Green was united in marriage with Miss Dora Tate. She was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, a daughter of H. G. and Caroline Tate. Nine children have been born of their union, namely: Paul, Vera, William T., Julius A., Jesse, Eugene, Dora May, Walter, and



Robert Tate. A prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which Mrs. Green also belongs, Mr. Green has served as steward of the church; as district recording secretary; and as superintendent of the Sunday School. Ever ready to do his bit in promoting the advancement and prosperity of the community in which he now lives, Mr. Green has never shirked the responsibilities of public office, but has served as mayor, town commissioner, and as justice of the peace. Fraternally Mr. Green belongs to Thomasville Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; and to the Woodmen of the World.

ELMER LUCIUS MATHEWS. Through his hard work and enterprise Mr. Mathews has built up one of Wilmington's promising and important industries. He was not yet nineteen years of age when in May, 1899, he came to Wilmington in the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, having been transferred from Florence, and in the service of this company he remained until 1906. Having in the meantime studied the prospects of an independent business career and having saved from his salary toward that end, he launched out in 1906 in the business of manufacturers and jobbers of candy and confectionery. From the start the E. L. Mathews Candy Company has more than held its own and is now one of the chief concerns of the kind in the state. The business is incorporated, with Mr. Mathews as president and general manager.

He was born in Florence County, South Carolina, October 9, 1880, a son of George Washington and Geneva Woodrow Mathews. His father is a contractor. Elmer L. Mathews gained a public school education and before coming to Wilmington he had some experience as clerk in a general store. Among other interests he is a director of the Orton Building and Loan Association. He is also a steward of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Grand Lodge.

On January 30, 1901, he married Bettie James Rogers of Sampson County, North Carolina. They are the parents of five children: James Woodrow, Elmer Priscilla, George Rogers, Randolph Chappell and Sarah Elizabeth.

JAMES M. WHITTINGTON has long been prominent as a business man and citizen in Yadkin County and for several years has given his chief time and attention to his duties as cashier of the Yadkin Valley Bank at East Bend. His is one of the older family names in Western North Carolina and the Whittingtons have always been known for their steadfast honor and integrtiy in all the relations of life.

Mr. Whittington was born on a farm near Mount Airy, North Carolina, May 9, 1853. His great-grandfather, Meyer Whittington, was born in Yorkshire, England. Coming to America, he first located in Maryland, where he lived a few years, and then became one of the pioneer settlers in Guilford County, North Carolina, where he spent his last days. He reared three or four sons, one of whom, Thomas, lived and died in Guilford County.

Ezekiel Whittington, grandfather of the East Bend banker, was born in Maryland, but grew up in Guilford County. After reaching manhood he removed to Surry County, bought a farm near Mount Airy and was prospered in his activities there and lived to the great age of ninety-six. He married Elizabeth Grissom, who lived to be eighty-five. Their children were named Ervin, Thomas, John, William, James W., Nancy, Elizabeth and Sally.

Mr. Whittington's father was James W. Whittington, who was born on a farm near Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1827. He grew up in an agricultural atmosphere, made the best of his opportunities to acquire an education, and after farming for a while in Surry County he moved with his family to Carroll County in the mountainous district of Southwestern Virginia. There he bought land and was both a farmer and stock raiser. In early youth he was converted, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was afterwards licensed as a local preacher. He was a man of great power and influence, and lived in Carroll County, Virginia, until his death at the age of seventy-eight. He married Mary Wilson, who was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, a daughter of Joshua and Annie (Michael) Wilson. Her death occurred at the age of seventy-nine. Her four children were named James M., Thomas C., Irvin L. and Mollie E.

As a boy James M. Whittington attended school near Mount Airy, North Carolina, his birthplace, and afterwards at Hillsville, county seat of Carroll County, Virginia. His finishing studies were taken in Woodlawn Academy. Mr. Whittington has had a varied program as his lifework. For three years he taught school in Carroll County. Ill health compelled him to abandon that vocation and removing to East Bend in Yadkin County he became clerk in a mercantile establishment. While thus engaged he studied pharmacy and then opened a drug business of his own, which he continued successfully for thirty years. In 1914 he became cashier of the Yadkin Valley Bank, which has taken his time and labors to the present time.

At the age of twenty-five Mr. Whittington married Elizabeth Benbow, a daughter of Dr. Evan and Bettie (Hall) Benbow. She is a member of a prominent family of North Carolina elsewhere mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Whittington have two children, Annie Elizabeth and James B., both of whom are married. Annie is the wife of Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl and their six children are named M. Elizabeth, Mary D., Ruth W., J. Kenneth Jr., James E. and Donald L.

JAMES HENRY BOATWRIGHT. Many citizens of Wilmington count it a rare privilege to have known the late J. H. Boatwright. His was a life of business integrity such as might serve as an example to young men, and it was also spent in doing good for others and in giving an unstinted measure of his time and energies to those institutions and organizations which represent the best in a community's life and growth.

A son of Dr. John H. Boatwright and Mary Eliza Lord of Wilmington, North Carolina, he was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1846. His entire boyhood was spent in Columbia. Immediately after the war, however, on account of the death of Doctor Boatwright and burning of the home, the family came to Wilmington to be with the mother's people. He was a boy soldier of the Confederacy, at the age of fifteen being a boy in the Arsenal Cadets of Columbia, South Carolina. Afterwards for many years he was active in Cape Fear Chapter of the United Confederate Veterans.

On coming to Wilmington he entered the service of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and from that went with the old First National Bank as discount clerk. In 1887 he bought an

interest in the firm of Gordon & Smith, insurance, and subsequently the name was changed to Boatwright & Smith. In 1892 the partnership was dissolved, each partner establishing a business of his own in insurance. Mr. Boatwright conducted a large and extensive business under his own name, and in 1894 took in as partner his son, Swift M. Boatwright, making the firm, J. H. Boatwright & Son. This old and reliable insurance agency is now conducted by his son, under the old firm name.

J. H. Boatwright died at his home in Wilmington January 29, 1911. The character which he represented to the community is well expressed in the various resolutions drawn up at the time and found in the minutes of such organizations as the Board of Managers of the North Carolina Colonial Dames of America, the Church of the Good Shepherd, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Sunday School of the Good Shepherd Church, and St. James Episcopal Parish, in which he served for twenty-six years as a vestryman. Long prominent in St. James Parish, it was largely through his influence that the Good Shepherd Mission was established and he devoted himself so unceasingly to the upbuilding of that mission that he saw it an independent parish. He was one of the building committee when the Church of the Good Shepherd was erected.

In 1873 he married Miss Mary London Miller, of Wilmington. They were the parents of three children. Swift M. Boatwright is referred to on other pages. Hal F. Boatwright, deceased, was a student of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, passing away a few weeks prior to his graduation. Miss Alice Boatwright still resides at the old home in Wilmington.

Swift Miller Boatwright. A son of the late J. H. Boatwright, Swift Miller Boatwright was born in Wilmington February 10, 1875, and for more than twenty years has been actively identified with the large insurance business founded and built up by his father. He was taken into partnership in the firm of J. H. Boatwright & Son in 1894, and since the death of his honored father on January 25, 1911, has conducted the business alone, under the old firm name.

As a youth he attended the private school conducted by Miss Hart and Miss Brown and the Rev. Daniel Morelle. At the age of seventeen he left school to enter his father's office and since then has become one of the foremost insurance men of the state. Since 1900 he has served as secretary of the Wilmington Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters. Socially and in matters of public enterprise he is also prominent.

He is a director in the Home Savings Bank, the People's Building & Loan Association, and the Carolina Building & Loan Association. He is a director of the Wilmington Public Library, a member of the Carolina Yacht Club, of the Cape Fear Golf Club, of the Masonic Order and the Rotary Club, and has long been active in St. James Episcopal Church, serving as junior warden, vestryman and a worker in the Sunday school.

November 23, 1909, he married Jeanie Murphy Cronly, daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Landon) Cronly. They are the parents of four children: Swift M., Jr., Jeanie M., Alice London and Ann Empie.

Z. Nelson Anderson. Noteworthy among the active and successful business men who are so ably conducting the mercantile affairs of Davie County, is Z. Nelson Anderson, who, as manager of the Mocksville Wholesale Grocery Company, has developed a large and constantly increasing trade. A native of Davie County, he was born at Calahaln, which was also the birthplace of his father, Albert Alexander Anderson, and the place in which his grandfather, Richard Anderson, first lived on coming to North Carolina with his parents, about 1800.

Capt. Charles Anderson, Mr. Anderson's great-grandfather, was a native of Scotland, and came to this country in colonial days. He was captain of a company in the Revolutionary war, serving under Governor Nelson, for whom he named his oldest son, Nelson Anderson, born in 1783. Capt. Charles Anderson married Betsey Snead, and in 1800, with his wife, five sons and three daughters, came from Virginia to North Carolina, settling in what is now Davie County. He secured title to large tracts of land in the locality of Calahaln, and much of it is at the present time owned by his descendants. It is said that he gave an Indian a flint-lock rifle in exchange for Calahaln Mountain. He and his wife rounded out a full period of years, and were buried in the family burying ground, in Calahaln.

Richard Anderson, the next in line of descent, born in Buckingham County, Virginia, in 1793, was seven years old when he came with his parents to Davie County. As a young man he joined the state militia, and during the War of 1812 was called out, but, it being near the end of the war, he got no further than Salisbury. Embarking in agricultural pursuits, he owned and operated a plantation in Calahaln, the work being performed by slaves. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Ann Neil. She was born near Richmond, Virginia, a daughter of Billy Neil, who located at Calahaln about 1800, but subsequently returned to his old home in Virginia.

Albert Alexander Anderson was born, September 28, 1842, in Calahaln, on the home farm. He completed his early education in the Olin High School, and as a young man was engaged in teaching school. Enlisting, April 28, 1861, in Company A, Eleventh Regiment, North Carolina Troops, he was in active service until the close of the conflict, taking part in many important engagements. During his service as a soldier, he was twice transferred, first to the Twenty-first Regiment, later becoming a member of the First Battalion, Sharpshooters. At the close of the conflict, in company with his brothers, Charles and John, he was engaged in mercantile business at Calahaln for a quarter of a century or more, the firm name being Anderson Brothers. He also owned a farm, which he operated through tenants. He still resides in Calahaln, an honored and highly esteemed citizen. He married Martha Frances Poindexter, who was born October 23, 1849, a daughter of Robert and Martha Poindexter, and to them five children were born and reared, as follows: Agnes, Robert P., Z. Nelson, Richard Benjamin and Wiley Neil.

After his graduation from the Mocksville High School, Z. Nelson Anderson learned the ways of a merchant while clerking in his father's store. Locating in Mocksville in 1899, he was for ten years associated in business as a general merchant with O. L. Williams. Disposing then of his interest in the firm, Mr. Anderson accepted his present responsible position as manager of the Mocksville Wholesale Grocery Company, and has

since performed the duties devolving upon him in that capacity with credit to himself, and to the eminent satisfaction of the firm, and its patrons.

On February 18, 1897, Mr. Anderson married Jennie Anderson, who was born at Calahaln, Davie County, July 31, 1875. Her father, Dr. John Anderson, a son of Richard and Sarah Ann (Neil) Anderson, was born in the same locality, April 1, 1837. Dr. John Anderson was educated in Davie Academy, and at the New York City Medical College. After his graduation from that institution, he was for two years an interne at Bellevue Hospital. Subsequently locating at Calahaln, he built up a fine practice. Being a physician, he was exempt from military duty during the Civil war, but towards its close he was called to Fort Fisher. He continued in the active practice of his profession until his death, in 1886. The maiden name of the wife of Doctor Anderson was Julia Ellen Blackwell. She was born in Davie County, near Holman Cross Roads, in 1850, being a daughter of Robert and Emily M. (Cheshire) Blackwell, who owned and operated, with slave labor, a plantation lying west of Davie County, where both lived and died, his death occurring at the age of seventy-one years, while she lived to be eighty-seven years of age. Mrs. Anderson's mother died March 18, 1915, leaving four children, Sarah Emma, Jennie, John Richard, and John Frederick.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have one child, a daughter, named Mary Nelson Anderson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and liberal contributors toward its support. Fraternally Mr. Anderson belongs to Mocksville Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and to Mocksville Lodge, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

William Evan Benbow, M. D., was a true and noble votary of the great medical profession. His work was done in Yadkin County, where he looked after the interests of a large circle of patients for many years, attended to their material welfare and also exhibited that kindness and sympathy which are often as helpful as medical dosages. He came of a family of doctors. He succeeded his father in practice, and a son has succeeded him.

Doctor Benbow was born in East Bend in Yadkin County November 28, 1852. He was a son of Dr. Evan and Bettie (Hall) Benbow, and some more detailed reference to this worthy and prominent family is found on other pages of this publication.

William E. Benbow grew up in East Bend, attended the public schools there, afterwards the Guilford College, and then entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he took the regular course and was graduated M. D. Returning to his old home locality he succeeded his father in practice at East Bend, and gave himself to the service of his people for fully thirty years. The death of this physician and citizen occurred August 24, 1910.

Doctor Benbow married Mollie Jane Poindexter, who was born at East Bend and is of a family of very interesting and romantic connections in the different generations. She was descended from John Poindexter, who was born in France and was a French Huguenot. To escape religious persecution he fled to England, where he reared a family. The son, Thomas Poindexter, was born in England, was reared and educated there and fell in love with a young lady to whom his parents objected. In order to separate them his parents induced him to come to America and take possession of a tract of land they granted him in Louisa County, Virginia. But the width of an ocean could not separate such true loves. His sweetheart had promised to join him if she could and some time later Thomas Poindexter took a load of tobacco to market and was at the landing when a ship came into harbor and his sweetheart disembarked as a passenger. He paid her passage with the load of tobacco and they were at once married and lived happily all their days in Louisa County, rearing a large family. Their son John acquired a good education and became a lawyer. He, too, had a romantic experience. The object of his early love was Susan Hughes. Her father was a wealthy planter and not only forbade her marriage to the aspiring lawyer but locked her in her chamber. Her negro mammy assisted her to escape and they were married. Later John Poindexter was converted and became an eminent Baptist preacher and one of the first of that denomination in that section of Virginia. He was also successful as a planter and both he and his wife spent all their lives in Virginia. Their son Thomas removed to North Carolina, bought a tract of land several miles in extent in the Yadkin River Valley in Yadkin County and developed its broad acreage with the aid of his slaves. He married Elizabeth Pledge, daughter of an Indian chief. Both lived to old years and they reared sixteen children, being able to supply each one with a farm.

Robert A. Poindexter, of these children, was the grandfather of Mrs. Doctor Benbow. He was born in Louisa County, Virginia, and his inheritance was part of his father's estate in Yadkin County. He made that his plantation, operating it with slaves, and spent his days there. He was twice married. The maiden name of his second wife was Charlotte Martin, a descendant of Col. Jack Martin, whose name appears frequently in the revolutionary annals of North Carolina. They reared eight children, while by a former marriage he had nine other children. His sons, Thomas, William and John, were all Confederate soldiers, and the first two were killed in battle while the latter was wounded.

Robert Clingman Poindexter, father of Mrs. Doctor Benbow, was born on the Poindexter homestead on the Yadkin River in Yadkin County and near the present site of Donnoha, which is across the river in Forsyth County. He became a merchant, had a store at Huntsville, and later in East Bend, and was prominent and successful. In the early days before railroads he bought his goods in Philadelphia and New York and had them transported by water routes as far as Fayetteville, and thence they were carried with wagons and teams over the plank road. He continued active in business until his death in 1865. Robert C. Poindexter married Martha J. Ward, who was born near Farmington in Davie County, North Carolina, a daughter of Wiley and Mary (Smith) Ward. They reared ten children, Mary Frances, Henry Dalton, Samuel W., Ellen P., Dorothy E., Mattie G., Minerva C., Robert M., Wiley J., and Charles A. Doctor and Mrs. Benbow reared nine children named Laura, J. Thomas, Eugene Clinton, Robert Poindexter, Charles F., Mattie W., Lester W., Mary E. M. and Edgar V. The oldest, Laura, married Prof. S. J. Honeycutt. Eugene C. and Robert P. are now residents of California. J. Thomas was graduated from Guilford College, took advanced studies in the University of North Caro-

lina, and finally received his degree in medicine from the North Carolina Medical College at Charlotte. He succeeded his father in practice at East Bend and is thus the third successive generation of the family to follow the profession in this locality. Charles F. graduated from Guilford College with the degree A. B. and took his Master of Arts degree from the University of North Carolina and is now principal of the East Bend public schools.

SAMUEL JAMES ERVIN. The successful lawyer is made such by one of two elements—great talent or great industry. It frequently occurs that those possessing the ability are forced through circumstances to display the latter quality, the two combining to make for success in a vocation than which probably no other strikes so deeply to the roots of the commonwealth. In his youth Samuel J. Ervin showed good talents, but his opportunities to advance himself were few, and it was only by overcoming obstacles and surmounting difficulties that he reached his cherished goal as a successful lawyer. Mr. Ervin is one of the oldest members of the bar at Morganton and has been in practice there almost forty years.

He was born in Sumpter, South Carolina, June 21, 1855, son of John Witherspoon and Laura (Nelson) Ervin. His father was a man of very modest means but of high intellectual ability and was both a teacher and an author. Samuel J. Ervin attended his first school in a country district where his father was a teacher. In March, 1874, at the age of nineteen, he came to Morganton, North Carolina, and the next four years was employed as assistant postmaster. His spare hours he diligently spent in the study of law at home, and in 1879 was licensed to practice. Since then with the exception of eighteen months he has been steadily in the practice of law at Morganton. He is also a good business man and is a director and attorney for a number of local corporations. Mr. Ervin's chief public service was rendered while he was chairman of the graded schools of Morganton. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

October 6, 1886, he married Laura Powe, of Morganton, daughter of William E. and Katie (Tate) Powe. Her father was a well known farmer in this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Ervin have nine children: Laura, Mrs. James King Hall, of Richmond, Virginia; Catherine; Edward Powe; Samuel James, Jr., who is a lieutenant of infantry now with the American Expeditionary forces in France; Hugh Tate and Joseph W., both students in the University of North Carolina; Eunice Wood, John Witherspoon and Jean Conyers, who are still in public school.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH B. FOX, of Wilmington, gained his title through some very active years as a steamboat captain on the Cape Fear, is prominent on river traffic circles, and was an active associate of the late Captain J. W. Harper, one of the foremost steamboat men of his time, whose career is sketched on other pages. Captain Fox has recently retired from river transportation and is now in business at Wilmington.

He was born in Philadelphia in 1886, son of Hugh Fox, a native of Ireland. He was reared and educated in his native city and in 1907, at the age of twenty-one, came south, for a time was located at Portsmouth, Virginia, and in 1911 took up steamboating under the late Captain Harper on the lower Cape Fear River at Wilmington, which city has since been his home.

His youth, vigor and high intelligence, his adaptability and quickness in acquiring the essential details of steamboating and water traffic won for him ready favor and early promotion under Captain Harper. In time he received his pilot's license, later his master's license, and was master of the "Wilmington," a splendid passenger steamer in the Southport trade owned by Captain Harper. Since the death of Captain Harper Captain Fox has practically retired from the river and is now engaged in business at Wilmington as proprietor of the Royal Bakery on Front Street. However, he continues his keen interest in all affairs connected with the river and ocean traffic on the Lower Cape Fear.

Captain Fox married Miss Louise Harper, daughter of the late Captain Harper. They have three children: Joe, Jr., Louise and John Harper Fox.

Captain Fox is also a member of the Wilmington-Carolina Beach Steamship Company, an incorporation organized in February, 1918, for the ownership and operation of steamboats chiefly in connection with the passenger traffic business between Wilmington and Carolina Beach. Two of his active associates in this business and enterprise are Mr. A. W. Pate and Mr. U. A. Underwood.

ARCHIBALD ARRINGTON HICKS. Better known than many of her sister cities, Oxford, North Carolina, can claim this superiority because of fine business location, a rich adjacent territory and a thoroughly awakened public spirit, and in addition, because it is the home of men who have particularly distinguished themselves through public efforts that have brought rich results. In this list no man stands higher than Archibald Arrington Hicks, formerly a member of the State Senate during a protracted period of great public importance, and at present one of the foremost members of the Oxford bar.

Archibald Arrington Hicks was born at Hicks' Place, in Granville County, North Carolina, September 9, 1862. His parents were B. W. and Isabella Jane (Crews) Hicks. His father was a farmer both before the war between the states, and he took part in the same as a soldier in the Confederate army. In early boyhood the youth attended the public schools and afterward had academic advantages at Pleasant Hill and Shiloh and subsequently took a course in Yadkin College. Upon his return to Oxford he entered upon the study of law in the office of his brother T. T. Hicks, a successful attorney, and completed his law course there and was admitted to the bar on September 29, 1887, and entered into a general practice at Oxford.

Early in his professional career it became impressed on Mr. Hicks that aside from all personal advantages, it is a citizen's duty to assist in movements for the public good, and from then until the present, he has always been found championing causes in which he has believed and even, figuratively speaking, has fought for the maintenance of principles. So broad-minded and public-spirited a man, so willing to use his educational acquirements and professional talents and with his sound conceptions and precise ideals of efficiency and economy in the public service, could not fail of recognition by his conscientious and serious-minded fellow citizens. Hence, on many occasions he has been called into public life and his entire record



J. B. Fox

is one to which he may refer with justifiable pride.

In 1892 he was first elected mayor of Oxford and gave the city so admirable an administration that his reelection followed. In 1898 he was elected to the State Senate from the Seventeenth Senatorial District made up of Granville and Person counties, and carried into the Senate chamber his progressive ideas and his willingness to battle for their acceptance. In 1903 Senator Hicks was returned to the Senate and was one of the hardest workers and most useful legislators in the judiciary committee, and his public acts were shown approval by his re-election in 1907 and again to serve in the session of 1911. He has been exceedingly useful also in local affairs, politically and otherwise. He served for two years as chairman of the democratic executive committee. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Oxford and has been its attorney ever since, and is also attorney for the board of county commissioners of Granville County, and general advisor.

Senator Hicks was married August 8, 1894, to Miss Hettie Minor, who is a daughter of Capt. Richard V. and Julia Brent (Allen) Minor. They have four children: Allin Brent, who is President of Sweetbrier College; Virginia; Elizabeth Allen; William Minor, and Julia Brent. Mrs. Hicks is a highly accomplished lady, a college graduate and for a number of years a teacher of music, in which she is proficient. She and her daughters are well known in social and musical circles in this section. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and for the past eight years Senator Hicks has been a Sunday School superintendent at Oxford.

Senator Hicks has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Lodge No. 396, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, of which he is past master, and took his commandery degree in a lodge that is no longer maintained here. He belongs also to the Odd Fellows, in which organization he is past noble grand and chief patriarch. Senator Hicks has, also, many social connections and professional affiliations, and is particularly interested in the North Carolina Bar Association, which he assisted to organize.

E. J. BUCHANAN, M. D. An able and successful physician and surgeon, E. J. Buchanan, M. D., of Lexington, has made good use of his natural and acquired forces, and through his own efforts has obtained a distinguished position in the medical fraternity of Davidson County, with which he has been identified by membership for nearly a quarter of a century. A native of Rowan County, he was born on a farm lying fifteen miles south of Salisbury, not far from the birthplace of his father, John Buchanan.

James Buchanan, the doctor's paternal grandfather, being left fatherless and motherless in childhood, was placed in a school for orphans, in Charleston, South Carolina. At that time, there were no railroads in the Carolinas, and people from North Carolina took their produce to the South Carolina markets, preferably to Charleston, with teams, and bringing back on the return trip a full line of household supplies. The orphan boy, James Buchanan, tired of life in the school, and made his escape through the fence, first pulling off a paling. Meeting a Mr. Ludwig, from Cabarrus County, North Carolina, the boy related his trouble to him, and Mr. Ludwig put him in the bottom of his wagon, covering him with hay, and took him home. The lad worked at different employments, and being industrious and thrifty, saved considerable money. In early manhood, he bought land in Rowan County, fifteen miles south of Salisbury, and on the farm which he improved, with slave labor, he spent his remaining days. Patriotic, he served as drum major in the War of 1812, and the drum which he used at that time is now in the possession of the doctor's brother, M. L. Buchanan, of Concord, North Carolina. James Buchanan married for his first wife a Miss Shaver, who died in early life, leaving two children, John, father of the doctor; and Mary, who married Wesley Wyatt.

John Buchanan was born April 8, 1828, grew to manhood on the parental homestead, and, with the exception of the two years that he served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, November 14, 1899. In addition to farming, he was also engaged in mercantile pursuits, having a well-stocked and well-patronized general store on his farm. The maiden name of his wife was Delinda Wyatt. She was born February 5, 1829, in the vicinity of Salisbury, Rowan County, a daughter of Noah Wyatt, and died on the home farm, January 23, 1903. Both she and her husband were members of the Corinth Baptist Church, and both were buried in the churchyard. They reared six children, namely: Mary, M. L., E. J., Louisa, E. G., and Henry McDonald. The father was a republican in politics, and was his party's candidate for sheriff of the county.

Acquiring his preliminary knowledge in the district schools E. J. Buchanan, and after his graduation from the Palmerville High School taught school for a time. Then, after attending Carolina College, at Mount Pleasant, for a while, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, being under the tutorship of Dr. Richard Whitehead, of Salisbury. Subsequently entering the medical department of the University of Virginia, he made rapid progress in his studies, at the end of the year standing well in the competitive examination, on account of his rank in the class being made quiz master of anatomy, a position that he held for a year. Going from there to Baltimore, he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892. Appearing immediately after his graduation before the examining board of physicians at Wilmington, North Carolina, Doctor Buchanan outranked all other applicants, thereby winning the Appleton medal. Returning home, he practiced a few months in Rowan County, being quite successful. On May 10, 1893, the doctor located in Lexington, where he has since continued, his enviable reputation as a physician of skill having gained him an extensive patronage, and placed him among the leading members of his profession.

Doctor Buchanan was married, in 1895, to Mary E. Reed, who was born in Concord, North Carolina, a daughter of Joel and Ellen (Creswell) Reed. Four daughters have brightened the union of Doctor and Mrs. Buchanan, namely: Lucille, Mary Reed, Grace Lee, and Helen Creswell. The two older daughters, Lucille and Mary, are students at Peace Institute, in Raleigh.

Doctor Buchanan is a member of the Davidson County Medical Society; of the North Carolina State Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association. Public spirited, and deeply interested in educational matters, the doctor has served

on the Lexington Board of Education since its organization, sixteen years ago, continuing in office by re-election from term to term. In 1914 he was elected road commissioner, and served until October 1, 1917, when he resigned the position. At the present time, in 1917, he is the local examiner for the local exemption board of Davidson County. He is president of several furniture factories of Lexington and vice president of the Commercial and Savings Bank of that place. Fraternally Doctor Buchanan is a member of Lexington Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; and of Lexington Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Religiously he and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

LUTHER ADDISON BEASLEY has practiced law at Kenansville more than twenty years. He has interested himself in many affairs outside his large general practice, and was one of the organizers of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway, of which he is now general counsel and a director.

Mr. Beasley was born at Magnolia in Duplin County, North Carolina, October 11, 1870, a son of a prominent farmer, Maj. Austin Beasley, and his wife Nancy C. Beasley.

He acquired a liberal education at first in the graded schools of his native locality, then in high school, attended Davidson College in 1890-91, and in 1892 entered Wake Forest College, where he studied law and from which he was graduated Master of Arts in 1895. On leaving college he became a teacher and for a year was instructor of Latin in Wilson Academy at Wilson, North Carolina. Since February, 1896, Mr. Beasley has steadily practiced law at Kenansville. He is member of the firm Stevens & Beasley, his associate being Mr. H. L. Stevens of Warsaw.

For many years Mr. Beasley was a member of the Board of Education of Kenansville, is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and superintendent of its Sunday school, is a charter member of the North Carolina Bar Association, and is past master of Warren Lodge No. 101, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Beasley was the author of a most creditable work on the history of Duplin County. November 15, 1896, he married Bertha Lee Johnson, of Warsaw, North Carolina, but a native of Albemarle County, Virginia. They have two children: Mildred Anderson, now a student in Meredith College; and Mary Ellis.

HON. DAVID A. JENKINS made for himself a lasting place in the history of North Carolina as much for the continuous and forceful expression of his characteristic attributes of honesty, integrity and steadfastness of conviction as for the high place he enjoyed in state official affairs as treasurer of North Carolina for two terms. He was state treasurer from 1868 to 1877, and his well known probity and strict sense of justice during those years gained for him the popular name "Honest Dave Jenkins."

He was born in Gaston County April 5, 1822, oldest child of Aaron and Mary (Jenkins) Jenkins. His father was a native of Rowan County. The maternal grandfather was Joseph Jenkins, a native of this state. Mary Jenkins was also a granddaughter of Col. Frederick Hamright, an officer in the American army during the Revolution and a hero at the famous battle of King's Mountain.

Mr. Jenkins was reared in his native county and gained a fair education from the old field schools. At the early age of fourteen he began teaching. Subsequently he chopped wood, which he sold to the proprietors of the Fullenwider furnace, and received in return goods manufactured at this furnace, afterward selling them. He did farm work and split rails for little compensation, and by means of hard toil and economy became prosperous and highly respected.

He was elected to the office of constable and subsequently to that of magistrate, serving as magistrate many years. Though devoted to the southern people, their customs and habits, he foresaw the inexpediency of secession, which meant war, and was bitterly opposed to it. When war came, being a magistrate, he was exempted from active field duty. Mr. Jenkins accepted the Reconstruction Act and was from the close of the war identified with the republican party. In 1866 both the republicans and democrats supported and elected him to the legislature, in which body he served faithfully for two years.

In 1868 he became the republican candidate for treasurer of the state and was elected and reelected in 1872, serving two terms of four years each. In 1876 he resigned and declined a renomination. He was a wise and cautious official, and being a man of keen financial judgment and ability his administration of the office met with the universal approbation and support of the entire state. It is said that while treasurer he was as guarded of the people's money as he was of his own and would never permit money to be paid out of the treasury except upon strict authority or warrant of law. It was because of these official manifestations of his strictness, honesty and close attenion to the interests of the public that he won the popular title above noted.

During his last term as treasurer Mr. Jenkins moved his family to Charlotte, but subsequently returned to his native county and located at Gastonia, where he built a handsome residence and retired to private life. In 1880 he was urged by his friends to become the republican candidate for governor. His wife had recently died and he declined to enter the canvass. On receipt of his refusal the republican convention unanimously nominated his son A. D. Jenkins for state treasurer. The son, though not elected, carried his own county, which was largely democratic, and reduced the democratic majority of the state. In 1881 Mr. Jenkins supported the prohibition party.

He died at Gastonia September 10, 1886, at the age of sixty-four. He well deserved all the tributes spoken of him then and since. Faithful to the interests of the people, a financier of repute, a man of sterling qualities and strong force of character, he was ever an honest servant of his constituents in the halls of legislation and other official positions. His death truly ended a long, active and exemplary life. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

In young manhood he married Miss Lodema Holland, daughter of Jesse Holland. She was related to the Hanks family, to which Abraham Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks, belonged. To this union ten children were born.

L. L. JENKINS possesses and to a remarkable degree has exemplified the financial instinct, the gift for handling money, a gift which, combined with an integrity of character that has been a synonym of the family name in North Carolina for generations, has brought him some of the highest



and most responsible stations in North Carolina banking affairs.

Mr. Jenkins now has his home at Asheville. He is president of the American National Bank of that city. When Mr. Jenkins took charge of the American National Bank the ability and tact with which he handled the situation established for him a very enviable reputation as a banker of exceptional ability. The bank is now one of the soundest and most progressive institutions in the state and commands the complete confidence of all its connections. It has a capital of $100,000 and surplus and profits of $25,000.

Mr. Jenkins is widely known for his ability as an organizer. One incident that furnished graphic evidence of this faculty may properly be told. Some years ago a national bank in a neighboring city was closed by the bank examiner. Mr. Jenkins without having any knowledge of the condition of its affairs requested the comptroller of the currency to permit him to examine its assets with a view toward its reorganization. Permission being granted, after spending two hours with the examiner in the discussion of the character of the papers and the probable impairment of the capital stock, Mr. Jenkins made a proposition to the comptroller that if allowed to reopen the bank he would do so with the same name under which it had been previously operated and place a sufficient amount of funds in the institution to insure the integrity of its capital and would personally guarantee all the creditors and depositors against any loss whatever. Furthermore, he agreed to assume the presidency of the institution. This plan of reorganization being acceptable to the Government authorities the bank was opened for business on May 22, 1914, after having been closed for only two weeks. Though Mr. Jenkins retired from all connections with the bank on account of his other responsible duties, the bank stands today as one of the best and has the confidence of the people as never before.

Mr. Jenkins has been an active banker in North Carolina for thirty years. He is the youngest son of the late David A. Jenkins. Concerning his home and family a separate sketch appears on preceding pages.

Laban Lineberger Jenkins was born on a farm in Gaston County, North Carolina, December 3, 1864. His birthplace was only a few miles distant from the present site of Gastonia. He was liberally educated. In 1873 the family moved to Charlotte, and during 1876-77 he was a student in the Carolina Military Institute of that city. In 1877 the Jenkins family located at Gastonia, which in that year was incorporated as a town. Here he continued his education in local schools and later entered Wake Forest College, where he took the full course and was graduated in 1883. While in the military institute at Charlotte Mr. Jenkins acquired considerable military training and discipline, and afterward was a member and officer in companies of the state guard. In 1891, during the encampment at Wrightsville Sound, he commanded the Gaston Riflemen at the head of the Fourth Regiment and was complimented by Colonel Anthony personally as one of the most efficient officers in the regiment. In Wake Forest College Mr. Jenkins was prominent in student activities, both in literary and athletic circles. At the age of seventeen he was elected to represent his society as first debater at the joint anniversary celebration held by the two college associations.

After leaving Wake Forest Mr. Jenkins was assistant postmaster at Charlotte from 1883 to 1885, and then for about a year taught school. The death of his father in 1886 left him a very substantial inheritance and for about a year he was busied with the settlement of the estate and at the same time was a cotton buyer.

He entered upon his career as a banker at Gastonia in 1887 as a member of the firm of Craig & Jenkins. This firm was succeeded in 1890 by the First National Bank of Gastonia, of which Mr. Jenkins was the chief organizer. He was its first cashier, but in 1894 removed to Wilmington, where he assisted in organizing and for a time was cashier of the National Bank of Wilmington. He soon returned to Gastonia and on January 1, 1895, was elected president of the First National Bank, at the head of which he has remained to the present time. The First National Bank of Gastonia is one of the largest banks of the state, with a capital of $150,000 and surplus and profits of over $225,000. Mr. Jenkins is also interested as a stockholder in a number of other financial institutions in the state and is a director of the Continental Trust Company of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Jenkins has used his means and influence to promote North Carolina industries. He is president of the Arlington Cotton Mills, the Flint Manufacturing Company, the Gray Manufacturing Company, is vice president of the Trenton Cotton Mills and the Groves Mills, Incorporated, and is a director of the Parkdale Mills and the Arrow Mills, all located at Gastonia.

Of other interests that have closely connected him with the life and affairs of North Carolina a sketch written some years ago speaks as follows: "Mr. Jenkins has always been an ardent republican; has served as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Gaston County and a member of the District Congressional Committee; is one of the recognized leaders of the party in the section. In 1892 he was elected delegate from the eighth district of North Carolina to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis. He there met President McKinley, who at that time was chairman of the convention, and prophesied to him directly that he would be the nominee of the party for the presidency in 1896. The fulfillment of this forecast clearly entitles Mr. Jenkins to consideration as one of the original McKinley men. Under President Harrison Mr. Jenkins was made postmaster at Gastonia and occupied the office from 1889 to 1893; President McKinley reappointed him in 1898. The republicans of Gaston County nominated him in 1892 as their candidate for the Legislature, and again in 1898. In 1916 the party of the state honored him by nominating him for the high office of lieutenant governor, and during the campaign he surprised his party friends by his speeches, demonstrating that he was not only a banker but an orator of marked ability.

"Mr. Jenkins was for a number of years a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Gastonia and superintendent of one of the largest Sunday Schools in the State, always zealous in the work of his church and strong in his convictions. Though differing in his political doctrines from a great number of his most intimate friends, his courage, honesty and fairness compel their confidence and respect. Gaston county is said to have within its boundaries more cotton mills than are possessed by any other county not only in North Carolina but throughout the South; all are reported as doing a successful business, and the prosperity they enjoy and transmit to other classes in the com-

munity are in a measure due to the personal efforts of Mr. Jenkins or to the encouragement extended by his bank and its patrons. As a banker he is regarded as one of the best posted officers in the Carolinas. He never studied law with a view to practicing the profession, but one of the foremost lawyers of the state has designated him as the best informed layman in his acquaintance.''

It is an unusual mind that is capable of subtending such a breadth of interests in business and public affairs. While he was fortunate at the outset in the gifts which family position and inheritance bestowed upon him, in the course of thirty years several communities of the state with good reason consider themselves fortunate that a man of such capacity has been at hand to assume those larger responsibilities and duties which only the rarer minds and intellect and character are qualified to handle.

DAVID JAMES LEWIS. In point of continuous service David James Lewis is one of the oldest members of the Columbus County bar, having been steadily engaged in practice at Whiteville since 1882. His success has been proportionate to his years of work, and the volume of practice which has been accorded him and his reputation and standing in professional and civic circles have grown steadily.

He was born at Lumberton in Robinson County, North Carolina, October 14, 1857. His parents, Richard M. and Clarissa (Rozier) Lewis, were substantial farming people of Bladen County. The son was educated in public schools, and he read law in offices at Lumberton and finished his education in the law school conducted by Dick & Dillard at Greensboro.

Since his admission to the bar in February, 1882, he has had his office in Whiteville, but has tried many important cases in different sections of the state. He has been a member of the North Carolina Bar Association many years.

Always active in local affairs and doing what he can to forward the progress of his home community, Mr. Lewis served fifteen years as chairman of the High School Board of Whiteville, and in 1900 he was supervisor of the census. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On January 6, 1891, he married Lucy Jane Howell of Whiteville. They are the parents of eight children: Anna Reid, who married William Holt Richardson of Richmond, Virginia; Richard, who began practice as a lawyer, having graduated in 1916 from the law department of Wake Forest College and is now second lieutenant in the United States Army, stationed at Camp Wadsworth; Rone Howell; Julian Douglas; Lucy Elizabeth; Madge; Bruce Gorden; and Etta Frances.

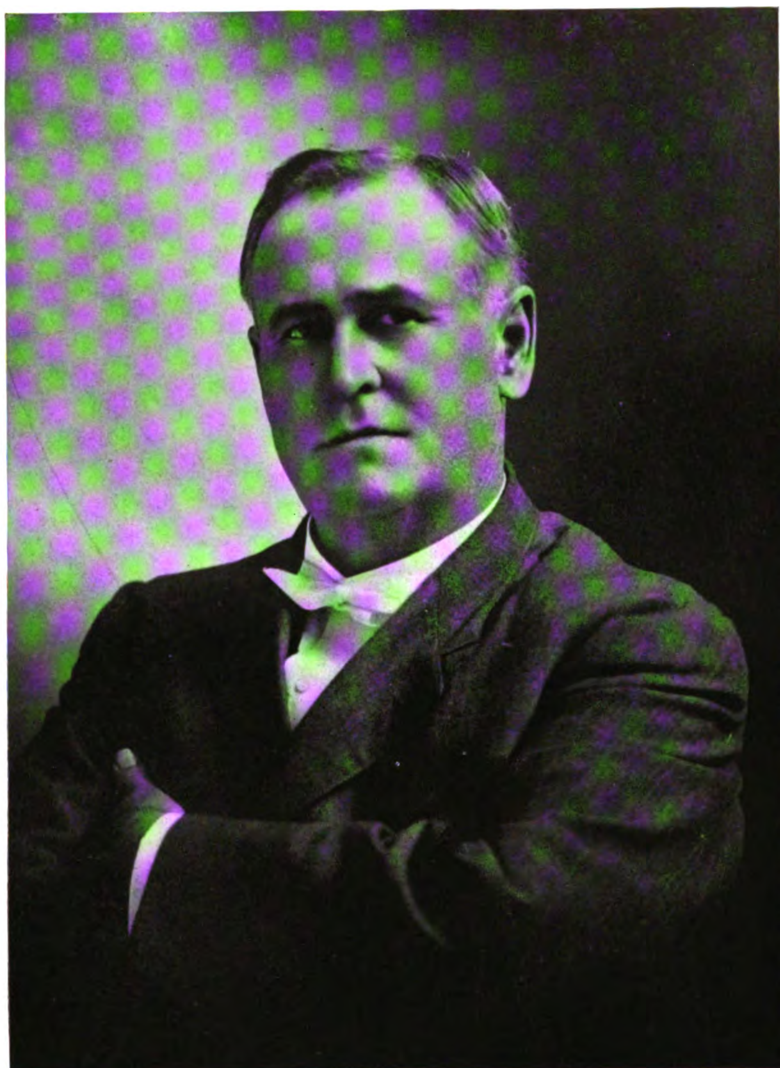
THOMAS MERRITT PITTMAN. Forty years a member of the bar, one of the oldest practitioners at Henderson, Thomas Merritt Pittman has appeared on one side or the other of nearly every important case tried in Vance County. His work and his position as a lawyer are easily defined and understood, but it would be a mistake to assume that Mr. Pittman is merely a successful lawyer. His professional talents, his vigorous citizenship, and his studious and literary abilities he has used to broaden his influence and give vitality to many important movements in the politics and cultural activities of the state.

Mr. Pittman was born in Franklin County, North Carolina, November 24, 1857, a son of Alfred H. and Elizabeth Alston (Neathery) Pittman. His is largely a self wrought career and his talents have been refined in the fires of adversity and hardship. At an early age he had to make his own living and his formal schooling was confined to common schools and the Belford Academy in his county. As a boy he worked in the Mecklenberg Iron Works at Charlotte as an apprentice. He was also employed as foreman in the Carolina Agricultural Works. Despite the necessity which kept him at the task of earning his own living, he utilized so effectively his spare moments at the study of law that he was licensed to practice while still under age. His career as a lawyer began in 1878 at Charlotte, but since 1885 he has lived at Henderson. In 1879 he was appointed examiner in equity for the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of North Carolina. In Vance County he has served as attorney for the Bank of Henderson, as county attorney, and from 1901 has been city attorney of Henderson, except for two years.

For many years one of Mr. Pittman's chief interests has been the church and Sunday School. An important early influence that accounts for this was doubtless his very devout and religious mother. He has been a leader in the Baptist denomination of the state, has served as vice president of the State Convention of North Carolina, has been active in Sunday School work and has served as vice president of the American Baptist Historical Society. He has held the position of vice president for the Tar River Baptist Association Food Conservation Commission, chairman of the executive committee of the Tar River Baptist Association, chairman of the board of deacons of the First Baptist Church, and member of the Building Committee of the church at Henderson. He is an honorary member of the Wake Forest Alumni Society.

Mr. Pittman has been chairman of the Soldiers Business Aid Committee of Vance County, was for three terms member of the North Carolina Historical Commission, has been vice president of the North Carolina State Bar Association, chairman of the Judiciary and member of the Legislative Committee of the Carolina Municipal League, has been vice president and member of the Executive Committee of the State Literary and Historical Association, member of the Vance County Democratic Executive Committee, and member of the Congressional Executive Committee of the Fourth District.

It is only a question of a short time until North Carolina will fall into line with other progressive states in adopting the Torrens System of the registration of land titles. When that time comes, Mr. Pittman will deserve and will no doubt receive full credit for the splendid work he has done in advocating the system and working indefatigably for its introduction. In 1909 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Committee to investigate and report upon the Torrens System. A favorable report was made to the General Assembly in 1911, following which Senator Cotton sought to procure the passage of an act to establish the system, but without success. From that time forward Mr. Pittman has borne the burdens of the effort to give effective legislative form to the Torrens plan. In June, 1911, he delivered an address on the Torrens System before the North



David J. Lewis,
Whiteville, N.C.

Carolina Bar Association at Lake Toxaway. This led to an alignment of the bar on the side of the movement. A committee with Mr. Pittman as chairman was appointed to make a thorough investigation of the subject and to report at the next meeting a draft of a bill to be recommended to the General Assembly. This bill was prepared by Mr. Pittman under the direction of the committee and adopted almost unanimously by the association. But the General Assembly of 1913 saw fit to mutilate the measure and the act that was finally adopted was anything but satisfactory. Subsequently the State Council of the Farmers Union, after a conference with Chief Justice Clark, attorney general, now governor, Bickett, its own attorney, Mr. E. R. Preston, and Mr. Pittman, requested that Mr. Pittman prepare such a revision of the act as would render it practicable. Still later the State Bar Association reconsidered the matter, appointing a committee headed by the Chief Justice and including Mr. Pittman, to formulate a perfected measure. After a joint conference between that committee and the State Council of the Farmers Union, Mr. Pittman was directed to undertake the formulation of the measure, which he did to the satisfaction of both organizations. The bill with some changes was adopted by the Senate with one dissenting vote, but was tabled in the House. At this writing the matter is still in the hands of the same committee of the bar association to be pushed at the next favorable opportunity.

Mr. Pittman is recognized as one of the leading students of local and state history in North Carolina, and has delivered many addresses and written numerous papers which not only bear the stamp of authoritative research but a literary charm that enhances their value as permanent contributions to the history and literature of the state. The best known of his productions was the oration on "Nathaniel Macon" delivered at the Guilford battle ground on July 4, 1902. This address has been printed and reprinted six or seven times. Perhaps next in importance to that was the address delivered at Richmond, Virginia, in 1911, before the National Municipal League on the "Problems of Small Cities, Particularly in the South." This is an important contribution to the literature on a comparatively new subject in American economic discussion, and his address was widely commented upon throughout the country. His article on the life of Governor Holden in "Biographical History of North Carolina" is probably the most notable publication from his pen. Sketches of John Penn in "North Carolina Booklet" and address on John Porter and the Cary Rebellion before summer school of the Agricultural and Mechanical College are among the best of his works. A few other papers and addresses have been: Industrial Life in Colonial North Carolina, North Carolina Booklet July, 1907; A Voice from the Pew, address before the North Carolina Ministers' Conference at Shelby, North Carolina, December, 1912; History of Crime and Punishment in North Carolina, before the North Carolina State Literary and Historical Association, December, 1916. His study on North Carolina 1832-42 has been placed among the Julian S. Carr prize essays.

HON. FRANK W. HANES. Identified with a profession that always demands as the price of success a large amount of veritable talent, and a willingness to labor hard and long, Hon. Frank W. Hanes, a well-known attorney of Yadkinville, has graciously met all requirements of that nature, and is now filling a well-deserved position among the successful members of the Yadkin County bar. A native of North Carolina, he was born on a farm in Deep Creek Township, Yadkin County, which was also the birthplace of his father, Alfred M. Hanes, who first saw the light of this world in 1840. John Hanes, his paternal grandfather, was a planter and tanner in that township, and both he and his wife, Rebecca (Chinn) Hanes, spent their last years on the home farm, she dying in middle life, and he living to a ripe old age.

Brought up on the parental homestead, Alfred M. Hanes became a tiller of the soil from choice, and soon after attaining his majority bought land near his old home, and immediately began its improvement. Full of energy and enterprise, always ready to take advantage of every offered opportunity for enlarging his operations, he installed a tannery on his farm, and in addition to tanning the leather that he manufactured into shoes and harnesses, he kept a general store, and as his farm was nine miles west of Yadkinville he was well patronized by the neighboring farmers, and built up a large trade in general merchandise. During the Civil war, being a manufacturer, he was exempt from military duty, but served in the Home Guards. A man of strong mental and physical powers, he continued actively engaged in business affairs until his death, March 27, 1909. He married Lucy Jane Foote, who was born on the line of Iredell and Davie counties, a daughter of Henry and Polly (Wright) Foote. She survived her husband, and still resides on the home farm. She reared five children, as follows: Viola, who died at the age of eighteen years; John H. lived but fifteen years; Minnie, who married William Miller, died at the age of thirty years, leaving three children; Frank W., with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned; and Grace. Grace Hanes, the youngest child, married first Doctor Stanford, who died in early manhood, leaving her with one son. She married for her second husband Claude Tomlin, of Iredell County, and they have two sons.

Acquiring his elementary education in the rural schools of his native township, Frank W. Hanes subsequently attended the Cana High School, and the Yadkinville Normal School, after which he took a special course at Wake Forest College, in 1899 being there graduated from its law department. Mr. Hanes then began the practice of his chosen profession in Mitchell County, being associated with Judge Bow for a year, and there gaining valuable legal knowledge and experience. Coming from there to Yadkinville, Mr. Hanes formed a partnership with John T. Benbow, and the firm thus established has since built up a large and remunerative legal patronage, and in addition have been extensively engaged in the buying and selling of real estate, their transactions in that line covering a large territory.

Mr. Hanes was united in marriage, in 1909, with DeEtte Kapp. She was born at Kapps Mills, Surry County, North Carolina, a daughter of John and Alice (Cockerham) Kapp. Mr. and Mrs. Hanes have one child, a son, named John Alfred Hanes. Religiously Mr. Hanes is identified by membership with the Presbyterian Church, while Mrs. Hanes is a worthy member of the Baptist Church.

Since casting his first presidential vote for William McKinley, Mr. Hanes has been an ardent supporter of the principles of the republican party. He has ever evinced an active and intelli-

gent interest in public affairs, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1907, and honored with a re-election to the same body in 1909. In 1916 he was chosen as presidential elector on the republican ticket. At the present time, in 1917, he is rendering the city efficient service as mayor. Fraternally Mr. Hanes is a member of Lone Hickory Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons.

L. E. NORFLEET, M. D., of Tarboro, who has been a member of the medical profession for over a quarter of a century, was born June 22, 1864. He studied under F. S. Wilkinson and graduated in medicine from Columbia University, New York, in 1888. For a year he had charge of the Sloane Maternity Hospital of New York, and also did service in the Roosevelt Hospital and Vanderbilt Dispensary. He has practiced at Tarboro for twenty-eight years. His practice is now practically limited to office work. He served several terms on the Sanitary Board of Edgecombe County.

April 27, 1897, he married Mabel Curtis, daughter of M. A. and Mary S. (Nash) Curtis. They have four children: Ashley Curtis, Mabel, Robert and Mary Nash.

Doctor Norfleet's father, Robert Norfleet, was descended from James Norfleet, who left the North of England and settled in Edenton, North Carolina, where he died in 1732. His grandson, Abraham, was senior warden for St. John's at Edenton for many years up to the Revolution. His sister Cora was a member of the Edenton Tea Party. His son Isaac settled near Tarboro during 1803 on land now owned by Doctor Norfleet through his father.

Doctor Norfleet's mother, Margaret P. (Williams) Norfleet, was descended from Lawrence Toole, a Scotch Irishman, who with his wife, Sabra Irwin, a sister of Lieut. Col. Henry Irwin, killed at Brandywine, came from Hampton, Virginia, and was an incorporator and trustee of the Town of Tarboro, where he died a year after the town was founded. Colonel Irwin was killed fighting with General Nash, who was an ancestor of Mrs. Norfleet, and 100 years later their descendants met and married.

JOHN WILLIAM HARPER. As one of the original thirteen states of the American Union, North Carolina may be called one of the cradles of Americanism. There are families in the Old North State who can trace direct ancestry back to days before the Revolutionary war. Many of these families settled in the fertile, undulating regions of the eastern part of the state and many others chose homes on the sandy coast, and lived by fishing, the opportunities for which, even to the present day, are unrivaled. This low coastline, however, is indented with many dangerous inlets and for many years the United States Government has provided protection to mariners through the services of brave and experienced men, accustomed to the sea, and thereby has made secure the lives and property of voyagers along this attractive Carolina beach. Perhaps no more competent man was in the service than the late Captain John William Harper, who filled the office of commissioner of navigation and pilotage of the Cape Fear River and harbors.

John William Harper, who died in September, 1917, was born in New Hanover County, North Carolina, November 28, 1856. His parents were William Riley and Henrietta (Lloyd) Harper, the former of whom was born in Lenoir County, North Carolina, and the latter in Onslow County in the town of Richland. The father engaged in agricultural pursuits. The youth remained on the same place and attended private schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he turned to the sea, a maritime life presenting more attraction to him than farming. He began at the bottom of the ladder, working at first as a deck hand but with so much enthusiasm and energy that he quickly learned sea craft and by the time he was nineteen he had become a licensed master. For the next fifteen years as master of numerous vessels he voyaged along the Carolina coast and at one time owned a vessel of his own. For a considerable period he was master of the well remembered steamer Underhill, a passenger and freight vessel plying in Wilmington Sound. He was one of the prime movers in bringing about the development of the Carolina beach, in 1886, and was the organizer of the New Hanover Transit Company for this specific purpose. In 1892 he established the Harper Steamship Line, which covered the distance of twenty-five miles between Wilmington and Southport, North Carolina, and commanded the steamship Wilmington.

Captain Harper was married first to Miss Julia Foley, who was born at Baltimore, Maryland, and they had three children: Louise, who is the wife of J. B. Fox; Fred, who is first lieutenant on a United States transport; and John William. The second union of Captain Harper was with Miss Ella Stroupe of Wilmington, who was born at Salem, North Carolina, and to this marriage three children were born: Catherine, Ella (deceased) and James Stroupe.

Perhaps no sea-faring man up and down the coast was better known than Captain Harper, and at the time of his appointment to the position of captain his friends and the Carolina coast people were greatly pleased. No one who has sailed these waters can question the absolute necessity of having an experienced sailor at the head of a bureau of navigation and pilotage here. The wrecks that formerly strewed the coast when a "norther" swept the angry sea up the inlets and covered the treacherous shoals were evidence enough that the Government should call to the front such a brave, hardy, resourceful and experienced sailor as Captain Harper. Personally Captain Harper was bluff, hearty and genial and it was more entertaining to listen to his stories of sea-faring life since, as a boy, he took to the water, than to read any sea romance ever written. He maintained his home at Wilmington and was numbered with the constructive citizens of this city; for through his business enterprise he was very useful commercially, while as a private citizen he co-operated in all movements that have been started to advance the best interests.

FRANKLIN WILLS HANCOCK, JR. One of the able younger members of the Oxford bar is Franklin Wills Hancock, who has been in active practice in this city since he was admitted to the bar. His talents as a lawyer have been well tested within this time and his handling of some very interesting and complex legal problems, has been highly approved of by the older members of the profession who do not hesitate to predict a steady advance to leadership in his profession.

Franklin Wills Hancock was born at Oxford, North Carolina, November 1, 1894. His parents are Dr. Franklin Wills and Lizzie (Hobgood)



J. W. Harper

Hancock, the former being a well known physician and pharmacist at Oxford.

In the excellent public schools of his native city, Mr. Hancock completed his high school course and also was a student in the Warrenton High School before entering Hower Military Institute. Subsequently he took both an academic and a law course in the University of North Carolina, and was admitted to the bar on August 28, 1916. He immediately opened a law office at Oxford and already has built up a satisfactory practice. In addition to his general and professional preparation, Mr. Hancock has another almost necessary qualification for early success at the bar, and that is a pleasing personality and a manner that inspires confidence.

Mr. Hancock was married at Oxford, May 12, 1917, to Miss Lucy Osborne Landis, who was born at Oxford and is well known in the city's pleasant social life.

Mr. Hancock has not taken any very active part in politics but his good citizenship is determined and on any public question his friends know that his influence will be for the right and his support be given to further worthy enterprises. He is identified fraternally with the Masons and the Junior Order of United American Workmen and he belongs also to the Royal Arcanum and still maintains his interests in his old college fraternity, the Kappa Alpha. He was reared in the Baptist Church.

DARETT M. REECE. A thorough student from his college days, and a man of scholarly habits, Darett M. Reece, of Yadkinville, is well versed in the intricacies of law, to which he is devoting his attention, and through his professional knowledge and skill has gained a place of note among the successful attorneys of Yadkin County. He was born, June 12, 1862, in Booneville Township, Yadkin County, the place in which the births of his father, Joel D. Reece, and of his grandfather, Joel Reece, occurred, and where his great-grandfather, Daniel Reece, spent his last years.

Born and reared in Booneville Township, Joel Reece grew to manhood on a farm, and during his entire life was engaged in agricultural pursuits, operating his land with slave help. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Nannie Greenwood, four sons were born and reared, Samuel, Lewis, Daniel, Joel D., and Thomas W.

Joel D. Reece was born on the parental homestead in Yadkin County, in 1832, and was a lifelong farmer of Booneville Township, being exceedingly prosperous. He inherited a part of his father's farm, and having met with success in his labors, he bought adjoining land, becoming quite an extensive landholder before his death, which occurred in the eighty-first year of his age. He married Sarah D. Caudle, who was born in what is now Surry County, North Carolina, a daughter of Aaron and Melinda (Groos) Caudle. Her father was of German ancestry, and during his earlier life lived and farmed in Surry County. In 1867, he moved with his wife and five of their children, Jacob, Abraham, Nancy, Mary, and Bettie, to Union County, Iowa. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Joel D. Reece five children were born, namely: Cornelia S., who married N. C. Dobbins; Darett M., the subject of this brief sketch; Mary M., wife of C. S. Dobbins; Joel W.; and Lucy J., who married L. J. Watkins. The mother died at the age of about seventy years, having lived a long and useful life.

After leaving the district schools, Darett M. Reece continued his studies under the tutelage of Prof. R. L. Patten, a well known educator, first in the Booneville High School, and later at Table Rock and Globe, where the professor was an instructor. Thus prepared, Mr. Reece entered the University of North Carolina, and after spending a year in the literary department continued his studies in the law department for thirteen months, Dr. John Maning being his instructor. In 1885 Mr. Reece was licensed to practice, and immediately located in Yadkinville, where his legal talent and ability was soon recognized, and where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice, and has gained a commanding position in his profession.

Mr. Reece married, in 1887, Mary S. Robertson, who was born in Surry County, North Carolina, a daughter of Doctor Robertson, a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Reece have three children, namely: James Thaddeus, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, is now serving as superintendent of the Yadkin County schools; John D., a traveling salesman; and Stella, who married D. B. Anderson, and has one son, Stiles Thaddeus Anderson. Mr. Reece is a faithful member of the Baptist Church, and the family have been reared in the same religious faith. Politically Mr. Reece cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, and has been a loyal supporter of the principles of the democratic party since. He has been his party's candidate for the Legislature, and was chosen presidential elector in 1912.

THOMAS FULLER SOUTHGATE. Through a long period of years the name Southgate has been suggestive of the insurance business at Durham, and the work has been successfully carried on through three generations.

The third generation is represented by Thomas Fuller Southgate, who was born at Durham July 22, 1889, a son of James Hayward and Kate (Fuller) Southgate. After completing his education in the Fishburne Military School at Waynesboro, Virginia, and in the Bingham School at Asheville, North Carolina, Mr. Southgate entered the Fidelity Bank, where he had some valuable experience for a year, following which he joined the firm of James Southgate & Son, and in this old established insurance agency learned the business and took an active part. Upon the death of his grandfather, senior member of the firm, in 1914, he became active partner with his father, and that association still continues. Mr. Southgate is also president of the Durham Land and Security Company.

He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Masonic Order, is a member of the Country Club and is a steward of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. On November 15, 1912, he married Miss Lula McDonald, of Raleigh, North Carolina, daughter of Charles Chalmers and Lula (Troy) McDonald. Her father is well known in Raleigh as a stock and bond dealer. Mr. and Mrs. Southgate have two children, Thomas Fuller, Jr., and Lula McDonald.

ARTHUR ALEXANDER BUNN was admitted to the North Carolina bar in February, 1912, six months before he was twenty-one years of age. He has justified his choice of profession and the confidence and anticipations of his friends, and now enjoys a very substantial position in the Henderson bar.

He was born in Vance County near Henderson August 11, 1891, son of Robert and Kate (Marston) Bunn. His father is a contractor and builder. Mr. Bunn was educated in the Henderson High School, and graduated with the class of 1912 from Wake Forest College, in both the literary and law departments. Soon after his admission to the bar he returned to Henderson and has since been engaged in building up a general practice. He is also chairman of the democratic executive committee of Vance County, and a member in good standing of the North Carolina Bar Association.

June 27, 1917, Mr. Bunn married Miss Mary Hilliard Lamb of Henderson, daughter of George C. and Anna (Hyman) Lamb.

RICHARD C. PURYEAR. An active and prominent member of the Yadkin County bar, Richard C. Puryear, of Yadkinville, is a man of versatile talent and vigorous mentality, and well worthy of the high distinction he has attained in his profession. He was born January 21, 1848, in Little Yadkin Township, Yadkin County, a son of Hon. Richard C. Puryear.

His paternal grandfather, John Puryear, was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and there spent his earlier years. Coming with his wife and child to North Carolina about 1811, he settled at, or near, Brookstown, in what is now Forsyth County, and died soon after coming.

Born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, in 1801, Hon. Richard C. Puryear was but ten years old when he came with his parents to North Carolina. He acquired a good education, but instead of adopting a profession he turned his attention to agriculture, for which he had a strong predilection, first buying a tract of land in Yadkin County and later buying another tract in Forbush. With 700 acres of land in his two plantations, he carried on general farming with slave labor, obtaining satisfactory results. A man of strong personality, popular and influential, he became prominent in public affairs, representing Surry County in the State Legislature two terms; later serving two terms in Congress; and subsequently being a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States.

The maiden name of the wife of Hon. Richard C. Puryear was Elizabeth Ann Clingman. She was born at Huntsville, Yadkin County, a daughter of Jacob and Jane (Poindexter) Clingman. Her maternal grandfather, Capt. Francis Poindexter, the descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Yadkin County, served in the Revolutionary war as captain of a company of brave soldiers. Captain Poindexter married Mrs. Jane (Patillo) Lanier, whose father, Rev. Henry Patillo, was a Presbyterian minister, and the author of Patillo's Geography. Mrs. Elizabeth Ann (Clingman) Puryear died at the comparatively early age of thirty-six years, in 1850, leaving six children that grew to years of maturity, as follows: Jane A., Sarah E., Henry S., Elizabeth P., Richard C., and Thomas L.

Gleaning his first knowledge of books in the rural schools, Richard C. Puryear continued his studies at Doctor Wilson's school, in Alamance County, later attending General Lane's school in Concord. Deciding to enter the legal profession, Mr. Puryear began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Pearson, in Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, and in 1876, at the January term of the Supreme Court, he was licensed to practice. He immediately opened a law office in Yadkinville, and met with such satisfactory results in his professional labors that he has continued in active practice there ever since, his clientele being large and lucrative.

Ever interested in matters pertaining to the public welfare, Mr. Puryear served most acceptably for four years as mayor of Yadkinville, and as solicitor for the Inferior Court for an equal length of time. In 1884 he was candidate for elector in the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina. Fraternally Mr. Puryear is a member of Farmington Lodge No. 265, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and of David Lodge No. 118, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

J. SOLLIE PATTERSON. Occupying the responsible position of treasurer of Surry County, J. Sollie Patterson is likewise actively interested in the business affairs of Pilot Mountain, his home city, where he is successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits. A son of Schuyler Patterson, he was born in Siloam Township, Surry County, June 16, 1881.

William Patterson, his paternal grandfather, was born and bred in Virginia, where at one time his father owned and occupied land now included within the limits of the City of Lynchburg. Coming from the Old Dominion to North Carolina in early life, he lived for awhile in Yadkin County, from there migrating to Surry County, and settling in Siloam Township. He was an iron master by trade, and operated forges in different places, also being engaged in agricultural pursuits to some extent, his last years being spent on a farm in Siloam Township.

Schuyler Patterson was born in Yadkin County, and was there reared and educated. For a number of years he worked with his father at the forge, but preferring to be a tiller of the soil he bought land in Siloam Township, and for many seasons was successfully engaged in general farming. Retiring from active pursuits, he removed to Pilot Mountain, where he is now residing, an honored and respected citizen. He married Nannie Hill, who was born in Pilot Mountain Township, Surry County, a daughter of William and Ellen (Whittaker) Hill. She died when but forty years of age, leaving five children, as follows: Dora Ella, who died at the age of eighteen years; J. Sollie, the special subject of this sketch; Mary; Martha, who died when eighteen years old; and Charles W.

Gleaning his early education in the rural schools of his native district, J. Sollie Patterson subsequently completed the course of study in the Siloam Academy. Beginning life for himself as a school teacher, his first experience was in District No. 4, Siloam Township, where he taught for four consecutive years. Turning his attention then to agricultural pursuits, Mr. Patterson carried on general farming quite successfully for some time. In 1905 he embarked in the mercantile business at Pilot Mountain, where he has since continued, being now one of the more active and prosperous merchants of the city.

In 1903 Mr. Patterson was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Fulk, who was born in Pilot Mountain, a daughter of Henderson and Martha Fulk. Four children have blessed their union, namely: Viola May, Glenn, Lucile and James Sollie, Jr. Religiously both Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A republican in politics, Mr. Patterson cast his first presidential vote for Theo-



M J Carson

dore Roosevelt. Taking an intelligent interest in public affairs, he has served his home city as an alderman, and in 1914 was elected to his present official position as treasurer of Surry County. Fraternally Mr. Patterson is a member of Pilot Mountain Lodge No. 499, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and both he and Mrs. Patterson belong to the Order of the Eastern Star.

MERL JOHN CARSON, D. O. One of the foremost representatives of the School of Osteopathic practice in the State of North Carolina is Doctor Carson of Wilmington. Doctor Carson is secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Osteopathic Society, and until recently was president and is now secretary and treasurer of the board of examiners, known as the North Carolina Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration.

While Doctor Carson has done all his practice as a doctor of osteopathy in North Carolina, he spent his earlier life in several states. He was born at West Williamsfield, Ohio, April 27, 1883, was educated in public schools, and completed his early training in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. He was graduated in electrical engineering, but soon afterward entered the Southern School of Osteopathy at Franklin, Kentucky, where he took his degree in 1905.

From the time of his graduation until February, 1914, he was located in a successful practice at Rocky Mount, North Carolina, and then moved to Wilmington. From the first he has enjoyed a large practice in this city, and enjoys the highest standing both as a professional man and as a citizen.

He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Sipa Grotto of Master Masons, Sudan Shrine, Scottish Rite 327, is past chancellor of Rocky Mount Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and also belongs to the Carolina Yacht Club. On February 2, 1905, at Franklin, Kentucky, he married Miss Mary E. Kohlhepp. They have one son, Merl John, Jr.

EUGENE HOLMES. Among the well known and esteemed residents of Linwood, Davidson County, is Eugene Holmes, who has been actively employed in the United States civil service as rural mail carrier from Linwood for the past ten years, during which time he has gained an excellent reputation for promptness and efficiency. A native of Davidson County, he was born on a farm in Healing Spring Township, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, Cicero Holmes, and of his grandfather, Moses Holmes.

His great-grandfather, Reuben Holmes, was, it is thought, a native of New Jersey. Coming to North Carolina in colonial days, he settled in what was then Rowan County, but is now Silver Hill Township, Davidson County. He was a slave owner, and engaged in trading and farming. He became an extensive landholder, and donated for a family burying plot in Silver Hill Township, near the Holloway Baptist Church, and there he and his wife are buried. He married a Miss Freeland, and they reared four sons, Jesse, Moses, Reuben, and Robert, and three daughters, all of whom married Smiths and went West.

Born on the parental homestead in 1783, Moses Holmes succeeded by inheritance to a portion of it, and operated with slave labor. He was quite prosperous, and having bought other tracts of land spent his entire life of sixty-six years in Healing Springs Township. The maiden name of his wife was Annie Riley. She was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, a daughter of Nathaniel Riley, a farmer and a preacher in the Primitive Baptist denomination, who, it is said, was of Irish parentage, the name having originally been O'Reilly.

Cicero Holmes was born in 1843, and as a youth received good educational advantages, attending first the public schools, and later entering Old Trinity College. At the end of a year, he gave up his studies to enter the Confederate navy. During the last year of the Civil war, he was captured, and from that time until the end of the conflict, a period of six months, he was held as a prisoner of war at Point Lookout. Returning to Healing Spring Township, he became a tiller of the soil, and later, in addition to farming was engaged in the manufacture of lumber on a somewhat extensive scale, having purchased a steam saw mill in order to facilitate his work. He died on his home farm at the age of three score and ten years. His wife, whose maiden name was Annie Smith, was born in Cotton Grove Township, Davidson County, a daughter of John and Susan (Cross) Smith, and granddaughter of David and Betsey (McCarn) Smith. Her great-grandfather, George Smith, one of the original settlers of Healing Spring Township, bought wild land, and erected a substantial log house, which is still standing, being one of the oldest houses in the county. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and in his house, which was of hewed logs, three stories in height, the lodge of which he was a member held its meetings. The house is standing yet. Mrs. Annie (Smith) Holmes died at the early age of forty-seven years, leaving seven children, Eugene, Early, Forest, Wade, Daisy, Moses, and Annie.

Completing his early studies in the Lexington High School, Eugene Holmes began working with his father in the lumber business, and later engaged in farming on a part of the ancestral homestead. He subsequently bought a farm in Cotton Grove Township. In 1907 he entered the employ of the United States Government as a rural mail carrier from Linwood, and has since retained the position.

Mr. Holmes married, in 1899, Mary Cornelia Miller. She was born in Cotton Grove Township, Davidson County, a daughter of John (known as "River John") and Rachel (Warford) Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have three children, Eugene, Jr., Moses, and C. K. Fraternally Mr. Holmes is a member of Lexington Lodge No. 473, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and of Lexington Camp, Modern Woodmen of America.

WILLIS J. VESTAL, M. D. A well-known and highly successful physician and surgeon of Davidson County, Willis J. Vestal, M. D., of Lexington, has attained, by merit, a high reputation for skill and ability in his chosen profession, and is enjoying a lucrative practice, his services being in demand in both city and country. A son of Isaac Vestal, he was born on a plantation in Booneville Township, Yadkin County, North Carolina. His grandfather, Solomon Vestal, owned a plantation in Booneville Township, and was there engaged in farming until his death.

Born and reared in Booneville Township, Yadkin County, North Carolina, Isaac Vestal made the best of his educational opportunities, and being a good student acquired a thorough knowledge of civil engineering. Being elected surveyor of Yadkin County, he surveyed the county when the

boundary lines were established. He possessed excellent business qualifications, and accumulated considerable property, becoming owner of a farm in Booneville Township, and also one in Knob Township, in the Yadkin River valley. The closing years of his life were spent on his farm, near Jonesville, his death occurring at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, whose maiden name was Delilah Holcomb, was born in Yadkin County, a daughter of Simon and Jane Holcomb. She died before he did, passing away at the age of fifty-six years. Six of the children born of their union, grew to years of maturity, as follows: Miles H., a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Willis J., the subject of this brief sketch; Mary, wife of Thomas C. Phillips, of Yadkinville; Lila; Fannie, wife of Richard H. Brooke, of Greensboro, North Carolina; and Charles, who served for a number of years in the United States Regular Army.

Prepared for college in the Jonesville High School, under the preceptorship of Prof. T. S. Whittington, Willis J. Vestal entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated with the class of 1883. Immediately locating at Tyro Shops, in Davidson County, he there met with well merited success. At the end of sixteen years in that place, Doctor Vestal removed to Lexington, where he has since been in active practice, having won an extensive patronage.

Doctor Vestal married, in 1894, May Shemwell, a daughter of Dr. Obadiah and Sarah (Thompson) Shemwell, and a grandaughter on the maternal side of Joseph Harmon Thompson, whose father, Dr. Frederick Thompson, was a pioneer physician of Davidson County. Joseph H. Thompson, grandfather of Mrs. Vestal, inherited the parental homestead, and carried on farming with slave help. On his farm, he established a foundry and a machine shop, and the place was named "Tyro Shops." He was a man of great business energy and tact, and accumulated much wealth, becoming an extensive landholder.

Doctor and Mrs. Vestal have six children, namely: Etta Elizabeth, Willis J., Jr., Odell, Sarah Frances, Alice May, and Christine. Etta E. is the wife of Capt. J. A. Leonard, captain of Company A, North Carolina National Guard, and now with the regular army. Willis J., Jr., a graduate of the Lexington High School, took an advanced course at the Randolph Macon School, in Bedford, Virginia, and at a business college. The doctor is a member of the Davidson County Medical Society; of the North Carolina State Society; and of the American Medical Association.

ROBERT GIBSON GRADY has been a member of the North Carolina bar for more than twenty years. On graduating from the University of North Carolina, in the law class of September, 1894, he located at Burgaw, where he practiced from January, 1895, until December, 1900. He had a profitable clientage in that section of the state, but in order to have greater scope for his abilities he moved to Wilmington, and in the bar of that city has enjoyed a splendid reputation and practice during the past eighteen years.

He was born on his father's farm in Duplin County, North Carolina, May 9, 1871, a son of Stephen Miller and Margaret Ann (Carr) Grady. Early in life and until he was twenty-three he bent every energy toward securing a liberal education. His education was acquired in the country schools, in the Clements High School at Wallace in his native county, in Goshen Academy, Duplin County, and in the law department of the State University. He is a director of the Citizens Bank and the Hanover Building & Loan Association of Wilmington, North Carolina.

Mr. Grady is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, of the First Presbyterian Church at Wilmington, and Mrs. Grady is the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Benjamin M. Cowan, and his wife, Elizabeth (Gilbert) Cowan, of Tennessee.

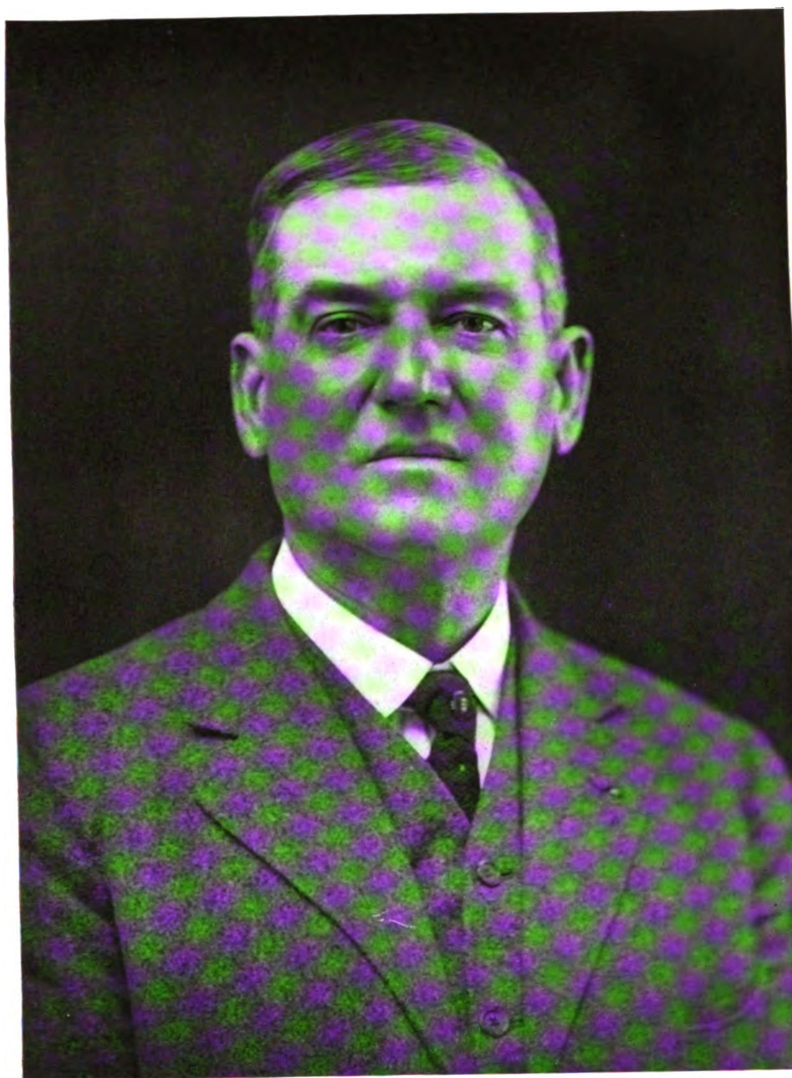
June 7, 1905, Mr. Grady married Bessie Mae Cowan, of Collierville, Tennessee. Their three children are named Robert Cowan, Edward Stephen and Elizabeth.

CAPT. DANIEL JASPER BLACK. Of much of the life and incident of Cape Fear River as an artery of traffic and transportation, especially within the period of the last generation, Capt. Daniel Jasper Black is an authority constituted by his long experience of thirty-five years as a riverman and captain. Captain Black has been up and down the riverways of Eastern North Carolina into every nook and corner and has a speaking acquaintance with every type of craft, every feature of river topography and scenery and nearly every personality that belongs to or is part of the life and activities of the old Cape Fear.

Captain Black is not alone in his rejoicing that Cape Fear River is again coming into its own as a factor in transportation. The prospects for its enlarged development and use in the near future are very bright. The Government has expended large sums in building locks and clearing the stream of obstructions, and as a result of the present transportation congestion and the almost complete breakdown of railroads, the volume of water borne traffic will inevitably increase month by month. The history of steamboating on the old Cape Fear River is full of romance and interest, would make a large volume in itself, and one of its most interesting figures would certainly be Capt. Daniel Jasper Black.

Captain Black is a member of a very prominent and historic family of North Carolina. He was born at Black's Mills in Moore County, on the 20th of April, 1866, a son of Murdoch and Antoinette (McLean) Black. The Blacks are one of the fine old Scotch Presbyterian families who with their descendants have lived in the Cape Fear country since prior to the Revolutionary war. They and others like them have given to this section its splendid record for character and manhood. There have been a number of ministers in the family. Rev. William Black of Charlotte was a cousin of Murdoch Black and is one of the most noted exemplars of the name in religious activities in North Carolina.

The ancestral home of the family where Captain Black, his father Murdoch and many others of the name were born is Black's Mills, about four miles southwest of Carthage, the county seat of Moore County and located on Little River. It was the extensive manufacturing and planting enterprises of the Black family that gave the community its distinctive title. Some of there industries were established by the grandfather of Captain Black, and reached the prime of their importance and extent during the active career of Murdoch Black. Among these industries were a grist mill, lumber mill, cotton gin, turpentine stills, and several minor shops, while there was a large plantation on which



D. J. Black

general farming was conducted. The Black lumber mills for a number of years furnished all the material for one of the historic industries of the state, the Tyson & Jones Buggy Company at Carthage.

Captain Black is one of twelve children, seven of whom are still living. One of his brothers is Capt. J. A. Black, chief of police of Charleston, South Carolina. Another brother, Ernest Black, is a lieutenant in the Regular Army of the United States and is now on war duty.

Daniel Jasper Black lived at the old homestead at Black's Mills until he was twelve years of age, when the family moved to Wilmington. At the age of sixteen, in 1882, Captain Black began his business career, and has continued it without intermission to the present time. His first employment was on the steamer John Dawson on the Cape Fear River. While still a very young man he built a boat named the Lisbon and ran it for twelve or fifteen years up and down the Cape Fear and Black rivers. He has handled steamboats on practically all the river ways leading into the Cape Fear. As a steamboat man he played an active part in the boom days of the Cape Fear and Black rivers, especially when the turpentine industry was at its height. After his old boat, the Lisbon, was gone he and associates built another boat of the same name, and they continued this in service for a number of years. Subsequently he built and operated the Frank Sessoms. For the past few years Captain Black has been associated with the Planters' Steamboat Company of Wilmington. He operates as captain the boat of this company known as the A. P. Hurt, in service between Wilmington and Fayetteville. The A. P. Hurt is a first class craft, and besides facilities for handling general freight traffic is comfortably equipped for and carries cabin passengers.

Captain Black's home is at Point Caswell on Black River in Pender County. This is one of the several historic places in that section. Here he owns a fine farm and conducts a general plantation. Captain Black married Miss Hyacinth Peterson of Sampson County. Their five children are named Sarah Shaw, Daniel Jasper, Jr., Antoinette, Thyra Black and Ruth Elinor.

HON. WILFRED DENT TURNER. In the apportionments of human life, few attain to really eminent positions. It is a curious and fascinating study to notice how opportunity waits upon ability and capacity, so that, eventually, all reach the places for which they are best qualified. In the domain of the law there is no royal road to promotion. Its acceptable rewards are gained only by diligent study and long and careful attention to elementary principles, and are achieved only by those who, in the arena of forensic strife, develop characters of integrity and moral worth. The very possession of high position in the legal profession argues for its possessor signal ability, sound learning, untiring industry and uncompromising integrity. In this connection respectful mention is made of Hon. Wilfred Dent Turner, one of the foremost members of the bar of Western North Carolina, ex-lieutenant governor of the state, and a citizen who has served his home community of Statesville, Iredell County, and his state in public capacities, as well as their interests as the repository of big banking and business responsibilities.

Governor Turner (as he is universally known) was born at Turnersburg, Iredell County, North Carolina, January 30, 1855, and is a son of Wilfred and Dorcas (Tomlinson) Turner. His father was born in Maryland, and at the age of nine years, in the year 1818, came with his parents to North Carolina. His parents were Samuel and Annie (Dent) Turner, who came from Port Tobacco, Maryland, and settled in North Carolina, twelve miles northeast of Statesville, in Iredell County, the location becoming later known as Turnersburg, the name of the village which grew up there. It is a part of what is known as the River Hill community. Wilfred Turner died in 1893. He was one of the pioneer cotton manufacturers of North Carolina, his work as a cotton mill builder and operator being almost contemporaneous with that of Edward M. Holt. His first mill was built in 1848, at Turnersburg. Mrs. Turner, who died in 1900, was also of a Maryland family of prominent planters and agriculturists.

Wilfred Dent Turner attended the field schools of Iredell County, in the Turnersburg neighborhood, and subsequently went to Olin Academy for about a year and to Mount Airy Academy for a like period. Later he matriculated in Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, and after four years there graduated with the class of 1876. He began the study of the profession which he was to make his life work under the capable preceptorship of Judge R. F. Armfield, of Statesville, and after completing his studies in this direction was licensed to practice in 1877, beginning his law work at Statesville in that year. It was not long thereafter that he entered the field of public life and politics, where his worth and ability were soon recognized. He was elected and represented his senatorial district in the North Carolina State Senate during the years 1887, 1889 and 1891, and voluntarily retired in the last-mentioned year. During this time he was appointed and served as a member of the board of directors of the State Normal School, at Greensboro, and also served for two years as a member of the board of trustees of the North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts. In 1900 he was elected lieutenant governor of the State of North Carolina, in the election in which Hon. Charles B. Aycock was sent to the gubernatorial chair, and not only received the vote that led the entire ticket, but received also the greatest majority ever given a candidate for the office of lieutenant governor. In this position he presided over the deliberations of the Senate in the sessions of 1901 and 1903 with rare skill and efficiency, and became one of the state's most popular officials through the able and impartial manner in which he filled this highly important position. He also presided over a part of the senatorial session of 1905. One of the notable events of his administration of this office was the impeachment trial, in the Senate, of Justices Furcats and Douglas, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, on charges which had been brought in the Lower House. The impeachment proceedings lasted for two weeks, each side being represented by some of the ablest counsel in the state, and the trial being very heatedly contested. The position of presiding officer, or judge, in this case, was a very trying one, requiring quick decisions on delicate and closely-shaded questions that frequently arose during the progress of the trial, involving precedence and the varied intricacies of trial by impeachment. Governor Turner's decisions were so just and his rulings adhered so closely to the written law, that none of them were ever reversed. In addition, he was highly complimented by members of both sides of the

controversy for his fairness and impartiality in every detail of the proceedings.

Since his retirement from the office of lieutenant governor, Governor Turner has been constantly engaged in a busy practice of his profession, as well as participating in a very prominent way in the business and industrial development of Statesville and Iredell County. He is president of the Commercial National Bank, for which he is also attorney, and with several associates built and is now president of the Turner Mills Company, owners and operators of the mills at East Monbo, in Iredell County, on the Catawba River, operated by water power at a dam in the river built by this company. The capitalization of the Turner Mills Company is $325,000, and up to the time of the great flood in July, 1916, operated 14,640 spindles. The flood referred to entirely destroyed one of the mills of this plant, the other, and larger one, however, remaining in good condition after some repairs to damages caused by the ravages of the water had been made. Governor Turner is also vice president of the Imperial Furniture Manufacturing Company of Statesville, an important industry, manufacturing sideboards, chiffoniers, dressers, beds and chamber suites. He is attorney for most of the local corporations. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Church.

Governor Turner has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Ida Lanier, who became the mother of four children: Mabel N., the wife of W. A. Colvert; Miss Laura L.; Edna E., who is the widow of the late George E. Nicholson; and Wilfred Jackson. The present wife of Governor Turner was before her marriage Miss Julie H. McCall, born in South Carolina, and they are the parents of two children: Dent and Miss Dorcas.

JOHN WILSON LINDSAY AND JACOB ARTHUR LINDSAY. Noteworthy among the prosperous and progressive business men of Davidson County are John W. and Jacob A. Lindsay, proprietors of the Lexington Home Furnishing Company, one of the more active business organizations of Lexington. Of pioneer ancestry on both sides of the house, both were born in Davidson County, in Thomasville Township, being sons of William Alpheus Lindsay.

Their grandfather, William Lindsay, had three brothers living in Davidson County, Wilson, Madison, and Andrew. He was a farmer, and, as far as known, a life-long resident of Midway Township. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Mock, was a native of the same township, and there lived and died.

Born in Midway Township, Davidson County, William Alpheus Lindsay acquired a good education and as a young man taught school and also did a good deal of surveying in the county. He was employed as clerk in a store in Friendship, Guilford County, for a time, and while there married Lydia E. Hunt a daughter of John D. Hunt. After marriage, he bought land in Thomasville Township, Davidson County, and was there engaged in tilling the soil until his death, at the age of fifty-seven years. To him and his wife, eight children were born, namely: Lena, wife of M. F. Mastin; Mollie died at the age of twenty years; John Wilson; Eva, wife of H. O. Sapp; J. Arthur; Sallie, wife of Thomas Wakefield; and Pearl, wife of Thomas Chadwick. After the death of the mother of these children, the father married for his second wife Eliza Mastin, and they reared one child, Paul Lindsay.

John Wilson Lindsay gleaned his early book knowledge in the country schools, and later attended Yadkin College. He subsequently taught school three years, after which he was engaged in farming until 1895, when he was appointed deputy sheriff, a position which he filled efficiently for six years. Locating then in Lexington, he embarked in the business with which he has since been actively and successfully identified, being in partnership with his brother, J. A. Lindsay. The maiden name of his wife was Lula G. Clinard. She was born in Abbotts Creek Township, Davidson County, a daughter of Wilson and Elizabeth Clinard. Three children have been born of their union, namely: Annie, who is married, and has two children, Helen and John; Myrtle, wife of R. E. McCartney, has one child, Elizabeth; and John C. Mr. Lindsay is a member of Methodist Protestant Church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Fraternally Mr. Lindsay belongs to Lexington Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and to the Sons of Liberty.

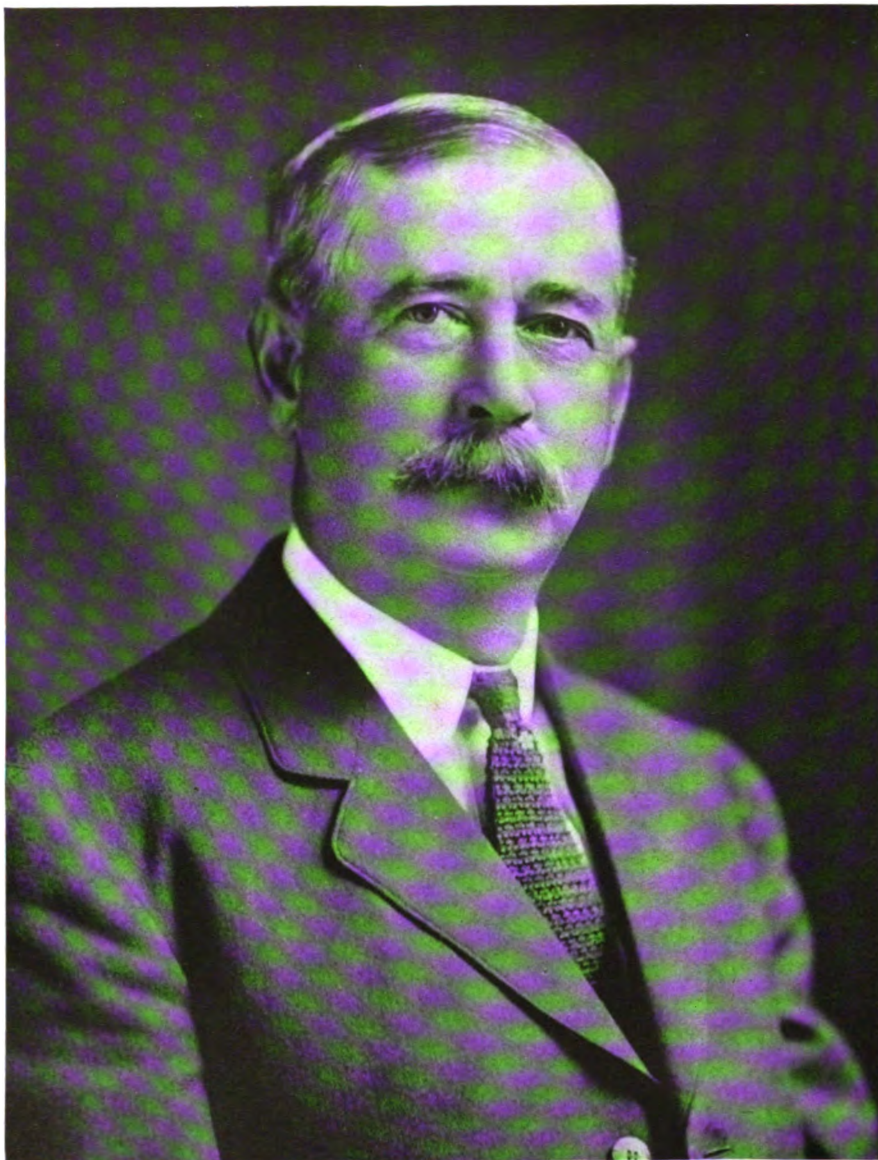
Jacob Arthur Lindsay was educated in the district schools and the Salem Boys' School. Beginning life for himself as a farmer, he continued a tiller of the soil until twenty-nine years old, when he entered the employ of the Southern Railroad Company as fireman, where he remained for two years. Forming then a copartnership with his brother John, he established his present remunerative business in Lexington, as above mentioned.

Mr. Lindsay married Fannie Collett. She was born, bred and educated in Thomasville Township, a daughter of John and Sarah (Greene) Collett. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay have four children, Arline, Mildred, Grace Elizabeth, and Frances. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Fraternally Mr. Lindsay is a member of Lexington Lodge No. 473, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Lexington Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and of Lexington Lodge No. 21, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley, and has since been an earnest supporter of the principles of the republican party. He served two years as county commissioner, and was candidate, on a non-partisan ticket, for mayor of Lexington.

JAMES DIXON MURPHY has been a prominent lawyer at Asheville for over a quarter of a century and is also widely known because of his activities in church and various movements for social improvement and education. Mr. Murphy has had no higher aim in his profession than the attainment of such success as would enable him to be of the greatest and broadest value through his attainments and qualities to mankind in general.

He represents a prominent old family of Duplin County, North Carolina, where he was born July 24, 1858, son of Dr. Hanson Finlay and Elizabeth Ann (Simpson) Murphy. His father was an able physician, and is distinguished as having founded the Town of Pender, North Carolina. James Dixon Murphy spent most of his boyhood at Wallace, North Carolina, attended the Clement High School there, and in 1881 graduated from the University of North Carolina. He studied law in the law department of the State University and also in the noted Dick & Dillard



Law School at Greensboro, North Carolina, where he completed his work in 1884. From that time forward until 1890 he practiced law at Greenville, but in the latter year removed to Asheville, where he has since been busied with the handling of a large general practice. Mr. Murphy was elected a representative of the General Assembly in 1905, and in 1908 was appointed judge of the Superior Court.

Since 1912 he has been chairman of the Board of Education of Buncombe County, and it is not too much to assert that anything connected with schools, with public enlightenment and moral betterment never fails to arouse the interest and elicit the support of Judge Murphy. He is a former president of the Mountain Retreat Association, a Presbyterian institution, is president of the Chautauqua Association of the South at Macon, Georgia, and for years has been very active in church, Young Men's Christian Association, Chautauqua and various educational movements affecting the mountaineers of the state. He is a member in the First Presbyterian Church of Asheville, and has served as commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States and moderator of Asheville Presbytery.

Judge Murphy is a member of the North Carolina and American Bar associations, and is a member of the American Bar Association's Commission on Uniform Laws.

April 7, 1887, he married Miss Mary Bruce Moore, of Greenville, North Carolina. They have only one living child, Marcellus Dixon, fifteen years of age and still a schoolboy. Judge and Mrs. Murphy lost three children, two in infancy, and one, a daughter, Elizabeth, at the age of twenty-one.

WALTER LINTON PARSLEY is president of the Hilton Lumber Company and the Plate Ice Company at Wilmington and continues a lumber manufacturing business established by his father more than three-quarters of a century ago.

His father, Oscar Grant Parsley, was born in Onslow County, North Carolina, and moved to Wilmington about 1830 to manage the lumber interests of Gov. E. B. Dudley, at that time largely interested in the commercial growth of Wilmington. Later he established himself in this branch of industry, which has continued in regular succession, from father to son, since that time. Oscar G. Parsley married Anna M. McKay, a native of Wilmington.

Walter Linton Parsley was born in Wilmington June 18, 1856, was educated in the private schools of that city and at Horner and Graves Military Academy at Hillsboro, but owing to his father's disabilities was obliged to abandon further advanced studies when seventeen years of age, associating himself with his father and learning under him the details of the lumber business.

He married Agnes MacRae of Wilmington, daughter of Donald and Julia Norton MacRae. Her father was a well known capitalist and business man, a native of Wilmington. Mr. and Mrs. Parsley have three children: Julia Norton, wife of Henry B. Peschau; Anna, wife of Dr. L. H. Love, of Pacific Grove, California; and Donald MacRae.

ANDREW JACKSON HARRIS has been identified with the North Carolina bar over thirty years, is one of the leading practitioners of Henderson, and in addition to the honors and successes he has won as an individual he takes just pride in the fact that two of his stalwart sons are now enrolled in the service of the National army.

Mr. Harris was born in Granville County, North Carolina, October 28, 1861, a son of Benjamin Franklin and Ann Eliza (Rogers) Harris. His father was a merchant and farmer. Mr. Harris was well educated, attending Yadkin College and the University of North Carolina, where he finished his work with the class of 1884. He studied law in the noted law school of Dick and Dillard, and since his admission to the bar in October, 1885, has practiced continuously at Henderson, being one of the oldest lawyers of that city. He served one term as mayor and has accepted many opportunities to be of service to his home community. He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1889 Mr. Harris married Miss Lee Mitchell, of Granville County. She became the mother of five children. Andrew Jackson, Jr., is an attorney by profession. He joined the army as a private in the Mexican border troubles and has now given up his practice to become captain of Company E of the Three Hundred Forty-first Regiment of Infantry. George M. is a sergeant in Company C of the One Hundred Twentieth Infantry. The three younger children are: Cary F., a student of Wake Forest College; Dorothy L. in the Salem Female College; and Ann, Mrs. William H. Crawford of Washington, District of Columbia. For his second wife Mr. Harris married in March, 1907, Margaret Reed of Baltimore, Maryland. There are four children by this union: Reed Hopkins, Mary, Margaret and Lawrence Reed. The family are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

MURRAY ALLEN. Among the lawyers of Raleigh who are specializing in the difficult department of railway and corporation law, Murray Allen has gained a recognized position of prominence. Since his admission to the bar, in 1903, he has been connected with cases of constantly increasing importance, and his services have been retained by a number of leading corporations of this part of the state. He is a native son of Raleigh, and was born July 1, 1880, being a son of Charles S. and Annie E. (Murray) Allen.

Educated primarily in the public schools, Mr. Allen next pursued a course at the Raleigh Male Academy, an institution which has been the training place for many of Raleigh's most prominent professional men, and then entered Trinity College, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1900. His law studies were prosecuted at the University of North Carolina, as a member of the class of 1903, and immediately following his graduation he settled down to practice. At first following a general professional business, he gradually displayed particular talent in the field of railway and corporation law, and now his practice is largely confined to this department. At this time he is district counsel for the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, and is connected in an advisory capacity with a number of Raleigh's chief industries. A predilection for business has led Mr. Allen to exert his energies in a number of enterprises which are contributing to Raleigh's business growth, and among his connec-

tions may be mentioned the Commercial Printing Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He belongs to the North Carolina Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and is socially identified with the Country Club and the Sigma Nu Fraternity. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party.

On June 6, 1907, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Lena L. Latta, of Raleigh, and they have one child: Molly Whitehead.

HARRY HOWELL. One of the highest positions in the state educational service is the city superintendency of the Asheville public schools. Since 1913 the incumbent of that office has been Mr. Harry Howell, an educator who has well won a recognition and position among the leaders in school affairs in this state.

Mr. Howell has been an active school man since he graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1895 with his degree Ph. B. He had acquired his early education in the public schools of Goldsboro, in which city he was born August 3, 1875, a son of Robert Philip and Ella (Douglass) Howell. His father was a farmer and also a prominent banker at Goldsboro.

After leaving university Mr. Howell did a work which secured him his reputation as a progressive educator. He organized the public school system at Washington, North Carolina, and remained in charge as superintendent of the public schools of that city for a period of thirteen years. Then for three years, from 1908 to 1911, he was superintendent of the graded schools of High Point, and following two years with a publishing house he came to his present position as superintendent of the Asheville City schools. Here he has the supervision of a large staff of 135 teachers and 6,000 scholars enrolled. Asheville has one of the most magnificent school buildings in the state, used for high school purposes, costing $250,000.

Mr. Howell is a member of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly, and the National Educational Association.

December 3, 1903, he married Addie Lee Short, of Washington, North Carolina, daughter of Eugene M. and Bettie (Hancock) Short, her father a lumber manufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Howell have five sons: Harry, Jr., Robert Philip, Frank Short, Murray Short and Logan Douglass.

OSCAR PEARSALL has been continuously a factor in the commercial enterprise of Wilmington for upwards of half a century. His is a name readily distinctive of success, of a splendid commercial integrity, and of all that goes with true and enlightened citizenship.

Though most of his active years have been spent in Wilmington, Mr. Pearsall was born in Duplin County, North Carolina, April 9, 1849. His parents were William Dickson and Sarah (Whitaker) Pearsall. His father was a planter and at one time filled the office of clerk and master in equity. The father came of Scotch descent and the family can be traced back to the fifteenth century. The mother came from an old New England family who settled in Rhode Island in colonial days.

The county seat of Duplin County is Kenansville, and it was in the schools of that town that Oscar Pearsall acquired his early education. When twenty years of age, in 1869, he found a position as clerk in a Wilmington grocery house and remained steadily at his job, mastering all the details of the grocery business, for a period of five years. He then became associated with Mr. Hall on a partnership basis in the grocery jobbing business, and from 1875 until 1906 he was active as a member of the old and well known house of Hall & Pearsall.

In 1906 Mr. Pearsall withdrew from the older firm and established Pearsall & Company, Incorporated. He is president of the company, Fred L. Pearsall is vice president and treasurer, and Horace Pearsall is secretary. While this company has always handled an extensive wholesale grocery business, one of the most important features of their business at the present time is the manufacture of fertilizers. They have a plant at Fernside, with a capacity for 20,000 tons of fertilizer per annum.

In affairs of citizenship Mr. Pearsall has always been a willing contributor to measures of community advancement. For two terms he served as alderman. He was formerly an elder in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, but in 1914 transferred his membership to the Pearsall Memorial Church, in which he is now an elder.

On May 21, 1872, he married Miss Rachel Whitfield Herring, a native of Lenoir County, North Carolina. Since then a family of nine children have come into their home and most of them are now grown and carrying responsibilities of home making and independent business affairs. The children are: Anne Dickson; Fred Leonidas, vice president and treasurer of the Pearsall Company at Wilmington; Elizabeth, Mrs. H. L. Hunt, of Wilmington; Florence, Mrs. R. M. Sheppard, of Wilmington; Horace, secretary of the Pearsall Company; Melzar, manager of the company's fertilizer plant; Oscar, Jr., also associated with the plant; William Victor, who is a graduate chemist and now in the United States Navy; and Rachel, now Mrs. Dozier Lotta.

JOSIAH CRUDUP KITTRELL began his active career as a teacher, read law in the intervals of teaching, for a time carried on the two professions simultaneously, and in later years his program has been crowded with the demands of his profession, and of numerous engagements in business and public affairs at Henderson, his home city.

Mr. Kittrell was born at Kittrell in Vance County, North Carolina, a son of George W. and Lucy (Crudup) Kittrell. His father was one of the substantial farmer citizens of Vance County. Josiah C. acquired a liberal education. He was prepared for college under a private tutor and then entered Wake Forest College, where he graduated in 1893. He received numerous honors in the student body, was class prophet, and won other class honors, being distinguished by his abilities as an orator and debater. For four years he was superintendent of schools at Hertford and another four years superintendent of schools at Edenton. Altogether for ten years Mr. Kittrell was superintendent of the Vance County Public Schools, and has kept in close touch with the local educational facilities ever since. He has served as member, vice chairman and secretary of the City School Board and also as attorney for the County Board of Education.

Mr. Kittrell pursued his law studies privately and at Wake Forest Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1901. Since 1904 he has had his home at Henderson and practiced law for a time while engaged in his duties as superintendent of schools. He is former city attorney,



Oscar Pearsall

is attorney and director of several corporations. He is also a director and former secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and a Modern Woodman and is very active in the Baptist Church. He was chairman of the Building Committee when the Henderson Church erected a beautiful edifice at a cost of $75,000. He now teaches the Baraca Class in Sunday School.

June 15, 1898, he married Nel Skinner of Hertford, North Carolina. They have a son and a daughter. The son, Thomas Skinner Kittrell, is now a junior in the University. The daughter, Lucy George Kittrell, is a student in the Henderson High School.

THOMAS R. HARDING, M. D. An able and successful physician and surgeon of Yadkin County, Thomas R. Harding, M. D., is meeting with excellent results in the exercise of his profession, his reputation for skill in the diagnosis and treatment of disease having won for him an extensive and remunerative practice, not only in Yadkinville, where he is located, but in the surrounding country. A native of Yadkin County, he was born on a farm in Forbush Township, and is a descendant in the fourth generation of an early pioneer settler, William Harding, the line of descent being continued through Renny, William, and Thomas R.

William Harding was born in Virginia, in 1745, and was there brought up and educated. Several years after his marriage, he came with teams to North Carolina, and settled with his family in what is now Surry County. Buying a tract of timbered land, he began the pioneer task of clearing a farm, which he subsequently managed, with slave help, until his death. Both he and his wife lived until well along in years, and at their deaths were laid to rest in the Patterson graveyard.

Renny Harding, a native of Virginia, was born in 1774, and as a child was brought by his parents to Surry County, North Carolina. He grew to manhood on the parental homestead, and when he came into possession, by inheritance, of a portion of the home estate, and several slaves, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and with his wife, formerly a Miss Patterson, continued a resident of Liberty Township until his death.

Born in Liberty Township, Surry County, in 1808, William Harding attended the district schools in his boyhood days, and on the home farm was well drilled in the art and science of agriculture. Inheriting land and slaves, he turned his attention to the tilling of the soil, and in his efforts met with genuine success. Subsequently investing his surplus money in other land, he bought a farm in Forbush Township, Yadkin County, and there lived until his death, in 1868, a prosperous farmer, and a highly respected citizen. He married Jane Speer, who was born in Liberty Township, a daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Cain) Speer, and a grandniece of Daniel Boone. She died at the age of seventy-one years. To her and her husband, ten children were born and reared.

Thomas R. Harding acquired his rudimentary education in the rural schools of his native township, and later attended the Huntsville High School. Ambitious to enter upon a professional career, he began the study of medicine with Dr. L. G. Hunt, and subsequently entered the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1885. Locating in Hunstville, Yadkin County, Doctor Harding remained there for three years, gaining professional knowledge and experience of value. Coming from there to Yadkinville, the doctor has been in active practice here since, having built up an extensive patronage.

Doctor Harding married, in 1892, Eliza M. Kelly, who was born in Yadkinville, a daughter of L. D. and Mary (White) Kelly. Of the union of Doctor and Mrs. Harding, eight children have been born, namely: William R., Mary V., Effie Lee, Thomas L., Daniel Boone, Benjamin H., Josieline, and Helen. William R., who took a course in electric engineering at the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B., is now in camp at Fortress Monroe as electric engineer. Mary and Effie Lee are students in Salem College. Doctor Harding is a member of both the Yadkin County Medical Society and the North Carolina State Medical Association. Fraternally he belongs to Yadkin Lodge No. 162, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; and to David Lodge No. 118, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JAMES ENOCH RECTOR. The career of James Enoch Rector has been a successful one from the standpoint of a man who started life with little but honorable intentions and great industry and has also been beneficial and important to the people of his home community in Madison County, where he lived from the time he was ten years of age until 1914, moving then to Asheville, where his home and offices as a lawyer now are.

Mr. Rector was born in Hamblen County, Tennessee, December 21, 1882, a son of Andrew J. and Mary E. (Perkins) Rector. His father was successively a farmer, mine operator and a merchant. In 1892 the Rectors moved to Madison County, North Carolina, where James E. received most of his public schooling. He also attended Dorland Institute and a noted academic institution of Eastern Tennessee known as Tusculum College, which has turned a large number of capable and high minded young men into the larger and broader activities of life. Mr. Rector studied law with another Tennesseean, J. J. Britt, former congressman and republican leader of North Carolina. Mr. Rector was admitted to the bar in February, 1909, and has since practiced both in Asheville and in Madison County.

In 1913 he was elected Madison County's representative to the Legislature and did some notable work while at the state capital. For one thing he introduced and had passed a bill providing an appropriation of $300,000 for the development of good roads in Madison County. At that time this county did not have a single automobile and there was not a road in the county over which a car could have been operated. Now a part of the famous Dixie Highway leads through Madison County and through Mr. Rector's influence the state authorized the use of convicts for highway work and fifteen miles of fine roadway were built. Mr. Rector was also prominent in securing a compulsory school bill for Madison County, providing for a longer term for the public schools than is made obligatory by the general state law.

Mr. Rector is a member of the Asheville and State Bar associations, and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is also a member of the Asheville Reserve Infantry.

July 30, 1913, he married Miss Nellie Hardy, of

Chase City, Virginia, daughter of Edward Miles and Martha Ann (Reekes) Hardy. Her father was owner of a Virginia plantation.

JAMES HOWARD. One of the very interesting chapters in the history of any city is concerned with its theatrical and artistic activities, its recreations. This history at Wilmington during the past dozen years centers largely around the persons of James Howard and Percy W. Wells of the firm of Howard & Wells, probably the best known theatrical men in the South, and who now control the entire theatrical situation in Wilmington.

James Howard, the senior member of the firm, came from "Up North," having been born at Mayville, New York, in 1867. When he was twelve years of age his father died, and about that time he seriously undertook what every boy at some time or other plans to do, starting in the show business. His first connection was with the old Whitney wagon show, and for several years he was on the list of star performers with a number of famous circuses. About 1900 he became associated with Mr. Percy W. Wells, who had also made a name as an individual performer and also had been successful in conducting feature performances with carnivals.

In 1906, after closing a prosperous season with the J. Frank Hatch Carnival Company at Manchester, Virginia, these gentlemen came to Wilmington, North Carolina, and pitched a tent on the site of what is now the handsome Bijou Theater. They called it the Bijou then (only the natives of that day pronounced it By-Jo). Their undertaking is especially historic because it was the first motion picture theater to be established in the State of North Carolina and the second one in the South, a similar enterprise having been started in Atlanta about the same time. With a thick blanket of sawdust on the bare ground for a floor, a large coal heater for heating, and a half dozen small incandescents strung from the center pole of the tent, an antiquated phonograph screeching out in front, Wilmingtonians flocked by hundreds to witness the marvel of the age—pictures that moved like human beings. The method by which they were made was veiled in deepest mystery—no one imagined human beings posing for them. The operator at the Bijou was compelled to spiel the story as the picture flashed on the screen—the audience had not yet been trained to grasp the spasmodic action which flashed and was gone.

For five years the Bijou did business in the tent, until a snowstorm destroyed it. Then the lot was purchased and the present commodious theater erected, which is still the leading institution of the city, beloved by the masses of every creed and color. No less than a dozen opposition theaters have been launched in Wilmington during the past ten years, with little or no financial success, the Grand and Victoria, built about four years ago by Mr. J. M. Selky at an outlay of more than $125,000, having been the only ones to survive. In 1916 Howard & Wells took over both of these theaters from Mr. Selky and a few months later acquired the Academy of Music. In the summer of 1916 they had purchased one of the most valuable lots in the city, on Front Street opposite the postoffice, upon which they erected the handsome Royal Theater, the total investment representing $100,000. Upon the acquisition of the Academy of Music they came into possession of the last of the opposition theaters. The total capacity of the theaters at Wilmington is 4,300 seats.

There are two companies, the Bijou Amusement Company, of which Mr. Howard is president and Mr. Wells secretary and treasurer, and the Howard & Wells Company, of which Mr. Wells is president and Mr. Howard secretary and treasurer. Both are active, progressive and public spirited citizens of Wilmington and are boosters for every good movement in that city.

The success of these men, notable among theatrical ventures over the whole country, is attributable to their constant and personal attention, the injection into their business of a personality that has made friends and held them and their never failing courtesy and kindness, especially to the children of the city.

Mr. Howard was married in Wilmington September 15, 1909, to Mrs. Jennie M. Garrell of Wilmington.

Mr. Percy W. Wells, the junior member of the firm, has been especially active in motion picture organization affairs throughout the country and has served as president of the North Carolina Motion Picture Exhibitors' League for the past four consecutive terms. He is also president of the Virginia-Carolina Vaudeville Managers' Association, composed of all the leading vaudeville theaters in the two Carolinas and Virginia. He is a controlling stockholder in the Virginia-Carolina Managers' Circuit, a vaudeville booking agency with head offices in Atlanta. By his progressive management of the managers' organization in the state he has become nationally well known and his counsel is often sought by officers and leaders of the great National Exhibitors' Organization.

R. S. MCCOIN has been a lawyer and resident of Henderson about twenty years. All things considered his range of activities and interests is a notable one. He has proved an able lawyer, a thorough business man, a leader in democratic politics, and is now giving his district and state efficient representation in the Senate.

He was born in Forsyth County June 29, 1872, son of George N. and Elizabeth N. McCoin. His literary education was acquired at Pinnacle, Salem Boys' School, and Guilford College. He read law at the Dick & Dillard Law School in Greensboro. From the time he opened his office in Henderson business has come to him in gratifying volume, and he has already reached that place in his profession where he has practically a choice of his business. Mr. McCoin is a charter member of the North Carolina Bar Association. In a business way he is president of the Gold Leaf Publishing Company, the Henderson Brick and Supply Company and the Henderson Furniture Company; is vice president of the Mixon Jewelry Company, and is secretary and treasurer of the Henderson Loan and Real Estate Company. He is also charter member and a director of the Board of Trade of the City of Henderson.

Politics has furnished him not only a diversion but an opportunity for exceedingly useful service. He was chairman of the County Democratic Committee from 1900 to 1906, presidential elector in 1908, served as city alderman and mayor pro tem of Henderson in 1911-12, was on the board of directors of the Eastern Hospital 1903 to 1908, and a director of the Central Hospital in 1909-10.



James Howard

His record as a member of the State Senate of 1917, where he represented the Sixteenth Senatorial District, comprising Vance and Warren counties, was one of unusual activity and interested and energetic cooperation with every measure and movement for the state's general welfare. He is author of the compromise bill adopted settling the policy of the state in regard to electing the County Board of Education. He introduced and had passed in the Senate the present state-wide road law, also the state-wide automobile law. His particular interest was aroused by every piece of legislation affecting and promoting good schools, good roads, and with reference to these two specific subjects he came to be regarded as the most vigilant man in the Senate during that session. His qualifications as a lawyer and business man enabled him to render valuable service on the committees of judiciary, finance, education, good roads and insurance, and as chairman of the committee on insane hospitals.

Mr. McCoin is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. June 14, 1900, he married Miss Emma M. Freeborn.

Hon. Lee Slater Overman. Standing prominent among the able and representative men who have figured conspicuously in the legal, civil and political life of North Carolina is Hon. Lee S. Overman, of Salisbury, who has rendered untold service to the state and the nation, not only as a United States senator, but as a man of tried and trusted integrity, and a citizen whose ability and inborn patriotism has made him a leader in the administration of public affairs. A son of William Overman, he was born and reared in Salisbury, Rowan County, being descended from one of the oldest families of North Carolina, the first deed recorded in Pasquotank County having been made out to an Overman.

William Overman was born May 10, 1812, in Pasquotank County, this state, where his father, Thomas Overman, was a life-long resident. Crossing the state to Rowan County in 1835, he located in Salisbury and from that time until his death, August 25, 1890, was actively and prominently identified with the mercantile, manufacturing and agricultural progress of his community. The maiden name of his wife was Mary E. Slater. She was born in Rowan County, June 4, 1827, a daughter of Fielding Slater, who prior to his death at the early age of thirty-eight years served as high sheriff of the county. She was a great-granddaughter of Maj. James Smith who figured prominently in the Revolution and lost his life fighting for liberty and independence. Mrs. Overman survived her husband, dying November 9, 1893. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was her husband, who served for many years as chairman of its board of stewards.

Having acquired a good knowledge of the higher branches of study under private tutors, Lee Overman entered Trinity College, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. Subsequently his alma mater paid him an especial honor by conferring upon him the degree of LL. D. Looking forward to a professional career, Mr. Overman read law with J. M. McCorkle, of Salisbury, and later with Richard H. Battle, a noted attorney of Raleigh. Thus well prepared to enter the legal profession, he was granted a license to practice law by the Supreme Court in 1878, and immediately opened an office in Salisbury.

Interested in public matters from early manhood, Mr. Overman, by extensive and intelligent reading, kept abreast with the times, and in 1876 made his entrance in the political arena as a participant in the campaign preceding the election of Governor Vance. In 1877 he was appointed executive clerk by Governor Vance, and was afterwards his private secretary until the governor was elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Overman subsequently served for a time as the private secretary of Governor Jarvis. In 1880 he resumed his practice of law in Salisbury, and as his ability became known his clientage became correspondingly large. In 1883 he was again called to a position of public responsibility by an election to the State Legislature, an office which he held by re-elections for six years. Mr. Overman was again chosen, both in 1893 and in 1899, to represent his county in the State Legislature. While there, he took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body, and as a member of various important committees performed service of much value to the general public, in 1894 having been speaker of the House.

In 1895 Mr. Overman was the democratic candidate for United States senator, but his party being in the minority his opponent, Judge Pritchard, secured the election. In 1900 Mr. Overman was made president of the Democratic State Convention, and in the same year was chosen presidential elector. In 1903 he had the distinction of being elected United States senator, notwithstanding the fact that his competitors for the high position were two of the most able and popular men of the entire state, Hon. Locke Craige and Cyrus B. Watson. He was re-elected in 1909, and again in 1914, when he was chosen by popular vote, being the first senator thus elected in North Carolina.

Senator Overman has served his constituents with rare ability and efficiency. He has held membership in sixteen committees, among the more important having been the committees on rules, appropriations, and forest reservations. It was through his influence that an appropriation was obtained to defray the expense of sending to foreign countries commercial agents to investigate conditions abroad, and to secure new markets for American productions.

Senator Overman married, in 1880, Margaret P. Merrimon. She is a daughter of Hon. Augustus G. and Margaret (Baird) Merrimon; a granddaughter of Rev. Branch H. and Mary (Paxton) Merrimon; and is of Revolutionary stock, being a lineal descendant of Gen. Charles McDowell, an officer in the Revolutionary army. Mr. and Mrs. Overman have one daughter, namely: Margaret, who married Edwin O. Gregory, and has four sons, Lee Overman, a student in the University of North Carolina; John T.; Edwin Clark; and Augustus Merrimon. Both Mr. and Mrs. Overman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which he has served as an active member of the official board for many years.

Thomas Jefferson Rickman. Of the better known and more successful members of the Asheville bar few have had a broader experience in the law, business and public affairs than Thomas Jefferson Rickman, who took his first cases twenty-five years ago.

Mr. Rickman was born at Mills River in Hen-

derson County, North Carolina, and as a boy he attended a fine institution of learning known as Mills River Academy under the tuition of Dr. Richard H. Lewis. He was a student in the famous old law school conducted by Dick & Dillard, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar. For many years Mr. Rickman had a large general practice at Hendersonville and many public honors were bestowed upon him while there. During President Cleveland's administration he served as special revenue collector. He was mayor two terms, four years, for a number of years was alderman, was county tax collector six years and served as chairman of the Board of Education of Hendersonville. He has himself taught school and has always taken much interest in educational improvement and administration.

Since moving to Asheville in 1900 Mr. Rickman has continued to handle a general practice as a lawyer. He is also a director of the Asheville Milling Company, is attorney for the Asheville Grocery Company, is treasurer and director and gives much of his time to the Asheville Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of the Buncombe County and the North Carolina State Bar associations. His church is the Baptist.

In November, 1880, Mr. Rickman married Elizabeth C. Johnson, of Henderson County. Her grandfather was Hugh Johnson, one of the historic characters of that section of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Rickman have four children: Augusta, wife of Thomas M. Mitchell, a merchant at Brevard, North Carolina; Howell R., in the wholesale grocery business; John Hubert, who is a musician on the U. S. Battleship Oklahoma; and Evelyn, living at home with her parents and a teacher of music.

THOMAS LEONIDAS CROMARTIE, of Wilmington, is one of the younger representatives of the noted Cromartie family of Bladen County, and is somewhat of an exception to the prevailing rule in the Cromartie family and has followed a commercial rather than an agricultural or professional career. Mr. Cromartie inherits the good name and other substantial characteristics of the Cromarties, had the early guidance and direction of a wonderfully good and intelligent mother, but since attaining years of discretion has relied chiefly upon his own ability and energy to put him ahead in the world. He is now one of the active merchants of Wilmington, and is secretary and treasurer of the A. D. Brown Company.

Mr. Cromartie was born at Garland in Sampson County, North Carolina, March 14, 1885, a son of Henry A. and Bettie (Hobbs) Cromartie. Other pages contain an interesting account of the Cromartie family in that region. It is sufficient to state here that Thomas L. is descended through several generations from William Cromartie, who was born in Scotland in 1731, came to Bladen County and established the Cromartie estate on South River in 1765, and lived a long and useful career, including service in the Revolutionary war. The sons of William Cromartie were all given lands in that neighborhood along the South River, and their descendants have continued to occupy those homes, which have never been out of the family possession for more than 150 years. One of the sons of William Cromartie was Alexander Cromartie, who was born in 1772 and he in turn was the father of Patrick L. Cromartie, who married Eleanor Faison, and one of their children was Henry A. Cromartie. Henry A. Cromartie was born in the Cromartie community in 1855, and died at his home in Garland in 1900.

Mrs. Bettie (Hobbs) Cromartie, mother of Thomas L., is still living at Garland. She was born at the Hobbs home near Clinton, the county seat of Sampson County, and was educated in the Baptist Institute at Raleigh. She is the mother of six children: Thomas Leonidas, Mrs. Eloise De Vane, Mrs. Gertrude Kilpatrick, George Graham, Henry LeRoy and Eleanor Lois. As Thomas L., the oldest child, was only fifteen when his father died, it will be seen that all the children were quite young and their care and rearing became a heavy responsibility nobly and effectively borne by the widowed mother. She possesses a rare intelligence as well as a great capacity, and deserves all the praise and admiration she has received from her children for the work she did in rearing and educating them and seeing them successfully started in the world.

Thomas L. Cromartie grew up at his home town of Garland. While there he attended the noted private school conducted by Mrs. Bettie V. Wright at Ingold. In his early youth he left North Carolina and went to Chicago, where he remained three years, working with a business house and at the same time taking the full course of the Kent School of Law in that city. Though well qualified for the law, he has never taken up practice. He returned from Chicago to Wilmington, where he had previously spent some time, and here established and conducted a traffic bureau for the commercial houses of the city. On January 14, 1914, he became accountant in the retail store of A. D. Brown & Company. He held that position until October, 1917, when the founder and owner of the business, Mr. A. D. Brown, died. The A. D. Brown store at Wilmington has long been a landmark in the commercial district. Mr. Brown established it in 1867, and only a short time before his death he had planned to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the store. He had built up a splendid business upon the solid rock of honor and integrity, and had made its service reflect his own personal character.

This fine old mercantile establishment after the death of its founder was taken over and reorganized as a corporation under the name A. D. Brown Company, and as such continues not only the business but the good will and standards set by its founder. The active officers are Mr. Cromartie, Mr. T. W. Harrison and Mr. Anson Alligood. The A. D. Brown Company is a modern retail dry goods store of the highest class and for years has enjoyed a select patronage. It is located in the heart of the retail district on Front Street. Mr. Cromartie is secretary and treasurer of the company, with Mr. Harrison president and Mr. Alligood vice president. The two latter are thorough salesmen and experienced store managers.

Mr. Cromartie married at Wilmington Miss Mallie Davenport Houston, daughter of Mr. B. H. Houston, of Wilmington. She is related to the Davenport family in North Carolina. The Houstons are an historic family of North Carolina and the South, having produced such illustrious characters as Gen. Sam Houston, founder of the Texas Republic, and in later generation Dr. David Franklin Houston, formerly prominent as an educator and now secretary of agriculture in President Wilson's Cabinet.

Mr. and Mrs. Cromartie have two living children, Henry Houston and Mary Lillian Cromartie. The



tragedy of their married life was the automobile accident in which they lost their little daughter Harriet Berrie at the age of twenty-six months.

GEORGE A. THOMPSON. For many years extensively and prosperously engaged in mercantile pursuits, George A. Thompson, one of the foremost citizens of Thomasville, Davidson County, has won an honorable record in the business, social and political life of the city, and is now living retired at his pleasant home, enjoying to the utmost the fruits of his many years of persistent and successful toil. He is a native son of North Carolina, his birth having occurred, in March, 1848, in Onslow County.

His father, the late John Thompson, was as far as known a life-long resident of Onslow County. An extensive landholder, he carried on general farming on a very large scale, owning at one time upwards of 1,000 slaves. He was a man of strong physique, strong in mind and body, and lived to the venerable age of eighty-eight years. His wife, whose maiden name was Lovisie Brown, died in early womanhood, leaving five children, Sue, George A., Walter, Charles, and Oscar.

Although he received a college education, having been graduated from Old Trinity, George A. Thompson, whose tastes and inclinations led him to decide upon a commercial life rather than a professional career, established himself as a merchant in Onslow County. A few months later he transferred his business operations to Randolph County, opening a general store at Trinity, where he continued until 1881. In that year Mr. Thompson located in Thomasville, which was then a small, straggling village, giving but scant promise of its present thriving and prosperous condition. A young man at that time, full of vim and energy, he opened a general store, and in its management met with encouraging results from the first. By dint of industry and close application to the affairs of his establishment, he accumulated a good property, and is now living retired from business activities, as previously mentioned.

Mr. Thompson has been twice married. His first wife, whose name before marriage was Corina Kearns, died at an early age, leaving four children, Claude, Eliza, Mary, and Nellie. On December 2, 1881, Mr. Thompson married for his second wife Margaret Thomas, a daughter of Robert Warrick and Margaret (Hampton) Thomas. Of this union five children have been born, namely: Thomas Hampton, Allen, John Thomas, Sallie Hampton, and Laura.

Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and have reared their children in the same faith. Prominent in democratic ranks, Mr. Thompson has rendered his fellow-citizens excellent service as an alderman, and as mayor of the city, in the latter position, which he filled for twelve years, materially assisting in the advancement of the public welfare. Fraternally Mr. Thompson is a member of Thomasville Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons.

ROBERT WARRICK THOMAS, M. D. Conspicuous among the pioneer physicians of Davidson County was the late Robert Warrick Thomas, M. D., who located in Thomasville three score and ten years ago, and during his many years of active practice met with distinguished success, his broad knowledge, varied experience, and professional skill winning him an honored position among the leading physicians of Central North Carolina. He was born, February 28, 1823, in Thomasville, a son of John Warrick Thomas, the founder of this now attractive city.

As a lad Robert W. Thomas had but little opportunity to attend school, but by study at home, and extensive reading of the right kind acquired a good education. Not content to be a farmer like so many of his ancestors, he began the study of medicine, and when prepared entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1848. The young doctor immediately began the practice of his chosen profession in Thomasville, which at that early day, long before there were any railways in this part of the state, contained but three families. Nothing daunted, he worked faithfully and skillfully, and before many years had elapsed had built up a large and constantly increasing practice that extended into Randolph and Forsyth counties. Many of his trips, which were long and tiresome, he made on horseback, carrying his medicine and surgical instruments in his saddle bags. Doctor Thomas was a man of strong personality, genial and affable in manner, and had a large circle of friends in Davidson and adjoining counties. He lived to be quite old, dying in 1902, in the eightieth year of his age.

Doctor Thomas was twice married. He married first Margaret Hampton, who was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, in 1830. Her father, Thomas Hampton, a native of England, came, at the age of seventeen years, to America with his brother Robert. Subsequently locating in Davidson County, this state, he settled on the Yadkin River, and in the course of time became an extensive land owner, and with the assistance of his many slaves carried on general farming. He was active in public affairs, contributing his full share toward public improvements, and among other things established the Hampton Ferry. He died at the age of sixty-five years. Thomas Hampton married Sarah Mock. She was born, in 1758, in Midway Township, in what is now Davidson County, where her parents, Samuel and Sarah (Clinard) Mock, were pioneer settlers. Margaret Hampton Thomas died in 1893, leaving one daughter, Margaret, wife of George A. Thompson, of Thomasville. The Doctor married for his second wife Sarah Hampton, a sister of his first wife. She died in 1911, leaving one son, Charles R. Thomas, a druggist in Thomasville. Fraternally Doctor Thomas was a prominent member of Thomasville Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, which he served for thirty years as worshipful master.

FRANK O'KELLY MORING. From the pinnacle of his more than three score and ten years Frank O'Kelly Moring can survey a career which has involved not only private business success but also that service and influence which mean most to a community or state.

He was a boy soldier in the Confederate army, and since then for half a century has been one of Raleigh's leading business men.

He was born at Moringsville, a community named in honor of his family, who were prominent planters and merchants in that vicinity, on December 1, 1845, a son of Alfred and Elizabeth (O'Kelly) Moring. He was educated in private schools and in a preparatory school, but the out-

break of the war interfered with his studies, and in 1863, then a boy of eighteen, he went into the Confederate Army as a private in Company I, of the Sixth North Carolina Infantry. From that time until the close of hostilities he bore arms in defense of the South and did every duty well to which he was called.

Following the war he took up farming but in 1866 came to Raleigh where he engaged in the wholesale grocery and cotton business. In 1891 he entered the Cotton Milling industry, establishing the Caraleigh Cotton Mills, of which he is still a director. He is also a director of the Raleigh Banking and Trust Company, and of the Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Company, and its subsidiary companies located in Wilson, North Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia.

Mr. Moring served as alderman of Raleigh when the important improvements and changes were made in the city waterworks system and in the paving of the streets. He is a deacon of the Christian Church of which his maternal grandfather the Rev. James O'Kelly was founder.

In 1876 Mr. Moring married Pattie Aline Upchurch of Raleigh and of this union there are five children: Mrs. C. B. Williams, Mrs. W. D. Briggs, Mrs. Robert S. Page of Raleigh, Mrs. Ross MacKinnon of Toronto, Canada, and Mrs. Horace Daniel of Norfolk, Virginia.

JAMES W. TANKERSLEY, M. D., F. A. C. S. Talent, inclination, physical and mental equipment, all combined to point the way of Doctor Tankersley to specialization and unusual success in the field of surgery. With twelve years of active practice behind him, he is today recognized as one of the state's leading younger surgeons.

He was born at Lynchburg, Campbell County, Virginia, in 1882, son of A. and Margaret (Bahan) Tankersley, the latter deceased and the former a wholesale merchant at Taylorsville, North Carolina. Doctor Tankersley was only a child when his parents moved to North Carolina. The Tankersley family is of pure English origin, and originally lived in the town of that name in England. Their home for several generations was in Bedford and adjacent counties in Virginia.

Doctor Tankersley spent his early life in Charlotte and Salisbury and attended school in both cities. For two years he was a student in the University of North Carolina, a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity and Σ. N. E., and from that entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he graduated Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1906. As a student in medical school he took more interest in surgery than in any other branch of the profession, and it was in that work that his attainments gained him the special commendation of his instructors. Even before beginning actual practice he had formed the resolute purpose to become a good surgeon. After graduating he located at Greensboro, North Carolina, where for a year he was interne in St. Leo's Hospital. He then engaged in private practice associated with Dr. J. A. Williams, widely known as one of North Carolina's leading surgeons, and also with Dr. J. W. Long, another prominent surgeon. With those older men he carefully laid the foundation of practical experience, and achieved an enviable success in Greensboro.

Doctor Tankersley moved to Wilmington in January, 1917, to take charge of Harper's Sanitarium at the corner of Front and Castle streets. This sanitarium had not been in operation for over a year and a half, but under Doctor Tankersley's supervision it was thoroughly overhauled, re-equipped and modernized and is now known as the Tankersley-Harper Sanitarium. With its staff of competent nurses and with a training school for nurses, Doctor Tankersley has here an ideal place for handling his surgical subjects. His practice is now limited entirely to surgery and consultation, although the hospital is open to the medical profession for general medical cases of other physicians.

Doctor Tankersley is a member of the County, State and Southern Medical societies and the American Medical Association and was recently elected a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is also a member of the Medical Corps of the National Guard of North Carolina, holding the rank of captain. When the guard was called to the colors in 1916 he responded and was camp surgeon at Camp Glenn. He accompanied Company A of the Engineers to El Paso, Texas, and remained there until the division base hospital was established.

Doctor Tankersley married in 1911 Miss Bonnie Bishop, of Greensboro, but a native, like her husband, of Virginia. They have one son, Edward William Tankersley.

MARTIN LUTHER EDWARDS. Rutherford County hardly knows a better lawyer, one more hard working, diligent and careful in handling the interests of his clients, and one who has realized to a greater degree the opportunities and privileges of his profession, than Martin Luther Edwards of Rutherfordton.

Mr. Edwards was born in Rutherford County June 2, 1877, son of Thomas Pinckney and Priscilla Elizabeth (Koon) Edwards. His father is a very scholarly man, for thirty-five years taught school in McDowell and Rutherford counties, but is now rounding out his career in the quiet of agricultural pursuits. The son was well educated, first in the public schools, graduated A. B. in 1899 from Rutherford College, and the succeeding three years he spent as a teacher in his native county. With this knowledge and experience he entered the law department of the University of North Carolina, where he pursued his studies 2½ years until February, 1902. Qualified and admitted to the bar, he at once took up the work of his profession at Rutherfordton, and in a few brief years had all the practice that he could well look after. Mr. Edwards is a director of the Citizens Building and Loan Association, is attorney for the Bank of Old Fort, for the People's Bank of Union Mills, for the Bank of Ellenboro and is local attorney for the Southern Railway.

His name is also well known in public affairs. He served as city attorney six years and was mayor of Rutherfordton four years until he resigned. He is chairman of the local Red Cross organization and is active as attorney for the exemption board. Mr. Edwards is a trustee of the Round Hill Academy in Rutherford County, has been elected a deacon of the First Baptist Church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of the lodge and encampment, and is a member of the Eastern Star, the Improved Order of Red Men, Woodmen of the World and Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

December 27, 1905, he married Georgia Evelina Jones, of Cleveland County, North Carolina, daughter of William D. and Mary (Magness) Jones.



J. W. Tankersley, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Her father was a farmer and millwright. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have four sons, Thomas Jones, Robert Hicks, William de Walt and Forest Magness.

HON. ZEB VANCE WALSER. One of the most talented and cultured members of the North Carolina bar, Hon. Zeb Vance Walser, of Lexington, has brought to the practice of his profession a zeal, a well trained mind, and the habits of industry that invariably command success, and in the prosecution of his chosen calling he has gained unmistakable prestige. A native of Davidson County, North Carolina, he was born, June 17, 1863, in Yadkin College Township, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, Burgess Gaither Walser, and of his grandfather, Henry Walser.

Henry Walser was a citizen of much prominence and influence, and took an active part in the administration of public affairs. For forty years he served in the State Legislature, representing Davidson County in the lower house a part of the time, and a part of the time begin a member of the State Senate. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Warner, was a life-long resident of Yadkin College Township, where her death occurred at the age of seventy-five years, and her husband's at the age of seventy-six years. They reared a family consisting of several daughters, and the three sons, Burgess Gaither, Henry Clay, and Frederick Taylor.

Burgess Gaither Walser was educated at old Trinity College, but instead of entering upon a professional career he chose the pleasant and peaceful pursuit of agriculture. During the Civil war he served as a soldier in the Confederate army. He subsequently superintended the care of his farm, occupying it until his death, at the age of three score and ten years. In his earlier life he was a whig, but after the formation of the republican party was one of its ardent supporters. He married Frances E. Byerly, who was born in Davidson County, this state, a daughter of Francis Byerly, and granddaughter of Peter Byerly. She, too, died when seventy years of age. Three sons were born to them, as follows: Zeb Vance, Joseph G., and Zenobian I.

Having obtained his preliminary education in the public schools, Zeb Vance Walser entered Yadkin College, from which he was graduated in 1879, at the age of sixteen years, with the degree of A. B. In 1880 he entered the University of North Carolina, where he studied for four years, completing the literary course in 1884. Going then to Ann Arbor, Mr. Walser entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and on July 1, 1886, was there graduated with the degree of LL. B., and directly after receiving his diploma was licensed to practice law in Michigan.

Returning home, Mr. Walser appeared before the Supreme Court of North Carolina for examination, and having produced his diploma from the University of Michigan, and his license to practice law in that state, the judges immediately granted him a license without examination, an almost unprecedented proceeding, stating as a reason for their action that the diploma was signed by Judge Cooley, and the license to practice by both Judge Cooley and Judge Henry Wade Rogers, the latter named having since that date served as dean of the Yale Law School, and later having been appointed judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals by President Wilson. Immediately locating in Lexington, Mr. Walser has since built up an extensive and remunerative practice, at the present time, in 1917, being associated with his brother, Z. I. Walser.

A stanch republican in politics, Mr. Walser has long been active in party ranks, and soon after settling as an attorney in Lexington was the republican nominee for the State Legislature, and defeated by a very small number of votes. Again running for representative in 1888, he was elected by a large majority, and in the House was the choice of his party for the speakership, but was defeated by his democratic opponent, Hon. Augustus Leazer. In 1890 Mr. Walser was elected state senator, winning the race in one of the hardest-fought contests in his senatorial district. In 1892 he was Harrison elector for the state, and two years later was elected to the House of Representatives by a majority of upwards of 700 votes, and at this time was the winning candidate for speaker of the House, a position that he filled most efficiently and acceptably, being popular with both parties, and at the close of the session being presented by the members of the House, all of whom appreciated his impartiality as presiding officer, with a gold watch. For fourteen years he was a member of the State Republican Executive Committee, and was chairman of the County Executive Committee of Davidson County for nearly as long a time. In 1912 Mr. Walser was chairman of the State Convention, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that met that year in Chicago. He was an ardent supporter of Roosevelt, and led the North Carolina delegation when it left the convention.

Mr. Walser married, January 31, 1894, Frances Estelle Adderton. She was born in Lexington, a daughter of R. Stokes and Martha (Wilson) Adderton. Mr. and Mrs. Walser are the parents of five children, namely: Patty A., Zeb Vance, Jr.; Donald A., Frances Harcourt, and Richard Gaither. Religiously Mr. Walser and his wife are valued members of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally Mr. Walser is a member of Lexington Lodge No. 473, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

RONALD BONAR CROWDER. Whether as a merchant, officer in various business organizations, banker, private citizens, the activities of Ronald Bonar Crowder have for many years been a source of enterprise and uplift in his home city of Henderson, where he is rightly esteemed one of the foremost men.

Mr. Crowder was born in Warren County, North Carolina, March 23, 1879, a son of Stephen Leonard and Mamie (Gilliland) Crowder. His father was an accountant and at one time a state bank examiner. The son was educated in public schools, attending the Graham High School, and began his career well down the scale of industrial importance. He learned telegraphy and spent four years as an operator with the Sea Board Air Line. After that for eight years he was a cotton buyer, and from that became manager of the Savings Department of the Citizens Bank of Henderson. He was in the bank two years and through his experience and with several influential associates he organized in 1912 the Farmers and Merchants Bank, which started with a capital of $15,000. In January, 1917, the capitalization was raised to $100,000, and it now has $18,000 of surplus.

Mr. Crowder is also treasurer of the Home Builders Manufacturing Company and is a director in a number of corporations. He is secretary of the Sarah Elizabeth Hospital and treasurer of

the Golden Belt Fair Association, is treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce and active in every move in his home town and county. He is superintendent of the Sunday School of the Episcopal Church of Holy Innocents. For four years he served as an alderman of Henderson. Fraternally Mr. Crowder is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias.

On December 26, 1906, he married Miss Ethel Dorsey, daughter of Melville and Nannie (Cooper) Dorsey of Henderson. They have two children, Ethel Seabrook and Nannie Alice.

Capt. Edgar Dickison Williams, one of the best known and universally esteemed vessel-men connected with the history of the North Carolina coast, and since 1893 harbormaster at Wilmington, has followed the sea for more than a half a century. Coming of a seafaring family, he was apprenticed to the vocation when he was but twelve years of age, and during the long period of his service has acted in many capacities, in all of which he has discharged his duties with the utmost fidelity, at all times giving of the best of himself in behalf of the interests which he has represented. His career is one worthy of emulation by the youths who are starting life in any occupation.

Captain Williams was born February 3, 1849, at Southport, North Carolina, a son of Capt. Edgar and Susan Osgood (Potter) Williams. His father was a master of vessels in the coastwise trade, and with but six months of attendance at school young Edgar was apprenticed to the sea when only twelve. By 1863 he had so far advanced that he was given his master's papers, and from that time to the present he has continued to be in and out of Southport Harbor. During a large part of his service Captain Williams was a master of tow boats, but in 1893 was given the appointment as harbormaster, a position which he has held to the present time. He is also surveyor for American shipping, the duties of which office include the carrying out of measures for ascertaining the quantity, condition and value of merchandise brought into the port. He was also the organizer of the Diamond Steamboat and Wrecking Company, of which he is president, a concern which has grown and developed to large proportions under his capable and experienced direction. He belongs to the Masters Association, the Mates and Pilots Association and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a democrat. Captain Williams' character is one admirably adapted to his chosen pursuit. Of uncompromising honesty and fearless courage, he is a rigid disciplinarian, yet his sympathies are broad. During the long period of his experience he has frequently had to encounter men whose inflamed passions impelled them to deeds of violence to enforce the demands of those who denied others the right to fix their own valuation upon their own labor. To such malcontents he has always shown a firm front. Those who have been willing to work he has always been ready to protect, and the turbulent spirit of their persecutors has been awed and controlled by his simple word, backed by the expression of a purpose which the disorderly element has known would be carried out to the letter.

On March 25, 1875, Captain Williams was married to Miss Ida Jane Fleet, of Wilmington, and three children were born to this union: James Sprunt, who is manager of the Diamond Steamboat and Wrecking Company; Bessie Elene, who is the wife of Harry S. McGirt; and Edgar Fleet, a member and ensign of the United States Navy in charge of a division of submarine chasers stationed at New London, Connecticut.

Harry Stedman McGirt, secretary and treasurer of the Diamond Steamboat and Wrecking Company of Wilmington, was born in this city January 18, 1879, and is a son of Archibald G. and Mary E. (Buford) McGirt. He received his education in the public schools, and his first employment was with a hardware concern, where he was retained in the capacity of clerk. In 1910 he became connected with the Diamond Steamboat and Wrecking Company in his present positions. He is a Thirty-second degree and Shriner Mason, and belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In the Fifth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church he has been active in the various movements, being district steward, vice president of the board of stewards, a member of the finance committee, and secretary of the Epworth League.

On October 24, 1906, he was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Elene Williams of Wilmington, daughter of Capt. Edgar D. Williams, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Elene Williams.

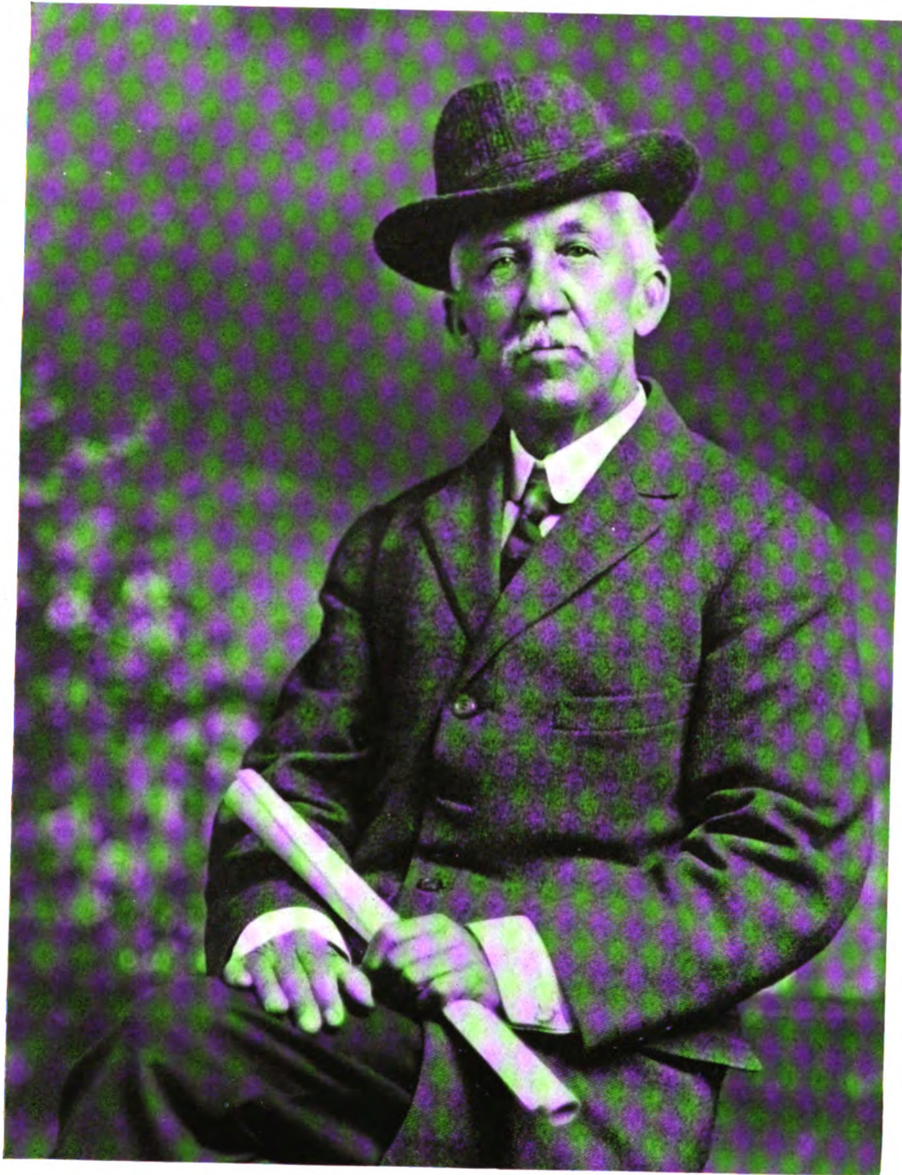
George Harriss in 1916 was elected recorder of New Hanover County and re-elected in March, 1917, for two years. He has long been identified with civic and business life of Wilmington, and the enterprise with which he directed his private affairs was an excellent basis of judgment for the quality of his public service.

He was born at Wilmington June 26, 1863, a son of George Harriss. As a boy he attended the Cape Fear Academy, and soon left school to join his father in the shipping and brokerage business. In 1887, at the age of twenty-four, he was sent to Philadelphia to conduct a branch office of the company, and remained there until 1897. Returning to Wilmington he again became an active associate with his father, and is one of the older group of local business men.

In 1902 he was elected a member of the city council but soon resigned. In the same year he was elected a magistrate, justice of the peace, which office he retained, and has filled the position for ten years. He was also United States commissioner. Mr. Harriss is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Masonic Lodge, including the Grotto of Master Masons, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Woodmen of the World, Cherokee Tribe of Red Men, and is a member of the Carolina Yacht Club.

June 26, 1888, he married Miss Eugenia Williams, of Fayetteville, North Carolina. They have three children: James Williams, Eugenia, now Mrs. Howard Harlan, Jr., of Wilmington, and Andrew Jennings.

Dermot Shemwell. When in 1909 Mr. Shemwell with associates organized the First National Bank of Lexington and was elected its head he had the distinction of being the youngest national bank president in the United States. He is still the executive head of the bank, and is a man of widespread business interests and one of the chief factors in the upbuilding and progress of his home city.



E. D. Williams

Mr. Shemwell was born at Lexington, North Carolina, son of Baxter and Laura (Bernheim) Shemwell. He represents several of the prominent pioneer families of North Carolina. His great-grandfather William Shemwell was a pioneer in Jackson Hill Township of Davidson County. His paternal grandparents were Dr. Obediah M. and Sally (Thompson) Shemwell. Another great-grandfather, Hiram Thompson, was a pioneer in Tyro Township of Davidson County and with his son-in-law, O. M. Shemwell, established the foundry and machine shops at Tyro. Up to that time farmers had used the old Bull tongue in the plowing and breaking operations, and that foundry had the distinction of making the first turning plow ever made and used in North Carolina. Mr. Dermot Shemwell through his mother is a grandson of Charles H. Bernheim, who was born in Germany, and at the age of one year was brought to America by his parents. The great-grandfather Bernheim was a son of wealthy parents of the Catholic faith, the father being a physician and court physician to the emperor. Great-grandfather Bernheim became converted and joined the Lutheran Church and thus forfeited all claim to his father's estate, and for that reason came to America to start life anew.

Mr. Dermot Shemwell acquired his early education in Lexington and was a student in the University of North Carolina. He left university at the age of nineteen to begin his business career as a traveling salesman and at the age of twenty-one he entered the real estate business. His work as a real estate man has brought him influential connections all over the South. It seems a field in which his talents have had full scope, and he was successful from the very start. Mr. Shemwell carried out the first suburban lot sale ever held at Lexington. In 1910 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. E. Foy, under the firm name Foy & Shemwell. This is one of the largest real estate firms in North Carolina. They maintain branch offices at Thomasville and Denton, North Carolina; at Chester, South Carolina; and at Eufaula and Dothan in Alabama. On their weekly payroll are sixty-seven employes. Besides their extensive real estate transactions the firm deals in automobiles, horses and mules, wagons and carriages. They are extensive owners of city property and have upwards of 5,000 acres of farm lands. The firm also handles insurance representing all the western half of the State of North Carolina.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Shemwell married Miss Mary Foy, who was born at Eufaula, Alabama, daughter of James E. and Gertrude (Cochran) Foy. They have three children, Gertrude, Mary and Dermot, Jr. Mr. Shemwell is a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is captain of a Home Guard organization, enrolled in pursuance of a call from Governor Bickett in 1917. Mr. Shemwell is affiliated with Lexington Lodge No. 473, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with Lexington Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ROBERT G. KITTRELL of Henderson was in former years very prominent as an educator, and has been equally successful since taking up the law.

He was born in Vance County, son of George William and Lucy (Crudup) Kittrell. He received his early education in local private and public schools, in the Hertford Academy, and in 1899 graduated Ph. B. from the University of North Carolina.

In his work as an educator he filled the following positions: Principal of academies at Windsor and Edenton; instructor at the Bingham School; superintendent of public schools of Oxford; superintendent of public instruction of Granville County; superintendent of public instruction of Edgecombe County; superintendent of the city schools of Tarboro, and is now superintendent of the Henderson School.

In the meantime he was making diligent preparation for the profession of law, studying privately and in the University of North Carolina. Since his admission to the bar he has carried some of the chief responsibilities of local practice at Henderson. He has also been honored by election as representative from Vance County to the General Assembly. Mr. Kittrell is a Royal Arch Mason and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

JAMES EDGAR FOY, whose business experience has been gained in several states, is a banker of thorough training and qualifications, and was one of the organizers and has since been cashier of the First National Bank of Lexington. He is also a member of the prominent real estate firm Foy & Shemwell.

Mr. Foy was born at Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama, August 14, 1880, son of James Edgar and Viola Gertrude (Cochran) Foy. His paternal grandparents were William H. and Mary (Wilson) Foy and the maternal grandparents were George and Mary Cornelia (Crymes) Cochran. The Foys and Wilsons were old and prominent families of Edgefield County, South Carolina.

James E. Foy acquired his early education in the public schools of Eufaula, and was a student in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. He left school to take a place in the store of his uncles, general merchants and dealers in cotton at Abbeville, Alabama. He was with them two years and then entered the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he graduated after a full commercial course in 1901. He was at that time twenty-one years of age and on returning from the North entered the Commercial National Bank of Eufaula and by work in every department learned all the details of the banking business. In 1908 he resigned his position at Eufaula and coming to Lexington was associated with Dermot Shemwell and others in organizing the First National Bank. He was elected cashier, and has filled that post steadily to the present time.

In 1910 Mr. Foy formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Dermot Shemwell, under the name Foy & Shemwell. They have built up one of the chief concerns of its kind in Western North Carolina. They handle real estate, insurance, automobiles and livestock and their business is conducted through a number of branch houses, including one at Denton, North Carolina, one at Chester, South Carolina, and one each at Eufaula and Dothan, Alabama. The partners are owners of upwards of 5,000 acres of farm land besides much city property.

June 12, 1906, Mr. Foy married Miss Lela Martin Bullock. She was born in Eufaula, Alabama, daughter of Edward C. and Eva (Martin) Bul-

lock. Mrs. Foy died February 15, 1917, leaving three children: James Edgar, Courtenay Bullock and Elizabeth Martin. Mr. Foy is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His college fraternity is the Sigma Nu and he is also affiliated with Lexington Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lexington Council Junior Order United American Mechanics and with the Patriotic Sons of America.

THOMAS F. BAGLEY. From the toil and concentration of an active business career, involving extensive commercial interests, including banking at Wilmington, Thomas F. Bagley has withdrawn in later years and devoted himself principally to the development of a suburban home and his farm at Seagate, which in many ways is the last word in intensive agricultural and horticultural production.

Mr. Bagley is a native of North Carolina and connected with some of its old and prominent families. He was born at Smithfield in Johnston County November 21, 1851, son of Thomas and Tresinda (Pike) Bagley. Three years after his birth his father, who for several years had been clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston County, died. Thomas Bagley was a son of Theophilus Bagley, who was a cousin of the maternal grandfather of Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels. Thus going back several generations Thomas F. Bagley and Secretary Daniels have a common ancestry. Tresinda Pike, mother of Mr. Bagley, was of the same family which produced the famous Albert Pike, notable for his services to the Confederacy and for his achievements as a Mason. For years before his death Albert Pike was sovereign grand commander of the Thirty-third Degree Scottish Rite.

After the death of his father Thomas F. Bagley was reared at the home of his grandfather Theophilus Bagley at the Bagley plantation, postoffice of Bagley, twelve miles from Smithfield, in Johnston County. Mr. Bagley attended school at different places and in 1872, at the age of twenty-one, came to Wilmington, a city and its environs which has ever since been his home.

His dignified position in business affairs has been strictly a matter of self achievement. In earlier years he was content to perform the humble role of a bookkeeper. After that he embarked with a modest capital in the wholesale wood, coal and cement business, and built one of the largest concerns of its kind. He remained active in those lines until failing health caused him to sell out. For several years he sought health by travel, and when once more restored to strength he established the Wilmington Stamp Works, with a job printing business in connection. A little later he was instrumental in establishing the Tidewater Trust Company, of which he was president, and which finally was merged with the Citizens Bank, which he continued to serve as president for two or three years.

It was at this point in his career that on account of another failure in health he retired from active business affairs. He soon afterward bought land for a suburban home at Seagate on Bradley's Creek on Greenville Sound, about seven miles east of Wilmington on the interurban railroad. This place he began improving by the construction of a modern residence and other suitable buildings, and by developing a number of acres to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Bagley was practically the pioneer of what is now the thrifty little Village of Seagate. When he went there only two or three small, poor buildings comprised the hamlet. He acquired a large amount of property in that vicinity and still remains the largest individual property holder, having about seventy-five building lots besides his suburban home. The interurban railway passes in front of his house. His lands slope gently to Bradley's Creek, a salt water stream emptying into Greenville Sound.

The Bagley farm comprises about 220 acres, much of which is highly cultivated. It might well serve as an example of the possibilities of intensive farming in this section of the state. Its orchards include peach, apple, pear, plum and other varieties of fruit trees and many pecan trees. Some of the land is devoted to trucking, chiefly for home consumption. The truck crops are lettuce, tomatoes, cabbage, potatoes, beans, peas, collards, etc. The Wilmington Corn Show has awarded several prizes to the Bagley exhibits of canned and preserved fruits and vegetables. In recent months the entire nation has been aroused by an educational campaign to reach the individual communities and the individual consumers of the market so as to allow the regular stream of production and supply to flow unimpeded to the armies and the suffering populations of Europe. As a practical response to this movement few farms could show a better record than that of the Bagley farm. An interesting proof of this can be found in the record of the season of 1917 when 1,178 jars of fruit and vegetables were preserved, including the following: Fig, peach, apple and watermelon preserves; peach, apple and grape jelly, tomato preserves, tomato chow-chow, cabbage chow-chow, cucumber pickles, spiced grapes, canned beets, canned pears, canned apples, canned peaches, plum jam, canned beans, field peas, garden peas, huckleberries, apple vinegar, vegetable soup, etc. With such an abundance in store, it follows that the Bagley family has made a minimum demand upon the public markets.

The Bagley home is a spacious, modern, two-story structure on an elevation that furnishes a fine view of the surrounding country. Approaching the residence is a beautiful avenue of Texas umbrella trees, with pecan trees interplanted. The well tilled fields, orchards and gardens would gratify the eyes of those accustomed to the closely cultivated and adorned gardens that represent centuries of labor and care in the older countries of Europe. It is an ideal country home, combining the advantages of city life because of the short ride on the interurban or by automobile on the hard roads that are the pride of New Hanover County. Another important feature of the Bagley place is its artesian well, said to be the finest in this section. It furnishes a flow of eleven gallons per minute, and by means of an hydraulic ram this water is supplied under pressure throughout the residence and other buildings and over the grounds. Even with this brief description it is possible to understand why the "Bagley Place at Seagate," as it is familiarly known, is a home of great charm, rest and comfort.

While Mr. Bagley still retains a home in the city he has of late years spent most of his time at his Seagate place. He is a member of Wilmington Lodge No. 319 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Bagley married Miss Annie J. Johnson, a native of Wilmington. They have one daughter, Ara, wife of Mr. E. Norfleet. A son, Thomas Payne Bagley, died in 1908, at the age of twenty-seven. He was a graduate of Davidson College and had made a very successful start in his business career.



THOMAS F. BAGLEY

R. FULLER BURTON, a native of Virginia but a resident of North Carolina since early youth, was for many years identified with the railway service at Marion, but is now most widely known all over that section of the country as a banker and is a man whose financial ability and judgment are accepted with the confidence they deserve.

Mr. Burton was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, near Chase City, March 4, 1866, son of Rev. Robert and Eleanor (Jeffress) Burton. His father for many years carried the burdens and responsibilities of a minister of the Baptist Church. The son was educated in the Red Oak Grove High School in Virginia and completed his training in the high school at Ridgeway, North Carolina. He located at Statesville in 1885, when he became chief clerk and operator in railroad office, continuing until 1893. He was then appointed joint agent for the two railroads at Newton. In 1900 he came to Marion, occupying the same position until 1907, when he was elected cashier of the Merchants and Farmers Bank, to the management of which institution he now gives practically all his time. He is also vice president of the McDowell Building and Loan Association, and was one of its organizers. Mr. Burton is a Knight of Pythias and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

October 21, 1891, he married Miss Crissie Winslow, of Statesville, North Carolina, daughter of Capt. James D. and Julia (Castex) Winslow. Her father was a wholesale grain merchant and also an insurance adjuster. Mr. and Mrs. Burton have a talented daughter, Julia Castex Burton, who was educated in the Peace Institute at Raleigh, a pupil of Dr. James P. Brawley, and is a thoroughly trained musician.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BRISTOL. Of the men of Iredell County whose energies are devoted to the profession of law, few bring to bear upon their calling better natural talents or higher gifts of scholarship than does William Augustus Bristol, one of the leading members of the younger generation practicing at the Statesville bar. Far from starting upon his life work in the untried enthusiasm of extreme youth, the choice of this energetic practitioner was that of a mature mind, trained to thoughfulness by years of experience in other fields of endeavor and to full realization of the responsibilities and possibilities which confronted him.

Mr. Bristol is by birth, nurture and training a representative of the Old North State. He was born February 2, 1879, at Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina, a son of Lambert Augustus and Mary Ann (Todd) Bristol, the latter of whom is deceased, while the former is still residing at Morganton. The Bristol family of which he is a member was founded in America by Henry Burhope Bristol, who came to this country from England in 1654, and was the great-great-great-grandfather of William A. Bristol. The family originated in Bristol, England, and the family of Henry Burhope Bristol was one of forty that founded the Town of Cheshire, in New Haven County, Connecticut, where succeeding generations have resided ever since, and where the name of Bristol is well represented at this day. The son of Henry Bristol was Jonathan Bristol, and the latter's son, Gideon Bristol, was the father of Benedict Bristol, the grandfather of William A. Benedict Bristol came from New Haven County, Connecticut, to North Carolina some time between the years 1800 and 1812 and settled in Burke County, about six miles from Morganton. He was a large landholder and slave owner, originally owning one square mile of land. He became a prosperous planter and a man of large affairs, and his plantation home was noted for its hospitality and entertainments during ante-bellum days. Benedict Bristol married a Miss Elizabeth McCall, whose mother was a Miss Smith of Patrick County, Virginia.

Lambert Augustus Bristol was born in Burke County, North Carolina, and was the youngest of his father's sons, by the latter's second marriage. When the Civil war came on he ardently desired to go to the front as a Confederate soldier, and when parental permission was denied ran away from home and succeeded in accomplishing his desire. He was but fourteen years of age at this time, but was accepted as a drummer boy, and the regiment with which he was connected was attached to the Army of Northern Virginia. He saw service in many engagements and then took part in the great Battle of Gettysburg, but not long after that big engagement his mother, because of his extreme youth, secured his release and compelled him to return to his home. His release necessitated a special order by Governor Vance. A short time after his return home the Confederate government called the seventeen-year-old boys and he was elected captain of the Junior Reserve Corps, of Burke and Caldwell counties, in which capacity he served faithfully and efficiently until the close of the war. He was probably the youngest captain ever in military service.

Although he had scarcely attended school himself, after the close of the war Captain Bristol secured a position as a school teacher in his native County of Burke. When still a young man he was married to Mary Ann Todd, who is now deceased, the daughter of Rev. William Todd, a Methodist minister and a representative of one of the old families of Mecklenburg County. Her mother was Sophia (Moore) Todd, the Moores being another of the old and prominent families of Western North Carolina.

During the early '70s Captain Bristol engaged in the mercantile business at Morganton for several years, and was successful and accumulated a small fortune, to which he added by good investments. In political life, upon the organization of the old liberal party, he left the democratic party and became a liberal. When that organization was dissolved he transferred his allegiance to the republican party, with which he has been affiliated ever since. Under the administration of President Benjamin Harrison he was postmaster at Morganton, and after serving very acceptably as mayor of Morganton for four or five consecutive terms was made a candidate for the North Carolina Legislature during the time of the constitutional amendments, but met with defeat, as he was with the party that was hopelessly in the minority. In 1900 Captain Bristol was nominated by his party for the office of clerk of the county court of Burke County, was successfully placed in that office, and has served faithfully and efficiently to the present time, through succeeding elections, his record of sixteen years of clean, able and conscientious duty being a remarkable one. Captain Bristol is one of the prominent characters of his day and locality, and holds a recognized place in the esteem and affection of all who have come into contact with him.

William Augustus Bristol is the second son of his parents. His early education was secured in the public school at Morganton, and in 1898, when nineteen years of age, came to Statesville, Iredell County, and embarked in the steam laundry business. This work not proving congenial, he next went on the road and represented various houses as a traveling salesman, a vocation in which he met with well-merited success. During his leisure moments while on the road, he began the study of law, and followed up these studies by attending the law department of the University of Virginia Summer School. Later he went to the summer school of law at Wake Forest College, in North Carolina, and was licensed to practice law in September, 1909, locating at Statesville on October 30 of that year. From the start his advancement has been rapid and continuous, and he has steadily risen to a recognized position as one of the ablest among the younger members of the state bar. He has splendid qualifications for his chosen calling, and his success in a number of complicated and highly important cases has demonstrated his versatility, his resource, his thorough mastery of the principles of his calling, and the natural talent that a lawyer must possess if he hopes to rise to a high place in his calling. Among his fellow-practitioners he is held in high esteem, being known as one who respects the highest ethics of his honored vocation. In politics, like his father, Mr. Bristol is a stanch and unwavering republican and is one of the active and vigorous forces keeping his party in a position to be reckoned with in North Carolina. Personally, he is already high in the councils of his party, having been chairman of the Iredell County Republican Executive Committee for several years. Mr. Bristol is a Presbyterian, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

Mr. Bristol married Miss Mabel Finger Laughenour of Statesville, daughter of the late Doctor Laughenour, one of the oldest and most distinguished physicians and surgeons of Western North Carolina. They have one son: William Augustus Bristol, Jr., and one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth.

Benjamin Robinson Graham, M. D. All the work and experiences of Doctor Graham since he began the practice of medicine twenty years ago mark him as a man of special ability in his profession, and with a specially happy equipment of personal qualifications that serve to supplement his power as a physician and popularize him as a citizen. Doctor Graham practiced many years at Wallace, his native town, but since 1915 has had the larger sphere of the City of Wilmington.

He was born at Wallace in Duplin County in 1868, son of Dr. Daniel McLean and Elizabeth Ann (Murphy) Graham, of well known families on both sides. Both the Murphys and Grahams are Scotch. The Murphys were pioneers in the Black River section, in what is now Pender but was originally a part of New Hanover County. The family was founded here by Cornelius Murphy, grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Graham. Her father was Hanson Murphy.

In the paternal line Doctor Graham is a member of the brilliant Graham family of North Carolina, long distinguished by their genuine scholarship and superior intellectual attainments. Doctor Graham is a cousin of Dr. Edward K. Graham, the able president of the University of North Carolina. Both acknowledge the same grandfather, Archibald Graham. Alexander Graham, for many years head of the public school system of Charlotte, is an uncle of Dr. Benjamin R. Graham.

Dr. Daniel McLean Graham, who died in 1898, was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1833, had his primary education in the schools of that county and Harnett County and was prepared for college in Donaldson Military Academy at Fayetteville. He entered the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated in the early '50s. He began the study of medicine at Fayetteville with Dr. Benjamin Robinson as his preceptor, but in 1858 took his degree from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. Afterwards, during the war, he was an assistant surgeon in the Confederate army, and with the restoration of peace between the North and South he resumed private practice in the Moore's Creek section of what is now Pender County, then New Hanover County. He married there and subsequently located at Wallace in the southern part of Duplin County. This was his home during the remainder of his life. He practiced medicine forty years. Most of his work was done in a country community, and throughout that district, a large one, no character was more greatly beloved and esteemed for the qualities of his heart and mind as well as for his professional attainments than Dr. Daniel Graham. He had other interests outside his profession, and is said to have been the first man to start a commercial truck garden in Eastern North Carolina. His name thus stands at the head of the list of what has since developed as an important industry in this part of the state.

Benjamin Robinson Graham was educated in Clements Academy at Wallace and took medical courses in the University of Virginia, where he graduated in 1895. He also spent one year in hospital work at Richmond, and in 1897 returned to his native town of Wallace, where he quickly gained the confidence of the home people in his ability, and he succeeded to the large practice developed by his father at the latter's death. He remained engaged in his duties at Wallace until September, 1915, when he moved to Wilmington. In this much larger center the promise of his earlier years has been brilliantly justified. Doctor Graham is known as a hard worker, is constantly busy in looking after his extensive general practice, and is a physician of most genial and happy presence. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Graham married Miss Edith Bolles, of Wilmington, daughter of the late Maj. Charles P. Bolles, whose long and distinguished career is told on other pages of this publication. Doctor and Mrs. Graham have eight children, Marie, Elizabeth, Frederick, Charles, Edith, Mary, Flora and Margaret.

John Wallace Winborne is a lawyer and during an experience of twelve years has shown unusual ability in handling interests entrusted to his charge, and is prominent both in the business, professional and civic and patriotic affairs of Marion, his home city.

Mr. Winborne was born in Chowan County, North Carolina, July 12, 1884, son of Dr. Robert H. and Annie (Parker) Winborne. He grew up in the home of that well known physician of that county, was educated partly at home, prepared for college in Horner's Military School, and in 1906 graduated A. B. from the Univer-



B R Graham

sity of North Carolina, and in August, 1906, was admitted to the bar of the North Carolina Supreme Court. For about a year he taught at Bingham Military School and in June, 1907, began practice at Marion. He formed a partnership wtih J. W. Pless under the name Pless & Winborne.

Mr. Winborne has answered the call to assume many responsibilities in connection with war activities. He is chairman of the local organization of the Red Cross, is chairman of the County Council of Defense, chairman of the Food Administration for McDowell County, and is a member of the Local Board of Exemption. He is also first lieutenant in Company Nineteenth of the North Carolina Reserve Militia or Home Guards.

Mr. Winborne served four years as chairman of the Democratic Committee for McDowell County and has served as a member of the city council six years. He is a director of the Cross Cotton Mill, a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, and a warden in St. John's Episcopal Church. March 30, 1910, he married Charlie May Blanton. They have two children, Charlotte Blanton and John Wallace, Jr., born December 20, 1916.

Jacob H. Rozzelle, M. D. Bending all of his energy to making a success of his chosen profession, Jacob H. Rozzelle, a rising young physician of Salisbury, is fast winning for himself a prominent and honorable name in the medical circles of Rowan County. A son of William Durant Rozzelle, he was born on a farm lying near the south line of Iredell County, North Carolina, of German ancestry.

Thomas Rozzelle, the doctor's grandfather, was born in Germany, and came to America with his parents, who settled in the southwest corner of Virginia, near the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. On attaining man's estate he came to North Carolina to settle, and having bought a tract of land near Lincolnton was there engaged in farming with slave labor until the death of his wife when he went to Texas to spend his remaining days with a son. He married a Miss Hill, who, according to the state records, was the first woman in North Carolina to be operated on for cancer of the breast, the operation having been performed by a Dr. Rozzelle.

Born in North Carolina, near Lincolnton, William Durant Rozzelle was reared on the home farm. Becoming a tiller of the soil from choice, he subsequently bought land in Iredell County, near Davidson College, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits the remainder of his active life. He spent his last years retired, in Charlotte, dying at the age of sixty-seven years. He married Mrs. Lettie Louise (Cathey) Potts, who was born in Duesse Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, a daughter of Henry and Vina (Cornelius) Cathey, and widow of Capt. Monroe Potts. She survived her husband, and is now living in Salisbury. By her first marriage she had one son, Monroe Potts, and by her second marriage she has six children, as follows: Charles H.; Marvin L.; Daisy, wife of Brevard Knox; Maggie, wife of Walter H. Wilson; Jacob H., the subject of this brief sketch; and Lily, wife of Herman Kenneble.

Jacob H. Rozzelle was fitted for college at the Cornelius High School, and afterwards took a two years' course at Davidson College. He then engaged in farming for three years, after which he entered the North Carolina Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1912. Immediately locating in Rowan County, Doctor Rozzelle practiced medicine at China Grove for a year, and then came to Salisbury, where he built up a highly satisfactory practice, his professional skill and ability having been widely recognized. He volunteered in Medical Reserve Corps and received his commission July 6, 1917, as first lieutenant. Ordered to Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, January 10, 1918, for active duty, after five weeks' military instructions he was ordered to New York City for course of instruction at Vanderbilt Clinic and New York Post Graduate Hospital in Urology and Dermatology, for two months before reporting at embarkation port for Europe.

Doctor Rozzelle is a member of both the Rowan County and the North Carolina State Medical Societies. Fraternally he is a member of Rowan Lodge No. 100, Knights of Pythias; of Rosewood Camp No. 1454, Modern Woodmen of America; of Chestnut Camp No. 625, Woodmen of the World; and of Salisbury Council No. 26, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Religiously Doctor Rozzelle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robert E. Hollingsworth, M. D. For many years the name Hollingsworth in Surry County has been synonymus with the medical profession. A number of the family have obtained high positions and have rendered conspicuous services in this profession, and one of the present generation in active practice is Dr. Robert E. Hollingsworth of Mount Airy. Mount Airy is his birthplace.

The remote ancestry of the family goes back to an Englishman who came to America with William Penn. From Pennsylvania some of the family moved to Maryland, from there to King and Queen County, Virginia, and still later to Duplin County, North Carolina.

Joseph Hollingsworth, great-grandfather of Dr. Robert E., moved from Duplin to Stokes County and had a plantation which he operated with the aid of his slaves. He lived there until his death. He married a Miss Mathews, and they reared a large family.

James Hollingsworth, grandfather of Robert E., was born in what is now Stokes County and after reaching manhood he bought land on Tom's Creek in Surry County. He was a planter and farmer and slave owner, and lived in that community until his death at the age of sixty-one. He married Elizabeth Golding, who was born in Stokes County, where her people were pioneers. Her death occurred at the age of seventy years. Her five sons were named Joseph, Edwin, William R.; John and Isaac, and the five daughters were Mary, Eliza, Sally, Martha and Nannie. Three of these sons, Joseph, Edwin and William, took up the profession of medicine and their services dignified the calling.

William R. Hollingsworth, who was born on a plantation in Westfield Township of Surry County January 14, 1836, received his early training in the rural schools and in the Jonesville High School, and from high school he entered upon the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth. He subsequently entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia and continued his studies until the outbreak of the war. He then returned home and accepted a commission as surgeon by Governor Ellis. During much of the war he was on duty in Surry and Stokes counties.

When the war was over he resumed his studies in the Jefferson Medical College, was graduated M. D. in 1867, and at once began practice at Mount Airy, where he was an honored and successful physician until his death in 1901, his son, Robert E., having in the meantime begun practice, so that there is no break in this branch of the family's medical services for fully fifty years.

Dr. William Hollingsworth was married August 15, 1865, to Susan Eleanor Davis. She was born at Red Shoals in Stokes County August 18, 1842, and is still living at Mount Airy. Her grandfather, James Davis, Sr., was a farmer and probably a life long resident of Stokes County. His plantation was on the Dan River. He married Margaret Dunlap, and both of them attained advanced years. Their remains now rest in the cemetery on the home farm. Their two sons were named James and William, who inherited the plantation. James Davis, Jr., father of Mrs. William Hollingsworth, erected a hewed log house on his part of the estate and for a number of years his family occupied that domicile without change. It had a brick chimney and a huge fireplace, and his wife cooked her meals by the open fire. Slaves tended the fields and also carded, spun and wove the floss with which the entire family were dressed. James Davis, Sr., died at the age of eighty years and his wife at sixty-one. They had eleven daughters and two sons, named Margaret, Mary, Eliza, Elizabeth, Jesse, Martha, Nancy, James, Rebecca, Emily, Sarah, Luretta and Susan. Of this large family Mrs. William Hollingsworth is the only survivor. She was the mother of six children: Kate, James, Sadie, Robert E., Frank and Margaret. Kate married S. Porter Graves, member of a prominent family elsewhere mentioned. Sadie married Edward Ashley. Margaret is the wife of N. Glen Williams.

Dr. Robert E. Hollingsworth grew up at Mount Airy, attended the local schools and Guilford College, and finished his literary education in the University of North Carolina. Following the example of his father he took up the study of medicine, at first under his father's direction and subsequently attended lectures at the University College of Medicine, now the Virginia College of Medicine at Richmond. He was graduated there in 1898 and at once began practice at Mount Airy and serves many of the families who were his father's patients forty or fifty years ago. Doctor Hollingsworth now as always makes his home with his mother. He is a member of the Surry County and the North Carolina State Medical societies. He has been successful in a business way and is a stockholder in various corporations.

Thomas Fanning Wood. A few brief years have sufficed to give Thomas Fanning Wood an enviable place of prominence in the business affairs at Wilmington. In 1909 he engaged in the ship chandlery business, becoming a general contractor for the fitting out and supplying of vessels in the Port of Wilmington. His business grew until it was incorporated in 1914 as Thomas F. Wood, and Mr. Wood is president and treasurer.

He was born at Wilmington July 9, 1887. His parents are Dr. Thomas Fanning and Mary Kennedy (Sprunt) Wood. His father was an old and well known physician of Wilmington. The son was educated in the public schools and attended the University of North Carolina in 1906-07. Soon after leaving college he took up his present line of work, and besides the business which is incorporated in his name he is also a director in the Commercial Loan Bank of Wilmington. Mr. Wood takes an active interest in the welfare of persons engaged in the shipping industry and is secretary and treasurer of the Seamen's Friend Society. By appointment from the governor Mr. Wood is a member of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation and Piloting for Cape Fear River and Bar. He is a member of the Carolina Yacht Club and belongs to the First Presbyterian Church. On December 25, 1912, he married Miss Margaret MacDonald Smith, of Wilmington. They have one son, Thomas Fanning, Jr., born July 17, 1915.

Erasmus Alston Daniel, Jr. Engaged in successful general practice as a lawyer at Washington, Mr. Daniel is one of the able and popular young attorneys of his native state and his success and prestige are such as to justify most fully his choice of a profession.

Mr. Daniel was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, January 24, 1881, a son of Erasmus Alston and Temperance Winifred (Nicholson) Daniel. He spent his early life on his father's farm, attended the Warrenton High School, and took both the law and academic courses of the University of North Carolina, where he graduated in 1904 and was admitted to the bar in August of the same year. After qualifying for his profession Mr. Daniel located at Washington, and has been steadily building up a reputation and a large business and general practice in that city. Since 1908 he has been a member of the Democratic State Committee and is an attorney in good standing in the North Carolina State Bar Association.

November 11, 1908, he married Norfleet Bryant, of Washington, North Carolina. They have three children, Erasmus A., Jr. Norfleet Owens and Blake Nicholson.

Charles E. Godwin. Courteous, conscientious, and painstaking, Charles E. Godwin, of Lexington, clerk of the Superior Court, has proved himself a very efficient public official, the affairs of his office being well and wisely administered. He was born on a farm in Johnston County, North Carolina, in Selma Township, which was the place of birth of his father, Perry Godwin. His grandfather, Simon Godwin, was a farmer, and was a life-long resident of Johnston County.

Finding the occupation to which he was reared both pleasant and profitable, Perry Godwin bought a tract of land lying eighteen miles from Burtonsville, Johnston County, and with the help of slaves engaged in agricultural pursuits. At Burtonsville the last battle of the Civil War was fought, and that entire section of the country was overrun by both armies. His grain and stock were seized, his fences destroyed, and at the close of the conflict he was forced to begin the battle of life anew, the only asset he had left being his land. Nothing daunted, however, he resumed his former occupation, and his efforts were crowned with success. In 1872 he removed with his family to Moore County, North Carolina, and there, among the long-leaved pines, he was engaged in the turpentine business a few years. Returning to Johnston County, he located in Clayton, where he remained until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. He was active in public affairs, and for two or three terms served as mayor of the city.

The maiden name of the wife of Perry Godwin



Thomas F. Cross

was Mollie Hare. She was born in Johnston County, North Carolina, and died, at the age of fifty-four years, in Sanford, Lee County. Seven children were born of their union, as follows: John W., living in Cypress, Florida; Conderry, a resident of Swann Station, Lee County; Charles E.; Cherry, wife of W. A. Barnes, of Clayton; Bettie died at the age of twenty years; Sidney G., an unmarried daughter, and Simon, deceased.

Charles E. Godwin was educated in his native county, attending first the rural schools, and later the Selma High School. As a boy of fourteen years, he began working in the turpentine business, and a year later was operating a still in Moore County. He continued thus occupied until 1883, when he removed to Dodge County, Georgia, where he continued in the same profitable occupation for eight years. Returning to North Carolina in 1889, Mr. Godwin embarked in the mercantile business at Thomasville, putting in a large stock of general merchandise and groceries. When the Thomasville Loan and Trust Company, now the First National Bank of Thomasville, was organized, Mr. Godwin was made cashier. That responsible position he retained until 1906, when he was elected clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County. He has served as clerk of the court ever since, his many re-elections to the office proving his popularity with the people. In 1915 he removed to his present attractive home in Lexington, where he is held in high regard as a man and a citizen.

In 1886, Mr. Godwin was united in marriage with Ellen Merry. She was born in Alachua County, Florida, a daughter of Horace and Grace Merry. Politically Mr. Godwin has been an earnest supporter of the principles of the democratic party since casting his first presidential vote in favor of Grover Cleveland. He is a demitted member of the Masonic Fraternity; an active member of Lexington Lodge, Knights of Pythias; of the Patriotic Sons of America; of the Royal Arcanum, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

John Henry Emory has been active in the knitting and hosiery mill industries of Durham for a number of years and has organized and managed several of the larger and more important enterprises of that kind.

His success is the product of experience and self training since he started life without capital and with no special influence to aid him. He was born in Wake County, North Carolina, July 19, 1886, on the farm of his parents Henry Clay and Frona (Leighton) Emory. Nearly all his education was acquired at home, and from the age of ten he began work which practically paid his way. For a number of years until 1913 Mr. Emory was connected with the Durham Hosiery Mills, part of the time as a mechanic. In 1913 he resigned to embark in the shoe business, but in 1915 organized the Banner Hosiery Mills, of which he became secretary and treasurer. He also organized the Bowling-Emory Knitting Mill, but sold out his interests in that establishment in September, 1916. He also organized Mill No. 2 at Youngsville, North Carolina.

Mr. Emory on April 17, 1910, married Ethel Thomas of Durham, North Carolina. They have three children, Lois Tulloch, John Henry, Jr., and Virginia Hill.

William Stamps Howard, a member of the Tarboro bar for twenty years, has also been prominent in business and industrial affairs in that city.

He was born at Tarboro November 18, 1875, son of George and Anna (Stamps) Howard. His father was a well known attorney in this section of North Carolina. The son was educated in the Horner's Military School and in 1897 graduated from the University of North Carolina. In 1898 he took up the practice of law but soon became identified with the organization of the Runnymead Mills Nos. 1 and 2 at Tarboro and No. 3 at Wilson, and has been an active factor in these industries ever since. Mr. Howard served as state senator in 1907-08 and was county attorney of Edgecombe County from 1903 to 1907. He is an official member of the Presbyterian Church at Tarboro.

November 14, 1901, he married Miss Mary McPherson Ferebee, of Oxford, North Carolina. They have four children. William Stamps, Jr., Nelson Ferebee, Romaine Smith and Mary Ferebee.

Claude Leonard Pridgen, M. D. From the time he graduated in medicine until about two years ago when he located at Wilmington, Doctor Pridgen devoted himself almost unreservedly to the cause of the public health movement in North Carolina, and rendered a service of great benefit to the community and state, even though the material rewards were not those that come to the successful private practitioner.

Born at Kinston, North Carolina, April 14, 1877, a son of James Alexander and Mary Ann (Wright) Pridgen, his father a merchant, Doctor Pridgen was liberally educated for his chosen work. Through private schools, Wake Forest College, from which he graduated in 1892, and the medical department of the University of North Carolina, where he completed the course in 1899, he went steadily ahead to higher attainments in his special field, and in 1901 was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and in 1907 went abroad for post-graduate experience in Edinburgh, Scotland. While for a number of years he has looked after a general practice, his work is more and more being specialized in diseases of the stomach and intestines.

He first opened his office in his native Town of Kinston, and while there served as superintendent of health of Lenoir County for ten years, and was also president of the Lenoir County Medical Society.

In July, 1910, Doctor Pridgen became associated under the State Board of Health with the Rockefeller Hookworm Commission and gave all his time to investigations and methods of eradicating this disease until 1914. In that year he removed to Wilmington, and has since applied himself to a growing and private practice. He is a member of the Hanover County and State Medical Societies, and is now serving with the rank of major in the Medical Corps of the North Carolina National Guard. He is also prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and also to the Social Order of Master Masons, known as the Grotto M. O. V. P. E. R. He was elected grand master of the Masonic Lodge for 1917. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Wilmington, and is a teacher in the Sunday School. Even with the demands made upon him as a private practitioner he finds time to take the lead in movements for organizing more effectively to care for those whose private means do not afford them the best profes-

sional services, and recently he called a mass meeting of citizens in Wilmington for the purpose of establishing the Baby Hospital. He was made chairman of the Board upon organization. Doctor Pridgen is a member of the Y. M. C. A. and the Cape Fear Country Club.

On July 28, 1910, he married Miss Ila Adele Roundtree, of Wilmington. They have one son, Claude Leonard, Jr., born September 20, 1913.

HON. JOHN DILLARD BELLAMY. Within the present generation there has not arisen in the Old North State a greater or more brilliant lawyer, a finer citizen or a more eminent statesman than Hon. John Dillard Bellamy, of Wilmington. Bearing the name of a family that has been honored for its achievements in America for many generations, he has added luster and brilliance to the family escutcheon and his personal accomplishments are indelibly written on the pages of his state's history.

John Dillard Bellamy was born at Wilmington, North Carolina, March 24, 1854, a son of Dr. John Dillard and Eliza M. (Harriss) Bellamy. Bellamy is an ancient surname prominent in England as early as the twelfth century, when the family had for its coat-of-arms the following: Sable on a fesse or, cotised argent, three crescents azure. Crest: An arm couped habited sable, cuffed argent holding in the hand proper a sceptre, on the top a crescent argent. The history of the Bellamy family in America goes back to the year 1670, when John Bellamy, with Sir John Yeamans and other associates, settled the Charleston Colony in South Carolina. John Bellamy, a native of London, was a youth at the time of the fitting out of the Plymouth Colony, and manifested great interest in this pilgrimage. After the occupation of the Barbadoes Island by the British, in 1625, his venturesome spirit prompted him to join the Barbadoes Colony, and it was here that he met Sir John Yeamans and became one of the grantees or charterers of the Yeamans Colony, which, in 1665, effected a settlement of English families from Barbadoes at Charleston, South Carolina. According to a map made in 1711, John Bellamy's plantation was between the Ashley and Cooper rivers, and there he came to live about the year 1670. He died possessed of great wealth. His son, John Bellamy, settled on the Santee River in South Carolina, and was a large planter. He had a son, also named John Bellamy, who was born in Saint George's Parish in 1750. This last named John Bellamy became the father of Dr. John Dillard Bellamy, mentioned above.

John Bellamy, born April 12, 1750, was a man of considerable wealth in slaves, real estate and vessel property. Physically of large, athletic build, he was a leader of men. Nothing mean or petty found lodgment in his nature, and he was famed for his lavish hospitality. He craved the friendships that it was his royal nature to bestow, and among his closest friends was the late John Dillard of Rockingham County, North Carolina, for whom he named his son. John Dillard was the ancestor of the late Judge Dillard, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. He was a frequent visitor at the home of John Bellamy and joined him in his hunting excursions and in a cruise on one of his sloops.

Abram Bellamy, a brother of John Bellamy, was with General Jackson in the war with Spain, as a civil engineer, and moved to Florida about 1819, before that state was admitted to the Union, there settling at and laying out the City of Jacksonville. He took with him his son, John Bellamy, who became a man of great wealth, and the progenitor of numerous descendants who have achieved distinction, including the Baileys, Turnbulls, Lamars, Eppes, Parkhills and Mays, and of Maj. Burton Bellamy, in his life time the largest planter in Florida.

Dr. John D. Bellamy was born in All Saints Parish, South Carolina, September 18, 1817, and married at Wilmington, North Carolina, Miss Eliza M. Harriss, daughter of Dr. William James Harriss, a prominent physician, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, who, when he died in 1839, was mayor of Wilmington. Educated at the College of South Carolina, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Doctor Bellamy was a physician of great professional prominence. He came to Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1835. Politically he was a democrat, of the John C. Calhoun school, and an ardent secessionist. While he always refused public office, frequently tendered him, yet he was for twenty-five years chairman of the democratic party in his county and saw it increase from only two literate whites in the Borough of Wilmington in 1837 to an overwhelming majority in 1850 to 1860. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was one of the wealthiest men of North Carolina, a director in several railroads and banks, and owning, in North and South Carolina together, on his several plantations, it was said, nearly 1,100 slaves. It was his pride and claim that he never sold or separated married slaves, but much of his increase in slave property was due to the purchase of others who had wedded among his own slaves. He had regularly employed, on an annual salary, a Methodist minister to preach to them on the Sabbath and to perform their marriage and burial services. His home at Wilmington still stands, being owned by the family, and is one of the finest examples of southern colonial architecture extant, having immense Corinthian columns surrounding it. It became the headquarters successively of Gen. Alfred Terry, Gen. Schofield and Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, when Wilmington was captured by the Federal troops in 1865, near the close of the Civil war, and from the portico of this home Chief Justice Chase, then having presidential aspirations, made the first speech of reconciliation in the South after the war, contending that the Southern States were never out of the Union and that they were entitled to their electoral votes. The residence was withheld from the family for a number of years by the United States Government, until President Johnson granted a special pardon to Doctor Bellamy, and restored him to his property rights.

John Dillard Bellamy, of this review, lawyer, capitalist, manufacturer and an influential factor in state and national politics, is regarded as one of the most able men in the South, conservative and cautious, but also far-sighted, enterprising and progressive. He was privileged to acquire a liberal education at Cape Fear Military Academy, conducted at Wilmington by Gen. Raleigh E. Colston; Davidson College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Art; and at a number of other schools, including the academic and law departments of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1875. For more than forty years Mr. Bellamy has had an active and brilliant career before the bar of North Carolina, both as a general practi-



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tioner and as an attorney and counsellor for many of the largest corporations in the South. He served for many years as one of the counsels for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, and in 1912 resigned to accept the appointment of district counsel for the Seaboard Air Line Railway. He is also counsellor for the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Southern Bell Telephone Company, and many other corporations requiring expert legal advice. Mr. Bellamy established and was the principal owner of the Wilmington Street Railway up to the time of its electrification. He is president of the North Carolina Terminal Company, president and sole owner with J. Walter Williamson, his son-in-law, of the Bellwill Cotton Mills, the largest stockholder of the Delgado Cotton Mills, and a director in various other industrial enterprises and banks. He was grand master of the State of North Carolina of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1892, and representative to the sovereign grand lodge of that order for the two following years.

In public life Mr. Bellamy has rendered valuable service to the state and nation for years as a member of the democratic state executive committee, as chairman of the county executive committee, as state senator, and as a member of the United State House of Representatives. His first public office was that of city attorney of Wilmington, and subsequently he became county attorney for Brunswick County. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Senate and sent to the North Carolina Legislature, and in this connection we may not inappropriately quote from an editorial estimate which appeared in the Raleigh Observer: "Senator Bellamy has made a more favorable reputation for ability and learning than any other member of this body."

In 1892 Mr. Bellamy was chosen as a delegate-at-large to the national democratic convention held at Chicago, and again, in 1908, was a delegate to the convention of his party held at Denver. His entry into national politics began in 1898, when he was nominated as democratic candidate for the Fifty-sixth Congress. At that time his district was the largest in the state and included the cities of Wilmington and Charlotte. It was termed the "shoe-string" district. Mr. Bellamy's opponent was Hon. Oliver H. Dockery, the foremost republican in the state. When the spirited campaign was over and the votes counted it was found that Mr. Bellamy had carried the district by a majority of 6,000, reversing a 5,000 republican majority in the previous election. His opponent saw fit to contest his right to incumbency on the plea that a local political riot, which occurred three days after the election, was the cause of the result. He did not claim that Mr. Bellamy had any part directly or indirectly in the trouble, but insisted that his seat in Congress should be withheld as a rebuke to the state and local democracy. The position of Mr. Bellamy was upheld by such distinguished men as the late Hon. John Hay; Thomas Nelson Page, now ambassador to Italy; and former Attorney-General John W. Griggs. Mr. Page vigorously defended Mr. Bellamy in the columns of the Washington Post, commending him as a patriot, gentleman and scholar. Although the matter attracted much attention in a public print, a Congressional Committee, upon investigation, found the basis of complaint to be unworthy of a report. As a tribute to the personal worth of Mr. Bellamy he was again elected, in 1901, this time to the Fifty-Seventh Congress, by a greater majority than the amazing vote polled in 1899. He has been frequently urged by the most prominent men in all parts of the state to become a candidate for the office of governor of North Carolina.

Socially Mr. Bellamy is a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, the Cape Fear Club, the Cape Fear Country Club, and also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the State Historical Association and the North Carolina Bar Association. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Bellamy being a firm believer in the doctrines of John Calvin.

Mr. Bellamy was married at Hibernia, near Townesville in Granville County, North Carolina, December 6, 1876, to Miss Emma May Hargrove, daughter of Col. John and Mary (Grist) Hargrove. To this union there have been born five children, as follows: Eliza M., who was educated at Mrs. Lefebvre's School, Baltimore, Maryland, married James Walter Williamson, and is the mother of one child, Emma Bellamy; William McKay, educated at the University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia, and now a practicing attorney of Wilmington, having married Miss Anne Thornton Spence of Atlanta, Georgia; Emmett Hargrove, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, Bachelor of Art, 1912, also attended Davidson College, Harvard and Columbia universities, graduating with the degree of LL. B. in the latter institution in 1916 and is now a lieutenant in the Eightieth Field Artillery of the United States Army, now in France; Mary Hargrove, educated at the National Cathedral School at Washington, District of Columbia, and the Finch School, New York City; and Marguerite Grist, educated at the school of Miss Hart at Wilmington, North Carolina, and a graduate of the Finch School, New York City, obtaining her degree in 1918.

Mr. Bellamy is possessed of much more than ordinary literary talent, and is the author of a number of historical essays, among them being: "The Life and Services of General Robert Howe, of the American Revolution" and "The Life of General Alexander Lillington." In his reading, outside of the law, he prefers the classics and French and German authors. He believes that the best interests of the state and nation may be promoted by strict adherence to Jeffersonian democracy, and by permitting women to vote and share in the responsibilities of government.

The life of John Dillard Bellamy has been one of active labor. He has been a useful man to his generation. Regarding his success in life he enunciates a strict adherence to these principles: Promptness and punctuality; never put off until tomorrow what can be done today; fidelity to your friends and to your clients; work without ceasing and always be ready for trial.

George Pierce Pell, lawyer and jurist, and known everywhere to the legal profession by his work as an author and editor, is member of a family that has given several distinguished names to the professions.

His parents were William Edward and Virginia Carolina (Ramsay) Pell. His father was a prominent minister of the Methodist Church, and during the '50s located at Raleigh and became editor of the Conference organ known as the Episcopal Methodist, now the Raleigh Christian Advocate. During the war he was a member of Governor Vance's private war council, and at the same time was editor of the Confederate and later of the Conservative. In August, 1865, he founded the

Raleigh Sentinel, which in 1869 he sold to Josiah Turner, and which later became the News and Observer. His health failing, he retired and died November 11, 1870. His widow survived him until July 2, 1908, and supported herself and her children for some years as a teacher of music.

One of the older sons of Rev. William E. Pell is Robert Paine Pell, who was born in 1860, graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1881, and has since been active as a teacher or in the Presbyterian ministry; was for a number of years president of the Presbyterian College for Women at Columbia, South Carolina, and is now president of Converse College at Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Still another member of the family, and a brother of George Pierce Pell, is Edward Leigh Pell, who was born at Raleigh in 1861, spent ten years in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and is now a resident of Richmond, Virginia, and author of a number of religious and biblical works which have had a very extensive circulation and sale.

George Pierce Pell, the youngest of his father's family, was born at Raleigh, June 19, 1870. Owing to the fact that his mother was a teacher of music in several colleges for women he received part of his early education in those schools, attending the Davenport Female College, the Thomasville Female College and the Greensboro College. He also attended city schools, and in the years 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1889 was a student in Trinity College. He studied law at the Columbian University in Washington, D. C., and at Georgetown University, D. C., from which latter institution he received his LL. B. degree in 1896.

The years 1890, 1891 and 1893 he spent in newspaper work, at first with Josephus Daniels, as city editor of the Daily Chronicle at Raleigh, then on the Daily Sentinel at Winston-Salem, and with the Yadkin Valley News at Mount Airy.

Mr. Pell began practice in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in 1898, but later removed to Ashe County where he was associated with Capt. Joseph Todd; was in practice there five years and then moved back to Winston-Salem. He was secretary of the North Carolina Code Commission which published the Revisal of 1905. In 1908 he edited and published what is known as "Pell's Revisal" a complete annotated edition of the state code in three volumes. He later wrote "Pell's Forms of Pleading and Practice," "Pell's Banking and Negotiable Instruments Law," "Pell's Lien Laws" and "Pell's Monographs on the Laws of North Carolina."

On April 3, 1910, he was appointed by the governor as judge of the Superior Court of the Eleventh Judicial District to fill the unexpired term of Judge E. B. Jones. He was not a candidate for nomination for the regular term, but retired to the practice. He is a member of the North Carolina Corporation Commission, his term expiring in January, 1919. During 1891-93 he served as reading clerk of the North Carolina Sénate. From 1901 to 1903 he was a director of the State Railway, the North Carolina Railroad.

On May 25, 1892, Mr. Pell married Mary Victoria de Shazo of Henry County, Virginia. Her grandfather came from France with Lafayette. They are the parents of three children: Mary Virginia, now Mrs. Wallace Bruce Lea, whose husband is a tobacco buyer at Danville, Virginia; William Edward, who graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1916, and Josephus Daniels, now a student at the State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

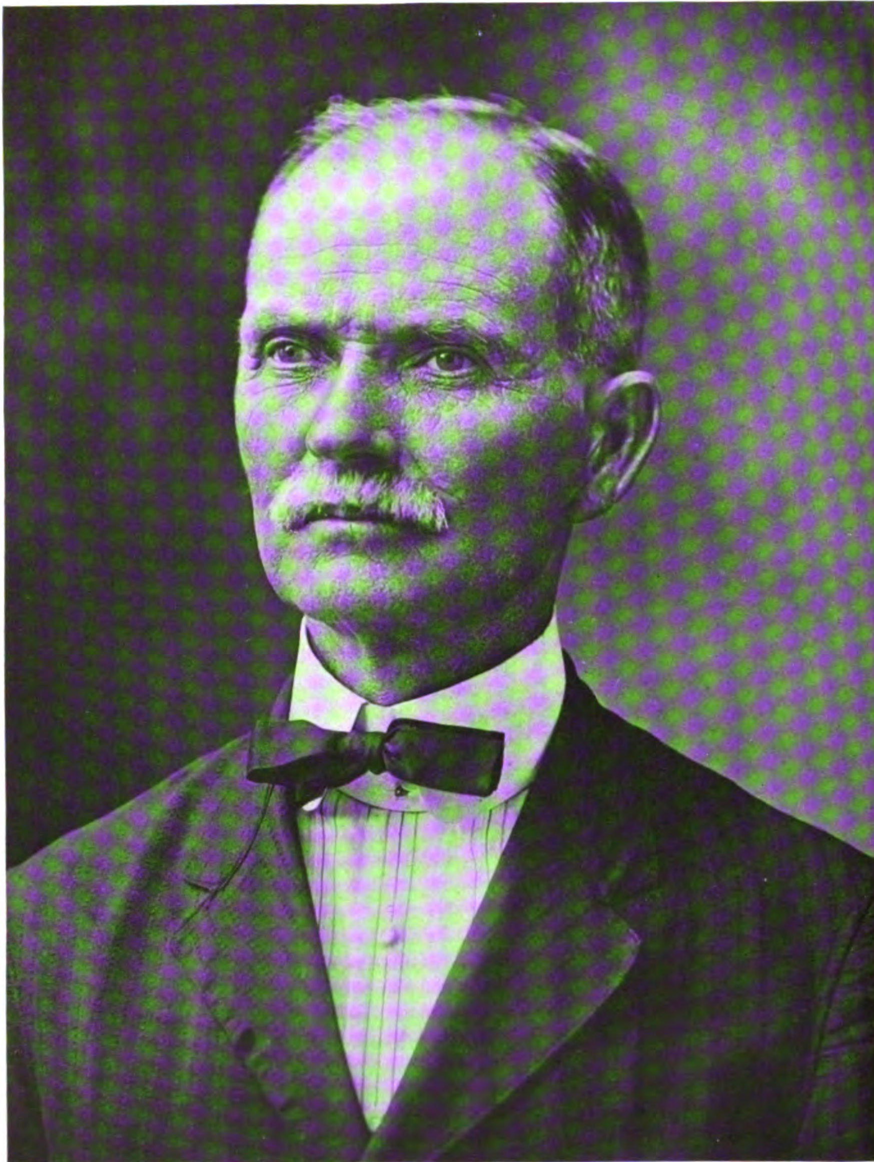
M. Herbert Stone. Scholarly in his attainments, possessing business ability and judgment, and an excellent knowledge of law, M. Herbert Stone, a rising young attorney of Thomasville, is a fine representative of the native-born citizens of Davidson County, his birth having occurred in Thomasville. He comes of pioneer stock, being a descendant in the fifth generation of Solomon Stone, who settled in North Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war, the line of descent being continued through Jehu Bloomfield, Roswell K., to M. Herbert.

Solomon Stone, a native of Maryland, was of German descent, the immigrant ancestor of his family having been born in Germany, where the name was spelled "Stein." Coming to North Carolina in colonial days, he was one of the pioneers of Rowan County, where he redeemed a farm from the forest.

Born in Rowan County, Jehu Stone remained with his parents until becoming of age. Locating then in what is now Thomasville Township, Davidson County, he bought land lying four miles northwest of the present site of Thomasville, and immediately began the development of a homestead. Soon after his arrival in that vicinity, he was appointed deputy sheriff, and subsequently served in that capacity the greater part of his active life.

A native of Thomasville Township, Bloomfield Stone acquired his early education in the district schools. An ambitious student, he obtained by intelligent and extensive reading a good knowledge of law, but was never licensed to practice. He came into possession of a tract of land by inheritance, and later his wife bought an adjoining tract; there with slave labor he improved a good farm, on which he spent his remaining days. The maiden name of his wife was Phranie Leonard. She was a daughter of Peter Leonard, and a lineal descendant of Valentine Leonard, who came from Germany to the United States in colonial days, and after serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary war settled in what is now Davidson County, this state, becoming a pioneer of Lexington Township. Peter Leonard and his wife were both buried in the Pilgrim Church Cemetery. Bloomfield Stone was reared a Quaker, and his wife in the German Reformed Church. Both, however, were buried in the Pine Woods Quaker Burying Ground.

Roswell K. Stone was born, in June, 1849, in Thomasville Township, on the parental homestead, a part of which he inherited. After assuming its possession, he continued the improvements previously inaugurated, among others erecting a substantial set of buildings, and was there engaged in general farming until 1876. Moving in that year to Thomasville, he began work in a shoe factory, of which he was later made superintendent. Subsequently resigning that position, he returned to his farm, which he still claims as his residence. He married Sarah J. Burton, a daughter of Solomon and Mary Ann (Gordy) Burton, and granddaughter of Basil Burton, a prominent farmer, who for many years lived in the vicinity of High Point. Solomon Burton owned and occupied a farm in Thomasville Township, where he died at the age of four score and four years, while his wife, who survived him, attained the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Roswell K. Stone reared six children, as follows: Adol-



John F. McFadyen

phus L., M. Herbert, Augusta M., Effie B., Elsie B., and Fleeta.

M. Herbert Stone was educated in Thomasville, attending the public schools and the college. Beginning his active career soon after becoming of age, he was for three years employed as a traveling salesman, after which he taught school four terms. Mr. Stone, ready then to settle in life, embarked in mercantile pursuits in Thomasville, where he has remained since, having built up a large and highly remunerative business. In the meantime, Mr. Stone has devoted his leisure hours to the reading of law, and having completed a course in the American School of Law at Chicago was admitted to practice in 1917, since which time he has served as solicitor for the Recorder's Court at Thomasville.

Mr. Stone married, in 1899, Annie M. Burton, a daughter of Cyrus W. and Elizabeth (Gray) Burton, and grand-daughter of Wesley Burton. She comes of pioneer stock on both sides of the house, the Gordys and Burtons having been early settlers of Davidson County, and the Grays of Randolph County. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have one daughter, Audrey Stone, a young woman of brilliant intellect, who was graduated from the graded schools of Thomasville at the age of fourteen years, and after spending a year at the Greensboro College for Women, is now, at the age of sixteen years, a junior at Saint Mary's College, in Raleigh, and president of her class.

Interested and active in public affairs, Mr. Stone has served as a member of the Town Council; as secretary to Mayor C. G. Hill; and for two years was a member, and the secretary, of the Thomasville Water Committee. Fraternally he is a member of Thomasville Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; and of Thomasville Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stone are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

John F. McFadyen. One of the oldest and most historic families in Cumberland County is represented by John F. McFadyen, a prominent planter whose home is on the Yadkin Road, fourteen miles northwest of Fayetteville and near the famous Longstreet Church, which was founded in 1758, and which had some of the McFadyen family as its first communicants.

The founder of the family in that locality was his grandfather, Archibald McFadyen, who was born in Scotland. In young manhood he immigrated to America a number of years before the Revolution, settling near what is now Manchester in the northwest part of Cumberland County. His home was three miles west of the present Town of Manchester. He was part of a general migration of Scotch Presbyterian families to this Cape Fear section of North Carolina. No other class of people has so strongly influenced and done so much to make history in this part of North Carolina. For a century and a half nearly all the leading and most substantial citizens have represented this Scotch Presbyterian stock. Archibald McFadyen was a communicant of old Longstreet Church, which together with Bluff and Barbecue churches was founded in 1758, a centennial anniversary being celebrated in 1858. It is probable that Archibald McFadyen was one of the ruling elders of the church. At any rate the history of the family is intimately associated with the church, and the McFadyens have lived in that vicinity since prior to the Revolutionary war. Dougald McFadyen and his son, John F., have both served the church as its ruling elders.

Archibald McFadyen lived to be very old. He was married twice. Dougald McFadyen, father of John F., was the youngest child of the second marriage and was six years old when his father died. This accounts for such a long stretch of years covering only three generations. Dougald McFadyen was born in 1822 and died in 1892. His home adjoined the place where his son, John, now lives, three miles from Longstreet Church. He married Annie Lindsay, who is still living. She was born on the ocean coming from Scotland, daughter of John Lindsay, who reached this country in 1838.

John F. McFadyen was born at his father's place in the northwest part of Cumberland County in 1861. He was reared in that locality, and his present home adjoins the old homestead which is still occupied by his aged mother. The McFadyen place is a short distance off the Yadkin Road, three miles from Longstreet Church, and 6½ miles west of Manchester. Mr. McFadyen is active head of a general farming business. He has accumulated about 1,240 acres of land, and a portion of it has been turned over to his sons.

It is characteristic of the McFadyens to be substantial men of means, land owners, and good solid citizens of genuine worth and character. Those characteristics have been eminently identified by John F. McFadyen. His success, however, was achieved from youth and young manhood by much toil and hardship. His father had gone blind, and being the oldest of the family John F. assumed the responsibilities of taking care of a household of twelve persons, including his parents. Moreover his early years were spent in the period following the war, a period notable for hard times, scarcity of money, lack of industries and almost starvation prices for farm products. Under such conditions John F. McFadyen had need for all his Scotch persistence and courage. During a part of his early manhood he was engaged in the turpentine business, but on the whole his chief work and the most profitable occupation with him has been farming. He is also a highly esteemed citizen of Cumberland County. In 1914 he was honored with the office of county commissioner and was re-elected in 1916. It is an office through which he gives highly competent and faithful service to his county.

Mr. McFadyen married for his first wife Miss Zula Howard, who became the mother of his children and who died when the youngest was only four months old. She was born and partly reared in Sampson County and when a young girl went with her parents to the Longstreet Church community in Cumberland County. She was the mother of ten children: James Scott and Dougald William, both of whom are now in the United States Army; Janie Parker, Annie Black, Fannie Lois, Effie Kate, John F., Jr., Duncan Graham, Zula Gertrude and Bennie Elizabeth. For his present wife Mr. McFadyen married Miss Mary Parker, who was born in South Carolina, but was reared in Hoke County, North Carolina, near the Longstreet community.

Michael Hoke Justice, for nearly seventeen years judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, with residence at Rutherfordton, is one of the few men still on the bench and in the bar who were admitted and began practice in the

early years following the throes of the war. He has rounded out a full half century of service and work as a lawyer and jurist. During that time he has been one of the men signally prominent in the public life of his native state.

Judge Justice was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, February 13, 1844, a son of Rev. T. B. and Harriet (Bailey) Justice. When he was ten years old he entered Rutherfordton Academy, where he prepared for college during five years of attendance, and then entered Golden Grove Seminary, under Professor Logan.

Judge Justice left school to enroll as a soldier in the Confederacy, enlisting in the Sixty-Second North Carolina Infantry. He was assigned to duty as ordnance officer of his regiment, later was promoted to lieutenant of the company, and finally to adjutant of the regiment. He was in the war almost from the beginning to the close and his regiment was disbanded after Johnston surrendered to Gen. William J. Palmer at Rutherfordton.

The close of his career as a soldier found him still a youth of only twenty-one. He studied law with Judge John L. Bailey at Asheville, and in January, 1868, was enrolled as a member of the North Carolina bar. Since that date his home and practice has continuously been at Rutherfordton. He has been prominent in the democratic party, has served as member of the Congressional Executive Committee and the Judicial District Committee. He was presidential elector of his district in 1884. Judge Justice served in the State Legislature in 1876-77, and was the first democrat to represent his district after the war. He was a member of the Senate in 1897, which was another critical period in the history of North Carolina. In that body he was one of six democrats. He was again in the session of 1899, which perfected the control of state affairs by the dominant white party. Judge Justice was elected to the Senate in 1901, and on July 1st of that year Governor Aycock drew him from the active realm of politics and appointed him judge of the Superior Court. In 1902 he was regularly elected for the eight year term and was reelected in 1910.

Among other interests Judge Justice has a farm near Rutherfordton. He stands high in the Masonic Order and is a member of the Baptist Church.

By his first wife, who died in 1893, Judge Justice had five children, Edwin J., who was a successful attorney and was special assistant to the United States Attorney General, died July 25, 1917; Butler Alexander, also an attorney, died in May, 1917; Martha McRee, who is superintendent of the Rutherford Hospital; Gaston B. a physician at Marion, North Carolina; and Michael Hoke, Jr., in the insurance business at Norfolk, Virginia.

In 1895 Judge Justice married Lula B. Tanner, of Charlotte, North Carolina. They have a daughter, Louisa Evans, who is a graduate of Converse College at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and is a teacher in the high school at Rutherfordton.

Alexander Franklin Snody has lived on one farm in Surry County all his life. His is the enviable lot and portion of the patriarch of old, who enjoyed his declining years in the abundance and plenty created by his own labors, and surrounded by children and grandchildren, an honored and revered figure.

Mr. Snody was born on this farm in Surry County March 23, 1846. His grandfather was William Snody, and it is thought that he was born in Ireland of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Some of the descendants of the family now spell the name Snoddy. William Snody lived for some years in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, but from there moved to North Carolina and located in Surry County, where he spent the rest of his days. He married Belinda Burgess.

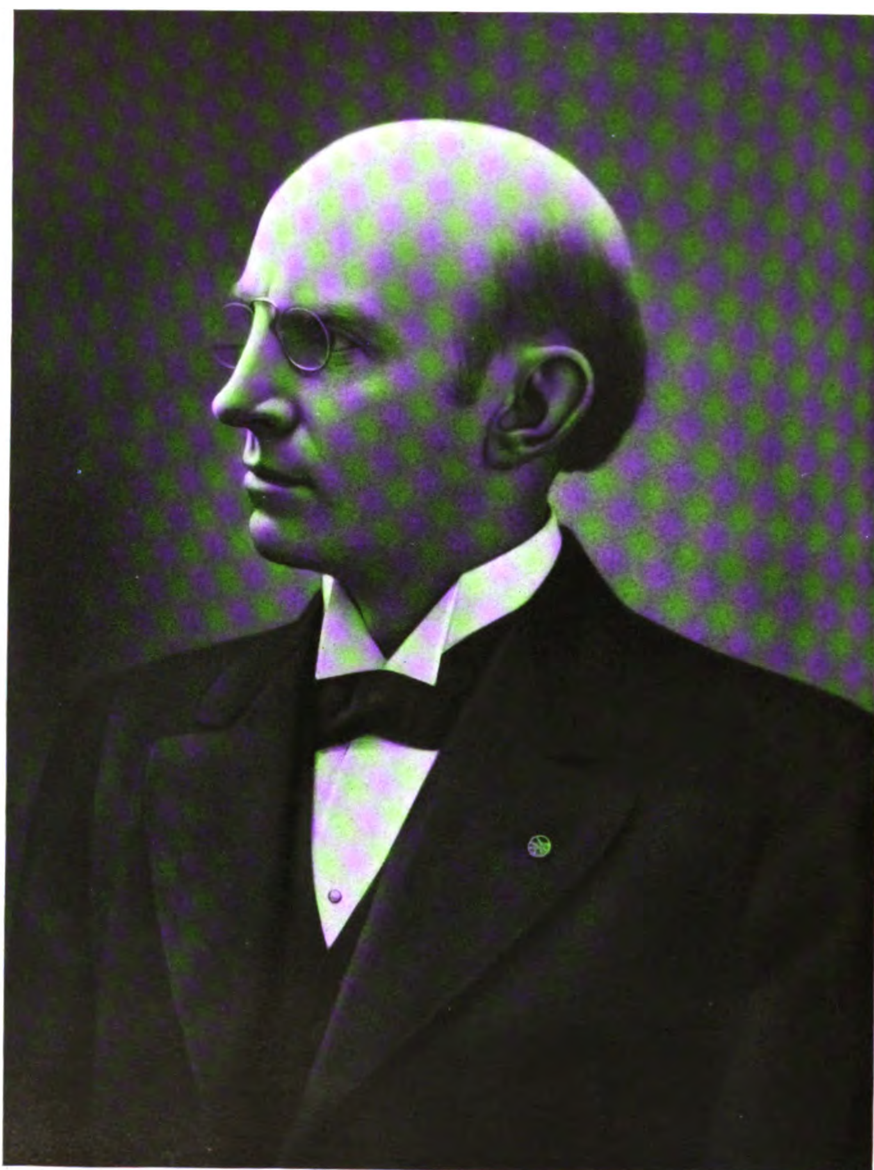
William Snody, Jr., father of Alexander F., was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, January 18, 1818, and was seven years of age when brought to Surry County. He grew up here in the midst of pioneer scenes. On attaining his majority he bought a tract of land in Westfield Township. A small clearing and a log house constituted the improvements. In that log house Alexander Franklin Snody first saw the light of day. His father gave his time to general farming and his industrious career was terminated by his death at the age of sixty-five. He married Julia A. Hall, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Solomon and Morning (Ingram) Hall, both natives of Virginia and pioneer settlers in Surry County, North Carolina. Mrs. Julia Snody died at the age of sixty-three. Her five children were named Allen, Martha, Alexander Franklin, Jane and Mary Alice. Allen enlisted in 1862 in the Second Regiment of North Carloina troops, went to the front with his command, and died while still in service in February, 1863.

Alexander F. Snody acquired his early education in the neighboring schools, and the schools were taught in log cabins and practically all the families of Surry County during his youth lived in log structures. His mother was a typical pioneer housewife, carding and spinning and weaving and dressing her family in homespun clothing fashioned by her own hands. She also did the cooking by the open fireplace. For many years the surplus products of Surry County were transported over rough roads with wagons and teams to High Point, the nearest railroad station. In such conditions habits of industry and thrift were deeply impressed upon the formative character of Alexander F. Snody. As the only surviving son he eventually bought the interests of the other heirs in the homestead and has thus had the pleasure of living on and developing the land which was settled by his parents and which he has made fruitful and productive during an occupancy and active career of fully half a century. At the same time he has added to his landed estate by the purchase of other adjoining tracts of land, and now owns four separate farms, each one supplied with good buildings and other improvements.

Mr. Snody married Harriet Cook, who was born in Surry County, a daughter of Newell and Rebecca (Jessup) Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Snody have reared four children: Reed, Mark, Powell and Pearl. Reed married Jennie Hill and their three children are named Marvin, Herbert and Jessie. Mark married Jennie Cook. Powell married Allie Arrington. Pearl is the wife of Lester E. Vaughan. Her two children are Stella and Frank.

Mr. Snody has always taken a deep interest in local affairs, has done his duty at the polls, and in 1892 he was elected justice of the peace of his precinct and was continued in that office by reelection for twenty years.

William James Berry. When about eighteen years of age William J. Berry was placed on the



pay roll of the Cotton Mill at Durham. From the first he realized that he was in a congenial field. All his ambition and abilities were aroused to the most rapid development and utilization of his talents and opportunities. Purely as a result of hard work, growing experience and broadening outlook Mr. Berry has earned a place among the independent manufacturers of North Carolina, and is still only a little past thirty years of age. He was born in Orange County, North Carolina, November 14, 1886, a son of John Thomas and Bettie Elizabeth (Gates) Berry. His father had a farm in that section of the state and also operated a grist mill. William J. Berry received most of his early training in the public schools of Durham County. Then at the age of seventeen he found employment in a minor capacity with a wholesale grocery house at Durham, but eighteen months later in 1904 accepted an opening in a minor capacity with the Durham Hosiery Mills. He applied himself to learning every detail of the business, and has worked through and in every grade and capacity. In 1913 he was able with his own means and other capital to buy a few machines and construct a plant which is now known as the North State Knitting Mills, Incorporated, a growing and flourishing enterprise that comprises the group of cotton mills of E: Durham. Mr. Berry is vice president, secretary and general manager of the business.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Junior Order United American Mechanics, the Modern Woodmen of America and is a steward of Branson Methodist Episcopal Church South. On December 23, 1908, he married Miss Lalla Rook Stone of Durham. They are the parents of four children: Mary Ruth, Chester, William James, Jr., and Ida May.

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG BRAGAW. Few citizens of North Carolina have better earned the real distinctions of professional success, business enterprise and public leadership than Stephen Cambreleng Bragaw of Washington, Beaufort County. The keynote to this success is found in a careful estimate of his career made some years ago in the following words: "Stephen Bragaw has always shown by his every act, public and private, a careful preparation for its undertaking and thoroughness in its completion. Although a young man he is recognized as being one of the best lawyers in his section of the state and as an advocate he has no superior. Calm and collected in his manner, his logical presentation of his subjects, chaste and ornate language and compelling eloquence are sources of pleasure and profit and the admiration of all who hear him. He believes in thoroughness of preparation, and he believes further that a lack of preparation is the most frequent cause of failure—whether complete or partial. His motto has always been to have a definite purpose in life, to prepare himself for the fulfillment of that purpose and to adhere to it at all times and in all places."

It is said that Mr. Bragaw definitely determined upon a vocation as a lawyer when he was only ten years of age. He pursued that purpose through various changing circumstances and against many offers that might have attracted a less positive character from the original purpose.

Mr. Bragaw was born at Washington, Beaufort County, North Carolina, February 22, 1868, second son in a family of eight children whose parents were John Goldsmith and Anne Cambreleng (Hoyt) Bragaw. In the paternal line he is of French Huguenot descent, one of his ancestors having settled on Long Island in 1726. The Bragaws were Revolutionary soldiers. John Goldsmith Bragaw, who was born on Long Island, came to North Carolina in 1857 and subsequently became prominent in connection with the transportation companies in and around Washington. He showed himself a man of broad public spirit and while never engaged in practical politics was intensely interested in all public questions. His wife, whom he married in 1864, was a daughter of Henry C. Hoyt and granddaughter of Eli Hoyt, one of the largest merchants of Eastern Carolina before the war. Her great-grandmother was Ann Caldon, a native of Scotland, who settled with her father on the Pamlico River and married John Patten of Beaufort County. John Patten was captain of a Beaufort County company in 1771 and distinguished himself at the Battle of Alamance. During the Revolution he was appointed lieutenant-colonel and afterwards colonel of the Second Continental Regiment and from 1777 to 1779 was in the principal battles fought by Washington in the North, and in May, 1780, surrendered with his regiment at the fall of Charleston. Two of Captain Patten's descendants were Churchill Caldon Cambreleng and Stephen Cambreleng, the latter of whom became an eminent lawyer in New York City and the former served as a congressman from New York and in 1840 was appointed minister to Russia.

Mr. Stephen Bragaw's mother has been described as a woman of great personal beauty and of equal sweetness and strength of character. Though for years an invalid, she directed personally the affairs of a large household and exercised upon her children an influence calculated to stimulate and excite in them all that goes to the upbuilding and complete development of intellectual, moral and spiritual life.

Stephen C. Bragaw's early childhood was spent in a community which had been devastated by the war and in which its wealthiest citizens had been reduced to comparative poverty. At an early age he manifested strong inclination for studious pursuits as well as for the healthy outdoor sports of boyhood. He was educated in private schools of his home town, for one year attended Trinity School at Chocowinity, North Carolina. As his family did not possess the means to send him to college, he secured an appointment as a cadet in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but deferred to the wishes of his mother and declined a naval career. Along with other duties he prepared himself for college by night study, and with his own savings and what he was able to borrow he remained at the university three years. Lack of funds compelled him to abandon the course. While in the university he became known as an all around student, active in athletics and social affairs, and was captain of the football team which played the first game of intercollegiate football of the University of North Carolina. He was also a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

After leaving university he taught school at Pollocksville in Jones County, and from 1889 to the summer of 1891 was a teacher in the Newbern Collegiate Institute. During the summer vacation of 1891 he accomplished the remarkable task of completing the full law course at Chapel Hill in two months and ten days. The Supreme Court gave him a license to practice in September, 1891.

With a cash capital of only $25 Mr. Bragaw began practice at Newbern, and in 1893 was elected city attorney. In 1894, removing to St. Louis, he became president of the Gilbert Elliott Collection Company, but disposed of that interest and returned to North Carolina in 1895, locating as a permanent home at Washington.

In the law, business and public affairs Mr. Bragaw has been one of the prominent men of Washington over twenty years. In 1897-98 he was mayor of the city, and from 1900 to 1906 filled the office of city attorney. In 1902-03 he was county superintendent of schools, and his service there deserves some particular mention because of the effective work he did in raising the standards of the local schools and establishing a condition from which the community still derives large advantages. The efficient system graded schools at Washington is largely due to his influence as county superintendent and still later as trustee of the town schools.

In 1904 Mr. Bragaw was elected state senator for the Second Senatorial District. In 1911 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina for the First Judicial District, and in 1912 was nominated unanimously by the democratic convention for that office. The republican party placed no candidate in opposition and he took his seat on the bench as an elected judge with the complete confidence of all classes and parties, and that confidence was justified by the impartial and dignified administration which followed. After nearly three years on the bench he resigned, his resignation becoming effective on January 1, 1914. Judge Bragaw is now associated in the practice of law with John H. Small, congressman of the First District, A. D. MacLean and N. B. Rodman, Jr.

Judge Bragaw has shown exceptional ability in handling business affairs, has been identified with the formation of many business and industrial enterprises in his home town, and has acquired perhaps as large a commercial practice as any man of his years in the state. He has been a leader in the democratic party while in public office and through many campaigns. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since early manhood, and has filled many chairs in the different branches of that order. He has also been active in the Protestant Episcopal Church, both in his home parish and as a member of the Diocesan Council. Judge Bragaw served as a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1905 to 1913. He was the first president of the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and is a member of the Order of Cincinnati. He belongs to the North Carolina and American Bar Association. The interest he manifested as a boy in good literature has been developed and matured through all his subsequent years and even with the heavy burden of official and professional responsibilities. From the study of lives of eminent men he has derived constant pleasure and the greatest advantage. In 1893, soon after he began his practice at Newbern, Judge Bragaw married Maude Hayward Amyette of Newbern. She is one of North Carolina's most charming women.

Judge Bragaw is the author of the poem entitled "We're Coming," which follows this sketch, and which was read in 1918 during an address at Washington, North Carolina, to a body of young men of Beaufort County on the eve of their departure in response to their country's call to battle for the safety of democracy and the preservation of civilization. This poem received instant and nation-wide recognition, was published in London and Paris papers, and was designated by Lloyd's Weekly of London as "America's Battle Hymn."

WE'RE COMING

We are coming, Mother England, we are coming millions strong;
Hands across the sea are reaching, gripped to rid the world of wrong.
We are coming, stricken Belgium, there with you to face the foe,
Pledged to make the haughty Prussian pay in full for all your woe.

We are coming, France, our sister, France, the glorious and fair;
By your side we'll soon be fighting in the trenches, in the air;
And the Hun shall feel the power of the men from o'er the sea;
We are coming and are swearing that this whole world shall be free.

We are coming, fair Italia, land from which Columbus came;
We, Columbia's sons, are coming, coming in Columbia's name,
Now to raise the flag of freedom where a Caesar wore the crown,
Knowing that when once we raise it, naught on earth shall tear it down.

We are coming, German Kaiser, call your hosts from hill and plain;
Mass your men and mass your cannon, but your work will be in vain.
We are coming, German Kaiser, and our coming sounds the knell
Of your boasted German Kultur that has made of earth a hell.

We are coming, men of Europe, we are coming millions strong,
There to stay and ne'er to falter, though the fight be hard and long.
"To the end" shall be our slogan, for the world it SHALL be free,
And the evil power of despots crushed at last on land and sea.

Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgs, harken to the fast approaching beat
Of the footsteps of a nation that has never known defeat;
Clad in armor of the righteous, caring naught for German might,
We are coming, we are coming there to win or die for right.

JUDGE STEPHEN C. BRAGAW,
Washington, N. C.

WILLIAM CALDWELL MCRORIE is a lawyer by profession, a member of the Rutherfordton bar, and during fifteen years of faithful work has proved his ability and skill in many hard fought and important legal engagements.

He was born in Union County, North Carolina, December 22, 1874, son of Cyrus A. and Sylvania (Helms) McRorie. Like many other successful North Carolina lawyers, his early life was spent on a farm, with advantages supplied by the coun-

try schools. He also attended high school at Unionville and before getting his bearings in the matter of a future career he spent about nine years as a teacher and as a farmer. He finally entered the law department of the University of North Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1903. Since then he has been in general practice at Rutherfordton. Mr. McRorie is a member of the State Bar Association, is a trustee of the graded schools of Rutherfordton, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias.

December 31, 1897, he married Cassie Wilma Hagler, of Union County. They have seven children, Bertha Odessa, William Carlisle, Robert Grant, Cyrus Brown, Margaret Elizabeth, Wilma Virginia and George Spencer.

FESTUS E. SIGMAN. Especially worthy of honorable mention in a work of this character is Festus E. Sigman, registrar of deeds for Davidson County, an able and influential citizen of Lexington, and a conspicuous factor in the advancement of the higher interests of town and county. A native of Catawba County, North Carolina, he was born in Cline Township, coming from pioneer and revolutionary stock. He is a lineal descendant of John Sigman, one of the original settlers of Catawba County, the line of descent being thus traced: John, Polser, George, George, Nelson E., and Festus C.

John Sigman, a native of Germany, immigrated to America in colonial days, and after spending a few months in Pennsylvania came to North Carolina, settling as a pioneer in Catawba County. Prominent in public affairs, he was made commander of a company of militia, and assisted the colonists in their brave struggle for independence. He fought at Kings Mountain and at Ramseurs Hill. Subsequently crossing the Catawba River, he took part, under command of General Greene, in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. He reared two sons, Barnett Sigman and Polser Sigman. The latter also reared two sons, Henry Sigman, and George Sigman. George Sigman was the father of three sons, George Sigman, William, and David. George Sigman, grandfather of Festus E., died in 1851, in the forty-seventh year of his age. He reared three sons, Julius, Davault, and Nelson E., and three daughters, Susan, Frances and Lovina.

Nelson E. Sigman was born in August, 1847, in Cline Township, Catawba County, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather on the paternal side. In 1861 while yet a beardless youth, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, and was with his command the greater part of the time until the close of the conflict. Remaining through the following winter in camp at Raleigh, he went in March, 1862, with his regiment to Weldon, North Carolina, thence to Halifax, and from there proceeding to Richmond, Virginia, where he took part in the "Seven Days" fight before that city. On June 26, 1862, he was wounded in the engagement at Mechanicsville, and was absent from his regiment until September 20th, when he rejoined it at Winchester, where he participated in several engagements of minor importance. About the first of December, 1862, barefooted, and not very heavily clothed, he crossed the Blue Ridge, the weather being cold and snowy. On December 12 and 13, 1862, he fought in the battle at Fredericksburg, Virginia. In May, 1863, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after an absence of several weeks from his regiment joined it at Culpeper Court House, and with it took part in many engagements, including the battles of the Wilderness, where he was in two charges. Going from there to Spottsylvania Court House, he was at the front in the engagement called the Bloody Angle, and assisted in recapturing some of the works. It was there, in one of the battles in which he fought that the trunk of a tree eighteen inches in diameter was cut off by minie balls, and is now preserved in a museum at Washington, District of Columbia. Later he took part in the engagements at Cold Harbor and Turkey Ridge, and in three of the battles in front of Petersburg. There, on June 22, 1864, he was severely wounded, and incapacitated for further duty, either in field or camp. He served while in the army in Stonewall Jackson's Corps, A. P. Hill's Division, and Pender's Brigade, until the death of General Jackson.

After the close of the war, Nelson E. Sigman returned to Catawba County, and resumed his agricultural labors in Cline Township. He inherited land, and being quite successful in its management he added to his estate by purchase, and on the farm which he so finely improved is still living, and though he has passed the allotted three score and ten years of man's life is hale and hearty. He married Martha Rackett, who was born in Catawba County, a daughter of William and Martha Rackett. Seven children blessed their union, Festus E., Elizabeth, Vernon, Laura, Martin, Loy, and Detlev.

Leaving the district school, Festus E. Sigman continued his studies at Concordia College, and later attended the University of Kentucky. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching school in his home district, and for six years taught a part of each year. Subsequently Mr. Sigman became associated with the Thomasville Spoke Company, and still later with the Thomasville Hardware Company, two prosperous concerns in which he still retains an interest, although he devotes his time and attention to the duties of his position as registrar of deeds, to which he was elected in 1916.

Mr. Sigman married, in 1911, Mamie Cox. She was born at Liberty, North Carolina, a daughter of Rev. D. C. and Mary Cox. Her father is a well-known preacher in the German Reformed Church. Mr. Sigman is a Lutheran in his religious belief, and his wife is a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Sigman has filled various public positions of trust and responsibility, having served for four years as a member of the Thomasville Board of Town Commissioners; for two years having been clerk of the Recorder's Court; and having rendered acceptable service as town treasurer. Fraternally he belongs to Thomasville Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and to Thomasville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM THOMAS COLE was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, September 22, 1858. Two and a half years later in April, 1861, his father Solomon N. Cole, who up to that time had been engaged in the quiet vocations of mechanic and farmer, left home to enter the Confederate army as a private. He proved the last full measure of devotion to the cause, and gave up his life for the South at Petersburg, Virginia, in August, 1864.

William T. Cole was six years of age when his

father died, and that calamity of war left the family in greatly reduced circumstances and cut off many opportunities and advantages which otherwise might have been bestowed upon his early youth. He grew up with his widowed mother Mrs. Sarah E. (Whitledge) Cole, attended private school, made the best of his advantages, and afterward by his own earnings he paid for several terms of instruction in Rutherford College. In 1868, when ten years of age he went to work in a cotton mill and continued that employment until he was eighteen. Following that he had three years of experience in a country store, and then for three years held the post of increased responsibility as general manager of the Holman Cotton Manufacturing Company at Holman's Mills. It was at this point in his career, when already a grown man, he left business to gain a better education and spent three years in Rutherford College. After that he was for seven years a general merchant in Durham, and Durham County, then for six years was with the Commonwealth Yarn Mills, and that was followed by another period of merchandising.

In 1906 Mr. Cole bought a small knitting factory, and in 1907 incorporated the Chatham Knitting Mills Company, of which he has since been secretary, treasurer and general manager. This has grown to be one of the important industries of the Durham District, and employs 150 operators. Mr. Cole is also director of the Louise Knitting Mills Company, at East Durham, and was one of the organizers of that business.

In the intervals of a busy career he has found time to serve the public welfare and for four years was a member of the board of aldermen at Durham. He is active as a steward and trustee of the Branson Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum.

June 11, 1888, Mr. Cole married Jimmie Ann Estes, daughter of James C. Estes of Burke County, North Carolina. Six children have been born into their home. Minnie Helen is now Mrs. Lockhill McDonald of Durham; Lessia A., deceased; Marvin Baird is serving in the United States Navy Hospital Corps; Nellie Eugenia is a talented musician and teacher; James Baxter is bookkeeper in his father's business and a member of the Home Guards; Mary Louise is a student in Trinity College.

JOHN BRYAN WRIGHT, M. D., specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat, is a member of what is generally regarded as the foremost firm of specialists in this branch of medicine and surgery in North Carolina, the firm of Lewis, Battle & Wright at Raleigh.

There are few families whose membership have represented and fulfilled larger and broader lines of useful service than the Wrights of Sampson County. Some special reference to the different members of the family now living is made on other pages of this publication. Dr. Wright, a son of John C. and Bettie V. (Herring) Wright, was born September 4, 1874, at the ancestral Wright home at Coharie in Sampson County. The Wrights have owned and lived upon continuously the old Wright lands at the junction of the Big and Little Coharie rivers since English colonial times, the grants of those lands coming to the family direct from the Crown.

Doctor Wright acquired his preparatory education in college under his mother in the noted school conducted by her at the old home at Coharie, and a number of successful men and women aside from her own children are indebted to her for their early educational opportunities and influences.

Doctor Wright began his medical education in the University of North Carolina, where he spent two years, and from there entered the University College at Richmond, where he was graduated in 1899. His first work as a practitioner was done at Granite Falls in Caldwell County in Western North Carolina. He remained there seven years, and his work covered a wide field of territory around Granite Falls. His next location was at Lincolnton in Lincoln County, where he remained in practice for nine years. During the latter part of that period he began specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and in November, 1915, removed to Raleigh and became a member of the firm of Doctors Lewis, Battle & Wright, specialists. They are all men of general distinction and of the highest rank in their profession.

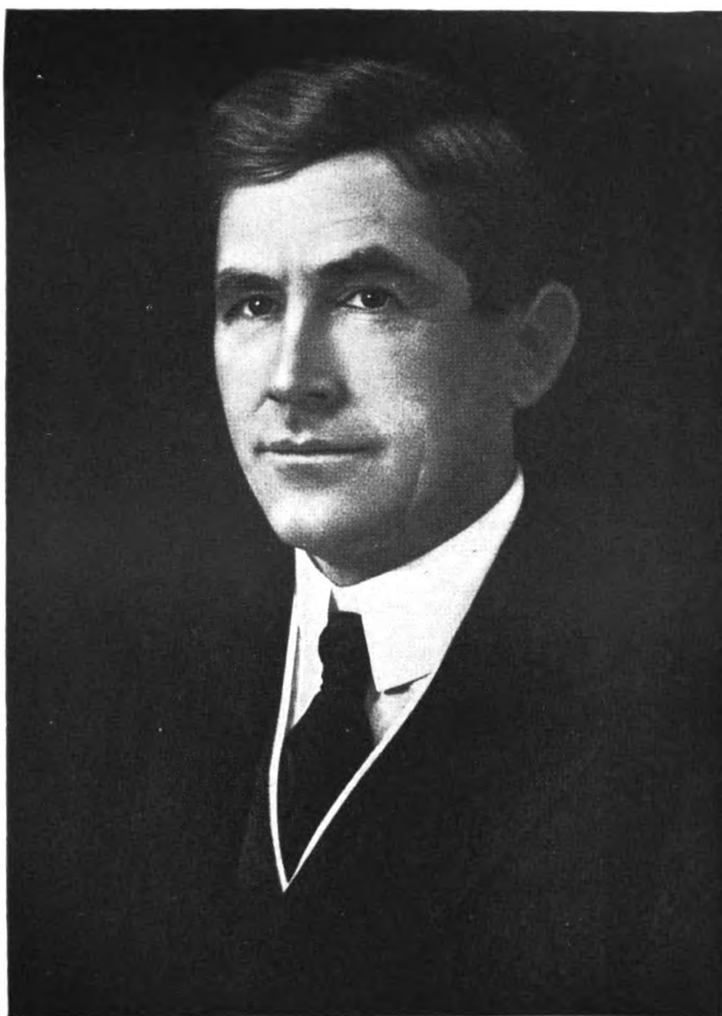
The work of Doctor Wright serves to further distinguish a family of children, nine in number, all of whom are noted for their intellectuality, scholarship and broad success in affairs. Beginning in 1906 Doctor Wright has never failed a single year to take post-graduate work, attending schools, clinics and conferences in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Much of his preparation for his specialty was made under the noted Dr. Chevalier Jackson, formerly of Pittsburgh and now professor of laryngology at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. Doctor Jackson is the father of bronchoscopy and is America's most eminent authority on the bronchial tubes.

Doctor Wright married Miss Violet Rhodes of Gaston County, North Carolina. Their five children are named John Bryan, Jr., Margaret Elizabeth, Violet, Bettie V. and James Rhodes Wright.

THOMAS JORDAN LATHAM. The life of Thomas Jordan Latham of Washington has been distinguished by long years, by service as a Confederate soldier, by the ability with which he rehabilitated his fortunes after the war, and by his success in banking.

He was born at Pantego, Beaufort County, North Carolina, a son of Thomas Jordan and Nancy (Cordon) Latham. His original American ancestor sailed from Port Latham, Scotland, in 1717. His sons were named Phineas, James, Rotheas and John Latham. Of these James lived in Pitt County, North Carolina, and was a member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolution. Rotheas Latham, another son of the original immigrant, was delegate to Congress in 1774-76, and in 1780-81 was colonel of the Hyde County Troops. His death occurred in 1784. His wife was Mrs. Sarah Martin, daughter of John Jordan. She died in 1794 and both are buried at Woodstock in Beaufort County, North Carolina. The Lathams during their residence in Scotland had a coat of arms, the motto on one of these being "Expertus Fidem Secunda alite." Another motto on a different coat of arms belonging to the family is "Sans Changer."

Daniel Latham, Sr., a son of the Rotheus above mentioned, had sons Thomas J. Latham, Sr., and Daniel Latham. Thomas J. Latham Sr., was the father of Thomas J. of this article and was born in 1797 and died in 1862. He married February 4, 1821, Nancy Cordon, who was born in 1803 and died in 1837. Thomas J. Latham, Sr., was well educated and was a minister of the Disciples Church, preaching to several country churches,



Jno. B. Wright M.D.

but also owned a farm and a number of slaves, a white man overseer looking after his land and chattels. He was a justice of the peace and for several years a member of the board of justices who held county courts. He was also examiner of public schools in his district and for several years taught a school for young men at his residence. This school was quite a noted institution for some years and was attended by young men from different sections of the county. One of his characteristics was a somewhat excessive generosity and willingness to endorse other men's paper and he finally had to sell his property or most of it except his farm to pay these security obligations. After that he conducted his farm by himself, assisted by hired laborers and his sons. He finally removed to Washington, the county seat, about 1850 and was engaged in tax listing and other county work. He was also postmaster at Washington, and at Pantego had filled similar office for many years. His wife, who died when Thomas J., Jr., was less than two years of age, was a highly educated lady and a devout Christian.

Thomas Jordan Latham never had the privilege of a college education. He attended the public schools of his native county and also the school conducted by his father and his ambition for an education led him to continue study after a day's hard work on a farm. When sixteen years of age he qualified and taught his first term of district school. When about seventeen he became clerk and bookkeeper in a local store and during his eighteenth year he was elected clerk and bookkeeper of the old Bank of Washington. In those duties the outbreak of the war found him engaged.

When war was declared between the states in 1861 Mr. Latham enlisted in the first company from Beaufort County, known as the Washington Grays, commanded by Capt. Thomas Sparrow, who was afterwards made a major. After daily drill and practice for several weeks the Company on May 20, 1861, left Washington and went into camp at Portsmouth on the North Carolina coast. There they continued regular training, and on August 29, 1861, took part in the battle of Fort Hatteras at Hatteras Inlet on the North Carolina coast. This fort was bombarded for over six hours by a fleet of Federal warships. The fort was of sand construction covered with turf, and its guns were greatly inferior in range to those of the bombarding fleet. As a result of long continued fire and great destruction caused by the constant bursting of the shells, the fort and its garrison finally surrendered. Mr. Latham and his comrades were carried by the warship Minnesota to Fort Columbus in New York Harbor, and he was put in prison in Castle Williams for about two months, and then transferred to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. He was there nearly two months, at the end of which time the married and sick were paroled. Mr. Latham was sent home and after being examined by the army board of physicians was released from service on account of bad health engendered by prison life and advised not to enter the army again. However, Mr. Latham refused this advice and became identified with the quartermaster's department at Greensboro, North Carolina, as bonded agent with the rank of captain and continued in that way to serve the Confederacy until the end of the war.

During the war his home Town of Washington had been almost totally destroyed as a result of fire and pillage by the Federal troops, and there being no business opportunity in that quarter he accepted the cashiership of a banking and commission house at Newbern, North Carolina. Mr. Latham was a resident of Newbern for about fifteen years and left there to become bookkeeper and cashier of a large cotton commission house at Norfolk, Virginia. While at Newbern and while cashier of the bank he was also treasurer of Craven County for a term of two years. He also had a commission as notary public for a number of years. In 1892 Mr. Latham was elected cashier of the New Bank of Washington, which was then being organized, and he removed from Norfolk to his old home community and was actively identified with the bank for about twenty-three years. Thus most of his active business experience has been as banker and covers a period of over half a century.

In politics Mr. Latham is a democrat and never voted any other ticket. At the age of twenty-one he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Washington, and during the war was a member of the Lodge at Greensboro, North Carolina. He then became affiliated with the lodge at Newbern. He filled all the elective offices in the subordinate lodge and was grand marshal of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina one term during his residence at Newbern, and also grand senior warden at the same time of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellowship. For several years he was a district deputy grand master for Craven and several contiguous counties. Mr. Latham is a member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce. When about thirteen years of age he became identified with the Disciple Church by baptism and while living in Newbern was a member of the Middle Street First Baptist Church and on removing to Norfolk put his membership with the Freemason Street Baptist Church. Among his pastors while in that city were Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Lansing Burrows, and Rev. Dr. Wharton. On returning to Washington in 1892 Mr. Latham united with the First Baptist Church. Soon after that the old church on Market Street was remodeled and greatly improved in appearance and comfort both inside and out. The church had been removed to Market Street about 1835 from its former location on Bonner Street.

At Chapel Hill, North Carolina, January 31, 1865, Mr. Latham married Kathleen Cawthorn Stevenson. Her father, James Chapman Stevenson, was a merchant, distiller of turpentine and rosin and owner of a number of sailing vessels running to the West Indies. He was one of the leading citizens of Newbern, a prominent member, deacon and layman in the First Baptist Church, and a useful citizen and Christian gentleman. He reared a large family of children, his daughters being noted for their general intelligence and musical ability. His sons became eminent as lawyers and in business and some of his grandchildren are equally noted. One of these is Hannis Taylor, former minister to Spain in Cleveland's administration, and now one of the leading lawyers and publicists, of Washington D. C., being author of several valuable law books. His brother Richard V. Taylor is president and manager of the Mobile and Ohio Railway, and lives at Mobile.

Mr. Latham is the father of four children: Thomas Jordan Latham, Jr., Elizabeth Stevenson Latham, James Cawthorn Latham and Hannis

Taylor Latham. Thomas J., Jr., married in 1894 Marian Rebecca Schmoele, of Philadelphia. Elizabeth S. was married in 1900 to Rev. Andrew L. Betts, a Baptist minister who died in 1912. James C. Latham married in 1899 Annie M. Blanchard. Hannis T. Latham married in 1907 Susan Lorena Harding.

ANTHONY LUTHER PAYNE has been one of the leading business men of Rural Hall in Forsyth County for many years. He now conducts a large general store, and is also vice president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Rural Hall. He was formerly a member of the firm of J. L. Mateer Company, manufacturers of veneer, and is now connected with the Pamlico Veneer & Lumber Company of Pamlico, South Carolina.

Mr. Payne was born on a plantation in old Richmond Township of Forsyth County, June 22, 1869. His people have lived in this section of North Carolina for several generations. His grandfather, Robert Payne, was probably born in Stokes County, and spent his life as a planter, owning a large place in Stokes County. The father, Washington Payne, was born at Sandy Ridge in Stokes County, grew up on a farm, inherited land from his father and bought other tracts, and until the war, operated this plantation with the aid of his slaves. He continued to live on the farm until his death at the age of sixty-six. Washington Payne married Elizabeth Bitting, who was born at Rural Hall in Forsyth County. There were only two sons, and the older, Lucas Alexander, died when twenty-one years of age.

Anthony L. Payne was about fifteen years of age when his father died. This threw upon him at that tender age unusual responsibilities, and for the next two years he had the management of the home farm with only such aid as his mother could give him. He then removed with his mother to the Village of Rural Hall. In the meantime he had attended the local schools near his old home, and from Rural Hall he entered the high school at Germanton. Since completing his education he has been actively identified with business affairs at Rural Hall. For two years he was in partnership with Robert and J. A. Wolf in a general store at Rural Hall, but then sold out. In 1899 he formed a partnership with J. C. Lawrence, under the name Lawrence & Payne. Besides their stock of general merchandise they engaged in the manufacture of tobacco flues. Some years ago Mr. Payne bought the interest of Mr. Lawrence and has since been sole proprietor of the business.

At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Ida Jane Godberry, a native of Yadkin County, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have five children, Ruth Marie, Ancus L., Aubrey C., Milton and Cameron, while one son, Herman A., died at the age of twelve years. The daughter Ruth is a graduate of the Salem Academy College and is now the wife of Charles R. Helsabeck. They have one son, Charles R., Jr. Ancus L. completed part of his higher education in the University of North Carolina and is now a student in the Virginia Medical College at Richmond. Aubrey has also had the advantages of the University of North Carolina, and is now associated with his father in the store at Rural Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is superintendent of its Sunday school. He is affiliated with Bethania Lodge No. 86, Knights of Pythias, with Rural Hall Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and in matters of local interest he has been especially active in the advancement and improvement of the schools. He has served as chairman of the school board, and was a leader in the movement to levy a tax to support a high school at Rural Hall.

H. VAL BADGETT. Conspicuous among the rising young business men of Davidson County is Harris Valentine Badgett, familiarly known in business and social circles as "Val Badgett," who is living in Newsom, where he has built up a large and profitable trade as a dealer in lumber and ties. A son of James Madison Badgett, he was born, September 28, 1887, in Jackson Hill Township, Davidson County, coming on the paternal side of French ancestry, his great-grandfather, James Badgett, a native of Granville County, this state, having been, it is supposed, of French parentage.

James Madison Badgett, a son of William Harris and Elizabeth (Cameron) Badgett, was born in Jackson Hill Township, Davidson County, April 30, 1851, and was reared on a farm. On attaining his majority he received as a present from his father a horse, saddle and bridle. He soon disposed of those, and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Jackson Hill, where for a time he was associated with Stokes Adderton as junior member of the firm of Adderton & Badgett. Finding the business quite profitable, he there continued as a merchant until his death, in 1896, when but forty-four years old.

James Madison Badgett married Cora Mauney, a native of Stanley County, North Carolina. Her father, Hon. Valentine Mauney, who carried on farming in Stanley County with the help of slaves, owned at one time, with his brother Ephraim, the mine at "Gold Hill." He was influential in public affairs, representing his county in the State Legislature, and for many years serving as a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Mauney married Winifred Davis, who was born in Anson County, North Carolina, being a daughter of James and Rowena (Lee) Davis, and a descendant of the Lee family, so long prominent in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Mauney reared seven children, namely: John W., Virginia, Cora M., James M., Minnie, C. Junius, and David B. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Cora (Mauney) Badgett married again, and is now living at Riverview, an estate overlooking the Yadkin River Valley, near Newsom.

H. Val Badgett obtained his rudimentary education in the rural schools, later attending the Oak Ridge Institute. At the age of sixteen years he began the battle of life for himself as clerk in a hotel at Concord. Going from there to Cooleemee, Davie County, he clerked in a general store for a few months, and on his return to Davidson County worked on a farm until twenty-one years of age. Locating then at Jackson Hill, Mr. Badgett was there actively engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1911, when he transferred his residence and business to Newsom. Selling out his store and stock in 1916, he embarked in the lumber and tie business, with which he has been actively and prosperously identified ever since, having built up a fine trade in this and neighboring localities. Far-sighted and enterprising, Mr. Badgett, in July, 1916, put on Lake Baden a boat for transportation and passenger service, and its patronage has far exceeded his expectations, forming as it does con-



F. N. Bridgers

venient communication between Newsom and nearby places.

Mr. Badgett married, in June, 1909, Miss Carrie Smith. She was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, a daughter of J. Sidney and Cornelia (Forrest) Smith. Her father, an ex-sheriff of Albemarle County, is now successfully engaged in mercantile business, being a dealer in cotton seed and ties. Mr. and Mrs. Badgett have two children, James Madison and Mary Rose. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Badgett are identified by membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Politically Mr. Badgett cast his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan, and has since been an ardent adherent of the democratic party. Fraternally he belongs to Farmers Lodge No. 404, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons.

FURMAN N. BRIDGERS. A man whose wide and important business interests make him a potent factor in North Carolina's commercial affairs is Furman N. Bridgers, who is secretary, treasurer and manager of that large corporation, the Farmers Cotton Oil Company, and officially connected with numerous other successful enterprises.

Furman N. Bridgers was born in Wake County, North Carolina, May 20, 1878. His parents are James Paschal and Barbara (Rowland) Bridgers. His father is a substantial citizen of Wake County and is engaged in farming.

In the local schools and then in the high school and Buies Creek Academy Furman N. Bridgers acquired a sound education along both literary and business lines, and after completing his course was for a time an assistant teacher in a business college. In May, 1899, he engaged with a sawmill company at McCullers, Wake County, North Carolina, first as bookkeeper, and later for about eighteen months was bookkeeper for a building and contracting company. From 1904 to 1905 he was a manager of the commissary department and bookkeeper for the Caraleigh Phosphate Fertilizer Works at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was elected secretary of that company as his business acumen became known. In the latter year business changes came about and through purchase and merging Mr. Bridgers became one of the active officials and since then has served in the combined offices of manager, secretary and treasurer of the Farmers Cotton Oil Company. Mr. Bridgers is also president of the Lillington Oil Company, and in 1916 became vice president of the Caraleigh Phosphate & Fertilizer Works. Additionally he is vice president of the Morris Plan Bank and is a director of the Branch Banking Company and a member of its finance committee. He has been a vitalizing force in the Wilson Chamber of Commerce, of which he is an ex-president, and is vice president of the Atlantic Building & Loan Association. Also may be mentioned the fact that he is a member of the executive committee of the North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, of which he is an ex-president, and a member of the executive committee of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. These varied and important interests make Mr. Bridgers a very busy man, but he has systematized his work, and as his vision is keen and his business judgment dependable he bears the strain well.

Mr. Bridgers was married April 21, 1905, to Miss Sue Fleming, who was born at Vaughn, North Carolina, and is a daughter of Thomas B. Fleming. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgers have five children, namely: Furman Anderson, Thomas Fleming, Margaret Chamberlain, William Ashley and Everett Rowland. Mr. Bridgers and family belong to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is a steward. Mr. Bridgers is able to give his children many advantages both social and educational and they are growing into representative real Americans.

Mr. Bridgers has long been prominent in Masonry and at present is eminent commander of his commandery and is a Shriner and Ceremonial Master of Sudan Temple at Newbern, North Carolina. He is a member of the Wilson Country Club and is influential in many circles.

JOSEPH BUNN RAMSEY. The increasing inclination of men learned in the science of law to engage in occupations outside of their immediate sphere of activity is resulting in numerous advantages. This is the natural result of a knowledge of a learned profession which equips its devotees for success in more lines of business than any other wage-earning medium, causing it to be justly regarded as a means, rather than an end, and as an adjunct rather than an entirety. The result is necessarily an elevation of commercial and financial standards, an avoidance of complications, and a general simplifying of conditions through a knowledge of underlying principles and penalties. An illustration of this modern phase of law is found in the person of Joseph Bunn Ramsey, who has had a successful career as an attorney and who has been equally successful in business and financial ventures, being at this time president of the First National Bank of Rocky Mount and of the Standard Insurance and Realty Corporation.

Joseph Bunn Ramsey was born at Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina, June 24, 1882, a son of Fletcher Yearel and Lucy (Bunn) Ramsey. His father is vice president of the James W. Ramsey Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, which he represents in the field as a traveling salesman, and is a well known business man in Maryland and North Carolina. After attending the University School at Rocky Mount, Joseph B. Ramsey entered the University of North Carolina, where he completed his academic course with the class of 1903, and in 1904 received his law degree. Returning to Rocky Mount at that time, he at once engaged in the practice of his profession, in the ranks of which he has attained to an honored place. He has attracted to himself, through his fine talents, energy and fidelity, a large and appreciative clientele, and his practice, general in its nature, takes him into all the courts. He has quite a corporation practice, and is attorney for the New Home Building and Loan Association. He has also numerous business connections, and is a director of the wholesale house of Alcocke-Henry Company, Inc. When he first settled permanently at Rocky Mount it was Mr. Ramsey's intention to devote himself unreservedly to his profession but his interests in other directions became so important that he was gradually drawn away to some extent and finally, recognizing his opportunities, gave his talents full sway in the matter of forming business connections. In this way he became identified with the First National Bank of Rocky Mount, a sound and stable financial institution, with a capital of $50,000, surplus of $50,000, and deposits of $900,000, of which he is now president. The high esteem in which he is held in banking circles

is shown by the fact that he is serving as vice president of the North Carolina Bankers' Association. He belongs to the American Bar Association, the North Carolina Bar Association and to the Wilson Country Club, is past chancellor of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A democrat in his political views, Mr. Ramsey has been the incumbent of several important civic offices, having been city recorder for a term or two, alderman for two years, and mayor for three years. In each of these positions he served with credit to himself and with honor to the community.

On June 1, 1911, Mr. Ramsey was united in marriage with Miss Ella Wiggins McCraw, of Wilson, North Carolina, daughter of James P. and Nannie (Young) McCraw, the former of whom is a successful merchant. To this union there has come one son, Joseph Bunn, Jr., who was born January 26, 1917. The Ramsey home is at Rocky Mount, and all of Mr. Ramsey's interests are here. He has 700 acres in farming lands and when it is possible for him to lay aside his duties in the city for a time he goes into the country and engages for brief spells in superintending the work done by tenants on these properties.

ROBERT BURNS DAVIS, JR., a resident of Rocky Mount, is cashier of the First National Bank, one of the most substantial and reliable financial institutions of Edgecombe County, has numerous connections with commercial concerns, and is the proprietor of 200 acres of fine farming land. It is difficult to conceive of a more solid combination for the attainment of financial security than a bank founded upon the prosperity of reliable business houses and the landed values of such a rich agricultural county as Edgecombe. Mr. Davis' status as a farmer, business man, financier and citizen is typical of the material upon which the bank rests and which has made the institution of which he is the cashier illustrative of the best type of bank in a community of this kind—something founded upon a rock, which the peculations and the panics of the metropolis cannot affect.

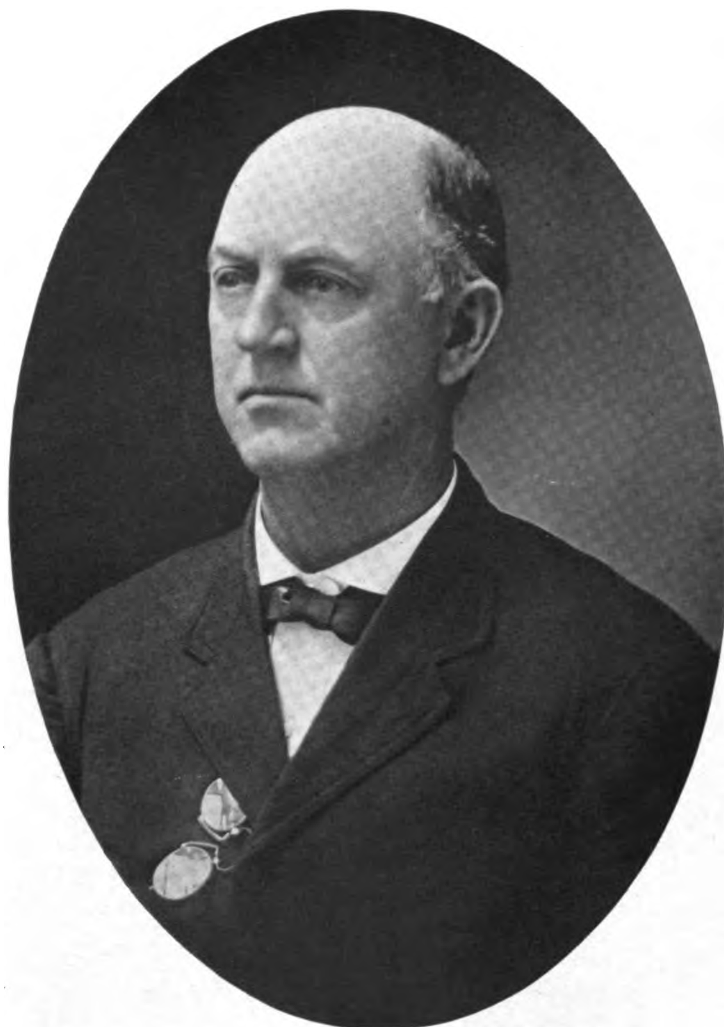
Robert Burns Davis, Jr., was born September 24, 1872, at Wilmington, North Carolina, a son of Robert Burns and Cornelia (Nixon) Davis. His father, who now resides at Wilmington, has been a prosperous agriculturist and leaf tobacco dealer all his life and is a citizen who is honored and esteemed in the city of his residence. The education of Robert B. Davis, the younger, was secured in private schools, and when he entered business life he first took up clerical work. During a period of sixteen years he was a member of the auditing department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and it was as traveling auditor for this company that he came to Rocky Mount in 1896. Here he became agent for the same company, and remained in that capacity for eight years. During this time he had noted the opportunities to be advantageously taken care of in this region and the increasing value of realty as new industries made their homes here and as the population rapidly grew. He began making small judicious investments, gradually increasing his ventures as his capital would permit, and finally, in 1904, gave up the railway agency to give his entire time and attention to the real estate and insurance business. In this field he has since built up an excellent business, being the representative of many of the large insurance companies, and having been the medium through which some large realty transactions have been consummated. In 1909 Mr. Davis entered the First National Bank of Rocky Mount in the capacity of cashier. He had already gained something more than an ordinary reputation as a sound and reliable business man, and in his new capacity displayed those traits of character calculated to bring confidence to the minds of the depositors of the institution. The bank is capitalized at $50,000, has a surplus of $40,000, and its deposits now amount to $700,000. Mr. Davis is also secretary and treasurer of the Tobacco Planters' Warehouse Company secretary of the Tar River Brick Company, president of the New Home Building and Loan Association, and a director in the Morris Plan Bank Company. He has long been identified with all movements making for progress and betterment along all lines, and is a former president of the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce. In his agricultural work he is engaged in the cultivation of 200 acres of good land in Edgecombe County, where he has a fine set of modern buildings and uses the latest methods and improved machinery. He is well and favorably known in fraternal circles, belonging to the local lodges of the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has other connections of a club and social nature which indicate his widespread popularity.

Mr. Davis was married October 14, 1909, to Miss Annie Lee Bunn, of Rocky Mount, daughter of the Hon. B. H. Bunn, an ex-member of Congress.

DAVID JASPER HILL, M. D. For over twenty years Doctor Hill has practiced medicine at Lexington in Davidson County. His has been an unflagging routine of professional duty, a conscientious performance of all the obligations laid upon the medical profession, and a man of thorough skill and attainments he has measured up to the high ideals of service expected from the followers of his calling.

Doctor Hill is a member of one of the old and prominent pioneer families of North Carolina. He was born on a farm in Forsyth County in the Village of Germanton, a son of John Gideon and Susan F. (Poindexter) Hill. His great-great-grandfather was William Hill. The great-grandfather was Maj. Robert Hill who served from North Carolina with conspicuous gallantry in the war of the Revolution. Doctor Hill's grandparents were Joel and Mildred (Golding) Hill. Mildred Golding was a daughter of John Golding. The mother of Doctor Hill, Susan E. Poindexter, was a daughter of Col. William and Eliza (Nelson) Poindexter, and a granddaughter of David and Frances (Johnson) Poindexter. Eliza Nelson, wife of Col. William Poindexter, was a daughter of Isaac and Susan (Scales) Nelson. Both the Nelson and Scales families were among the pioneers of North Carolina, and all the names noted in this brief ancestral record has had numerous associations with the life and affairs of the state. Other members of the Hill and Poindexter families are noted elsewhere in this publication.

David Jasper Hill attended rural schools when a boy, later the Winston High School, and is a graduate of the Baltimore Business College. At first he took up a business career, being bookkeeper



Jno L Bailey

for a mercantile establishment, but soon turned his attention to the study of medicine, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, from which he graduated M. D. in 1893. For two years he practiced at Germanton, his native village, but since 1895 has been located at Lexington in Davidson County, and has enjoyed a large share of the professional business throughout that part of the state. Until 1910 he was associated in practice with his brother Joel.

Joel Hill was graduated from old Trinity College with the degree A. B., and then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, beginning practice at Lexington, where he was a man of prominence in his profession until his death in 1910. He married Ida Ragsdale, who died in 1911, leaving seven children named Louise, Fred S., Joel R., Francis L., Emily F., Theodore David, and Mary Mildred.

Dr. David J. Hill is a member of the Davidson County and North Carolina State Medical societies, the Southern Medical Association and the Southern Railway Surgeons Association. He is also affiliated with Lexington Lodge No. 473 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lexington Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons, and Lexington Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias.

John Lemon Bailey has been one of the all important factors in the business and civic affairs of Elm City for a period of forty years or more. His name is prominently associated also with the industrial development of that part of Wilson County and in public life he has sustained his responsibilities with notable credit and honor.

Mr. Bailey was born in that portion of old Edgecomb County now Wilson County June 23, 1850, a son of Birt and Mahala (Braswell) Bailey. His father was a planter, and though reared while the war was in progress John L. was given good training in private schools. From the age of fifteen to twenty-eight he clerked in a general store in Elm City, and since 1873 his business headquarters have been at the same location there. He has developed a large store and it is housed in a large brick two-story building 60 x 90 feet. He is also a member of Bailey-Draughn Company, conducting a large dry goods and men's furnishing goods store at Rocky Mount, North Carolina. Mr. Bailey in 1898 organized the Elm City Bank, and has since been president of that institution. He is also president of the Weston Supply Company, is a director of the Planters Warehouse Company at Rocky Mount, and is owner of 2,500 acres of farming land, most of which has been developed and cultivated under his direct supervision.

When only twenty-one years of age Mr. Bailey received his first official honor when he was elected to the office of justice of the peace. He has served Elm City as alderman and mayor and was elected a member of the General Assembly of North Carolina, serving during the session of 1883 and was again similarly honored during the sessions of 1913-17.

Mr. Bailey married February 14, 1881, on the old farm where he was born, Miss Emma Braswell, of Edgecomb County. They are the parents of five children. Karl Braswell, a graduate of the University of North Carolina and a successful attorney practicing law at Elm City. Roger Moore is a graduate of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College and is associated with his father in business. Marie is the wife of Sutton G. Flowers, of Zebulon, North Carolina. John L. Jr., is a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and is also in business with his father. Emma Braswell is now a student at the Greensboro, North Carolina, College for Women.

Samuel Woodson Venable has spent his active career in the tobacco business, has been a resident of North Carolina since 1894, and is head of a well known and active organization in the tobacco trade at Durham.

Mr. Venable was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, April 16, 1866, a son of Paul Carrington and Agnes (Gray) Venable. His parents lived at Danville, Virginia, where his father for many years was a tobacco dealer. The son was educated in private schools and in an Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, finishing his work in the University of Virginia. At the age of nineteen he entered the leaf tobacco business at Danville, Virginia, and was a man of wide experience and large acquaintance in the industry when he came to Wilson, North Carolina, in 1894. In 1908 he removed to Durham, where he organized the Venable Tobacco Company, of which he has since been president and general manager. He is also a director of the Durham Loan and Trust Company. Mr. Venable is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Durham and of the Durham Country Club.

December 18, 1888, he married Miss Jean St. Clair Armistead of Hampton, Virginia. Her parents were Samuel Watts and Mary Shields (Howard) Armistead, her father being an attorney at law. Mr. and Mrs. Venable had four children: Paul Carrington, Jean St. Clair, Mary Howard and Samuel Armistead. Paul Carrington is now a second lieutenant in the United States forces fighting the battles of democracy in France. Samuel Armstead though not of age has volunteered and is now in training at Camp McClellan, Alabama, in One Hundred and Fourth Ammunition Train. The daughter Jean is the wife of Shubrick Hayward of Baltimore, Maryland.

William Theodore Morgan. The learning, experience, skill and fine ideals of William Theodore Morgan have adorned his practice as a lawyer at Marion for nearly twenty years.

Mr. Morgan was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, January 30, 1871, son of Albert Forney and Sophie (Hemphill) Morgan. He was reared on his father's farm, was educated in the public schools of Rutherford County, and acquired his higher education at Judson College in Hendersonville, in Fairview Institute and Rutherford College. He studied law in the law school conducted by Judge Alfonzo C. Avery of Morganton. Mr. Morgan was admitted to the bar in September, 1896, and after one year at practice at Morganton came to Marion in 1898. In addition to his general practice he is attorney for the Merchants and Farmers Bank and for various other local business interests. He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, the Knights of Pythias and a deacon in the Baptist Church.

November 12, 1913, Mr. Morgan married Mary Clare Alford, a native of Florida. They have two children, Edwin Alford and Mary Louise.

Gilvin T. Roth. A highly esteemed and respected citizen of Elkin, Surry County, Gilvin T. Roth has taken an active part in public affairs,

and for forty years has been associated with one of the leading industries of the place, his record of service in the woolen mill established by Gwynn and Chatham bespeaking in an emphatic manner his efficiency and trustworthiness. He was born at Freemansburg, Pennsylvania, where, in 1833, occurred the birth of his father, Christian Roth. His grandfather, George Roth, spent his entire life in the vicinity of Freemansburg. He came from Revolutionary stock, and was of German ancestry. He married Mary Bile, who was likewise of German descent.

Learning the trade of a machinist when young, Christian Roth followed it in his native state until 1863. Then, shortly after the death of his father, he removed with his family to Wooster, Ohio, and there, six months later, he died, being but thirty-two years old. He married Mary Shimer, who was born in Freemansburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Mary (Schwitzer) Shimer. Being left a widow, in a strange place, with four small children, Gilvin T., Emily, Mary and John T., she returned with her family to Pennsylvania, and was thereafter a resident of Allentown until 1880, when she moved to Elkin, North Carolina, and died at the age of sixty-eight.

Completing the course of study in the public schools of Freemansburg, Gilvin T. Roth attended Lehigh University for a while. Having a decided aptitude for mechanical pursuits, he then learned the trade of a machinist, at which he became an expert. In 1878 Mr. Roth came to Elkin, North Carolina, to accept a position in the woolen mills of Gwynn and Chatham, and has continued with that firm and its successors until the present time, holding positions of importance and prominence.

Mr. Roth married, in 1896, Rosa L. Mosser, who was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William F. and Louisa (Seiberling) Mosser. Mr. and Mrs. Roth are the parents of three children, Louisa, William and Thomas. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roth were reared in the Lutheran faith, but there being no church of that denomination in Elkin they attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Roth is a member of Elkin Lodge No. 96, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and of Elkin Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Taking great interest in public matters, Mr. Roth was an active member of the first board of Elkin Town Commissioners, and has served in the same capacity several terms since. He is at the present time chairman of the local school board.

CAPT. J. MARSHALL WILLIAMS. An old and particularly prominent family of Cumberland County, North Carolina, is that of Williams. The ancestors came to Virginia with the Bryans and other kindred as early as 1689 from Scotland, and in both Virginia and North Carolina history have been conspicuous in various lines of achievement through the succeeding generations. The present head of the family in Cumberland County is Capt. J. Marshall Williams, whose fine estate is situated four miles west of Fayetteville, on the Raeford Road. He is one of the surviving veterans of the great war between the states, in which he participated from start to finish, and of whom it has been admiringly said "he was first at Bethel and last at Appomattox."

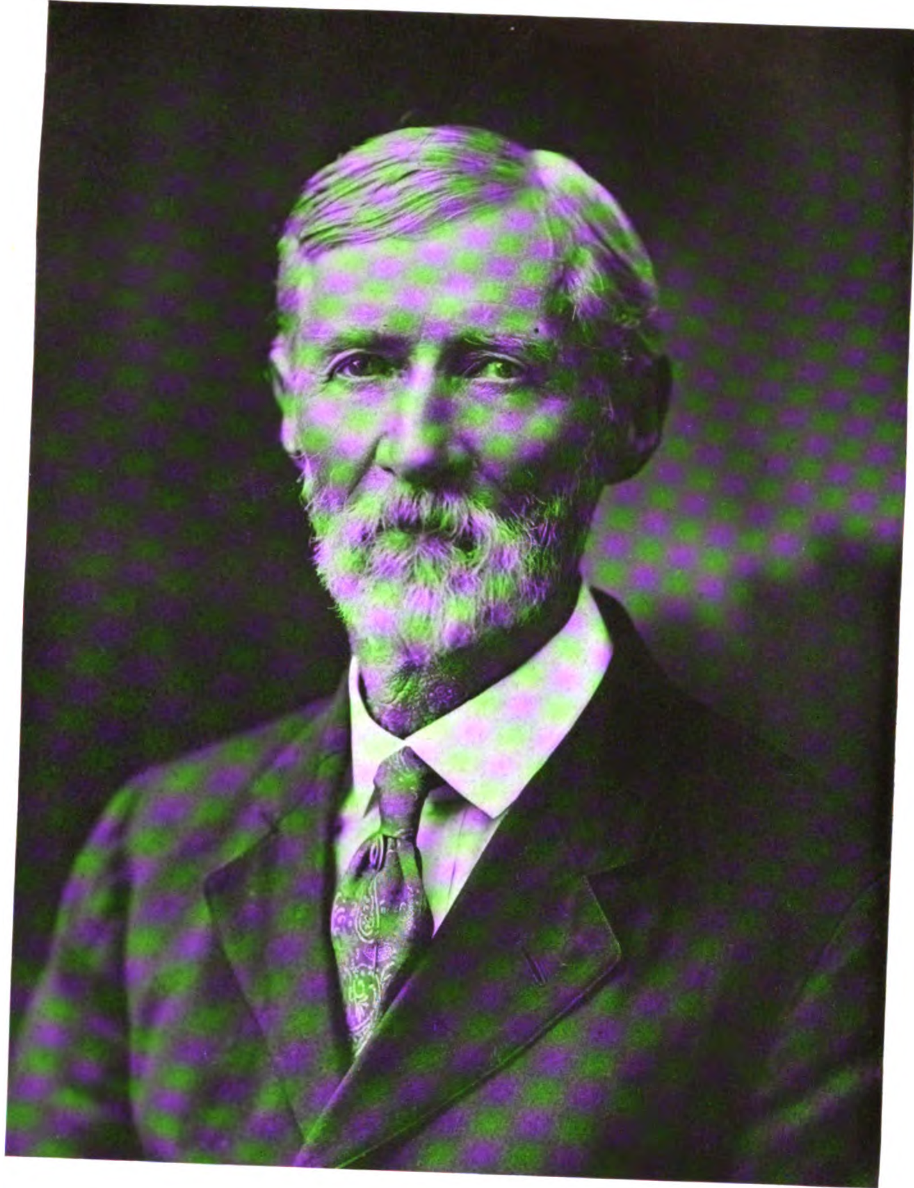
J. Marshall Williams was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1838. His parents were Joel and Jane (Elliott) Williams. Captain Williams had a half brother, Judge James G. Shepherd, a jurist of distinction, who married a sister of Hon. James C. Dobbin, once Secretary of the Navy. One of Captain Williams' sisters married Col. K. M. Murchison, and another married Col. John R. Murchison, both very prominent North Carolinians and both distinguished officers in the Confederate Army. Professor James Sprunt, of Wilmington, the noted scholar and historian of the Cape Fear section, married a daughter of Col. K. M. Murchison. Mrs. William Boylen, Sr. a lady of great social prominence at Raleigh, was a sister of Captain Williams' mother. The biographer might continue almost indefinitely consulting the family records of many other of the old and prominent families of North Carolina—the Bryans, Whitfields, Turners, Hughes, Tuckers, Skinners and others, and be sure of finding many close relationships with the Williams family.

The mother of Captain Williams died during the progress of the above war, and the father died about the time it closed. Before the war he was a man of independent fortune, a prominent planter and large landowner in Cumberland County and had many slaves with which to carry on the industries that built up the country's wealth in this section at that time. In the misfortunes attending war the magnificent Williams estate, situated on the eastern side of the Cape Fear River, was overrun by vandals and Joel Williams was never able to recover from the shock and loss.

J. Marshall Williams was primarily educated by tutors as he grew up on his father's plantation, and later attended a private school at Alexandria, Virginia. He was twenty-three years old when the war between the states became a fact, and was one of the very first to respond to the call of the Confederate Government, enlisting in April, 1861, as a private in the famous Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, the first military act of which, at the outbreak of hostilities, was to capture the Fayetteville Arsenal.

The above company was the nucleus around which was formed the celebrated Bethel Regiment, with which Private Williams fought at Bethel, receiving his military baptism in the first battle of the war. His company was the first to respond to duty and, in fact, was so prompt and early that it had to wait ten days before other companies forming the regiment could be mobilized to complete this organization.

After the battle of Bethel the regiment was disbanded and Mr. Williams returned home, and in association with Col. K. M. Murchison organized a company of 125 men which was assigned to the Fifty-Fourth Regiment, which was sent immediately to General Lee's army and assigned to General Hood's Brigade, General Jackson's Corps. This brigade during the war was under perhaps eight different commanders, but has always been known in history as Hoke's Old Brigade, in honor of one of the state's fine soldiers and distinguished citizens. Mr. Williams was made lieutenant of Company C, Fifty-Fourth Regiment, and this was his official classification until he was promoted to the rank of captain. During the war he was largely engaged on detached or special duty as a commander and instructor of sharpshooters, belonging to different regiments, for which duty he was selected because of special qualifications, and along this line of expert duty he was at the battle of Fredericksburg, in which his regiment, the Fifty-Fourth, was captured by the Federal troops. Captain Williams escaped by



J. Marshall Williams

swimming the Rapidan River near Brandywine Station. Once, during his service, he was badly wounded, and once had his shoulder dislocated by a fall. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg and was in practically all of the great historic battles of the war in Virginia. At the time of the surrender at Appomattox he was second senior officer of his regiment, ranking at times as adjutant and inspector-general. No better informed member of the gallant old Fifty-Fourth could have been selected to write the history of that regiment for Judge Clark's "History of North Carolina in the War" than Captain Williams, and his trustworthy and entertaining account adds a brilliant chapter to that excellent work.

It was to a broken domestic circle and wrecked and devastated plantation that Captain Williams returned when the war was ended. Local history discloses in many sections that in those weary days there were home-coming veterans who had faced danger and death for years who could not find the courage to endure the changed conditions that surrounded them and actually died of discouragement and despair. Not so, however, with Captain Williams. He recognized just as keenly as others the great work of reorganization and repair that had to be done and girded himself for his tasks. His marriage soon took place and he started in to make a new home for himself as a farmer and planter.

Captain Williams was married first to Miss Janie McDiarmid, of Cumberland County, who left one son, Marshall, who is a prominent banker and farmer of Faison, Duplin County, North Carolina. He was married second to Miss Martitia McNeill, who is also deceased. Her mother was Mrs. Roxana (Worth) McNeill, and her grandfather was Governor Jonathan Worth of North Carolina. To this marriage four children were born: Roxana, Joel, Jesse and David Worth. One of Captain Williams' sons is in the National Army, Jesse being "somewhere in France," a member of the One Hundred Seventeenth Engineers.

In 1882 Captain Williams removed to his present plantation, which is a fine place containing 350 acres, situated in Seventy-First Township and four miles west of Fayetteville. The Williams place has become famous for its displays of prize-winning crops at the Cape Fear Fair and also the State Fair at Raleigh. This distinction has been brought about through the enterprise and actual genius of Captain Williams' daughter, Miss Roxana Williams, a lady possessing remarkable gifts. Miss Williams, modestly making her exhibits in the name of her father, has taken three championship prizes at the Cape Fear Fair at Fayetteville and one at the State Fair at Raleigh for all-farm products. The Cape Fear organization embraces seven counties in Eastern North Carolina, while the state organization brings competitive displays from all over the state. Miss Williams' exhibit in 1914 gave Cumberland County an agricultural representation at the State Fair for the first time in its history. The remarkable extent and variety of this exhibit may be judged from the fact that it comprised 500 different products without one duplication, and among these may be mentioned: Seed; canned goods of all kinds; corn; home-made vinegar; cotton; forage crops of all kinds; tobacco; polished gourds; preserved meats of all kinds; fruits; whisk brooms made from straw from the farm. The seed display was of such a high grade that a specimen of each kind was purchased by Curator Brimley, of the State Museum, and besides resulted in many profitable sales of seed from the Williams farm. Other very interesting features of the exhibit were sun and steam-cured tobacco, and Japanese persimmons of very large size. The preparation of these products, astounding in completeness and utility, and the assembling for the display, was done entirely by Miss Williams or under her direction. While she has a genuine love for doing useful things about the farm and home, she also possesses great artistic taste, as is shown in the making of beautiful pine-needle baskets, flower pots and other decorative objects. She is in close sympathy with the present movement of conservation of foods and intelligently experiments with various products. The farm is well stocked with Duroc-Jersey hogs and she is interested along this line and her good judgment has often assisted in the profitable sale of pigs each year. The farm has fine pasturage and in every way is conducted along modern lines and not only is a comfortable and rarely beautiful home but an exceedingly profitable and productive one.

Not only has Captain Williams given sons to the cause of patriotism, but four of his grandsons are in the National Army. Although his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Marshall Williams, of Faison, has long been a noted portrait painter, her friends and family know that she feels more distinguished because of her four noble sons than of all the marked appreciation shown her artistic talent in past years. These sons are all university and professionally trained young men, and their services in each case were volunteered at the beginning of the United States war with Germany. These sons are: Dr. Louis Hicks Williams, assistant surgeon in the United States Navy; Roland Williams, first lieutenant in the army; Marshall Williams (III) captain of coast artillery at Fort Story, Virginia; and Virginius F. Williams, second lieutenant in the National Army.

Collette Leventhorpe Miller, a banker and merchant at Rutherfordton, has, as the record of the primary points in his career indicate, made wise and diligent use of the successive opportunities that have come to him during his active career.

He was born at Rutherfordton September 20, 1859, son of Daniel Franklin and Hester T. (DePriest) Miller. His father was a blacksmith and wheelwright. The son was reared in the decade of the war and reconstruction, and had only the advantages of the subscription schools. Much knowledge that has been valuable to him in his later career was acquired during his experiences in the printing offices of the Western Vindicator and the Rutherford Star. He also worked as clerk in a general store, clerked in a drug store, and his interest in politics and his popularity as a citizen brought him in 1896 election to the office of the county treasurer. He filled that office with credit and advantage to the county for three terms, six years. He then resumed his part as a local merchant in the drug business, but during the past ten years has been primarily a banker.

He was one of the original directors of the Commercial Bank of Rutherfordton and served

as its cashier from September, 1909, to January 1, 1915. He also helped organize the Citizens Bank & Trust Company, a reorganization of the Citizens Bank, and has since been president of the new company. In 1915 he was one to erect the handsome brick and terra cotta building in which the Bank and Trust Company has its home, a structure 32x80 feet. Mr. Miller is also a director of the Cleghorn Cotton Mill and the Spencer Cotton Mills. He is one of the owners of the Miller Hardware Company. Always active in politics, Mr. Miller served four years as chairman of the Democratic Committee, and is affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

JOHN WESLEY WHITE, M. D., has been practicing his profession as a physician and surgeon at Wilkesboro for over a quarter of a century. Success has come to him in generous measure as well as high standing in professional circles over the state. He is a former vice president of the North Carolina State Medical Society.

Doctor White was born on a farm in Deep Creek Township of Yadkin County, North Carolina, a son of William White. His people have been identified with this section of North Carolina for several generations. His father learned the trade of carpenter when a young man and afterwards became a building contractor. He erected among other structures the courthouse at Yadkinville. He also bought a farm in Deep Creek Township, improved it and had slaves to cultivate the fields until the war. During the war he was a member of the Home Guard. His death occurred in 1867. William White married Sarah Nicholson, who was born at Eagle Mills in Iredell County, North Carolina, daughter of John Nicholson. At her husband's death she was left a widow with three children: John Wesley; George Anderson, now in the hardware business at North Wilkesboro; and Charles Henry, who is a brilliant scholar and now holds a chair in the faculty of instruction of Harvard University. The mother of these three sons continued to live on the old farm and reared her sons there to habits of industry. She spent her last years at the home of her son Doctor White at Wilkesboro, where she died at the age of eighty-four.

While Doctor White was not reared in a luxurious home he made the best of his opportunities and at the age of eighteen began teaching in the rural schools of Yadkin County. While teaching he pursued the study of medicine and subsequently, with the means earned by his own labors, he attended a course of lectures in Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons and later entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1889. On being licensed to practice he located at Wilkesboro and in a few years had a paying and promising practice. Some years ago in order the better to care for his own patients and afford a general service Doctor White established a hospital in Wilkesboro. This is the only hospital in the county and is an institution in which the people take a great deal of just pride.

Besides his active membership in and former official connection with the State Medical Society, Doctor White belongs to the Wilkes County and the Tri-State Medical societies.

He was married in 1898 to Pearl Sydnor, who was born near Richmond, Virginia, member of the prominent Sydnor family of that state. She is a daughter of John Lincoln and Nellie (Catlin) Sydnor. Doctor and Mrs. White have two children: Nellie, now a student in Greensboro Woman's College; and John, who is still in school at Wilkesboro. Doctor White has found time in the midst of his busy professional duties to serve as mayor of Wilkesboro and also as county physician. For twelve years he was a member of the High School Committee. He is now chairman of the Medical Advisory Board, War Department, Fifth District.

GUY BERRYMAN PHILLIPS is superintendent of the city schools of Oxford. He is a native of North Carolina, a graduate of the State University, and has both training and fine natural qualifications for his duties and responsibilities as a teacher.

He was born in Ashboro in Randolph County this state November 26, 1890, son of Jesse Lee and Fannie Polk (Waddell) Phillips. His people were farmers, and in a rural atmosphere he spent his boyhood. He attended the Trinity High School and in 1913 graduated from the University of North Carolina. For a time he taught school at Raleigh, and attended sessions of summer school at Columbia University in New York City. Mr. Phillips came to Oxford in 1916 to take up his present duties as superintendent of public schools.

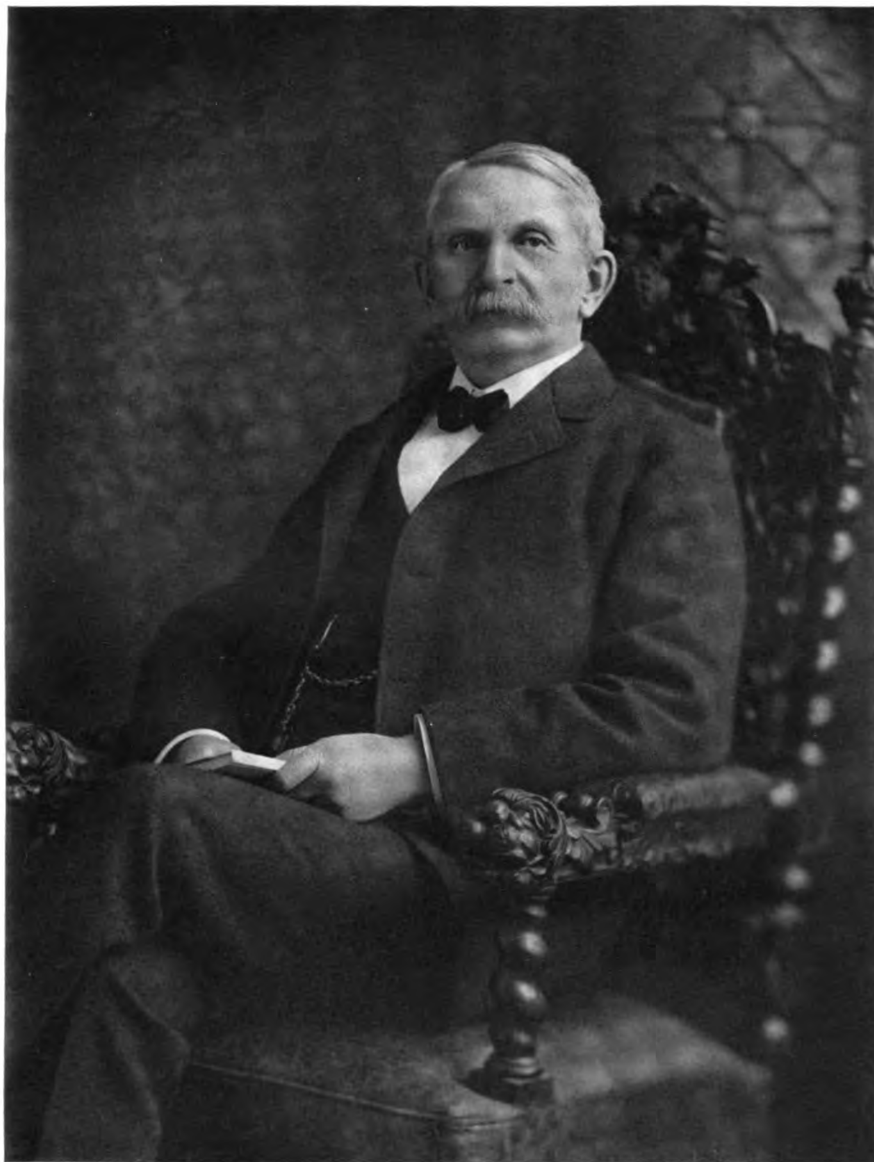
He is a member of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly and is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Oxford. His fraternal affiliations are with the Junior Order United American Mechanics. June 27, 1917, he married Anna Elizabeth Craig, daughter of Braxton and Helen (Wilson) Craig. Her father is a well known Baptist minister.

CHARLES HALL ROBINSON. With all that represents stability and progress during the last half century in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, no man has been more continuously and consistently identified than has Charles Hall Robinson, president of the First National Bank and the moving spirit in and connected officially or otherwise with numerous other successful business enterprises. With youthful ambition and unlimited energy Mr. Robinson came here at a time when the effects of the Civil war just closed, had caused business depression in every field. In a comparatively short time, however, despite his youth, he became a recognized factor in the upbuilding of the stable and dependable enterprises upon which, in great measure, rests the community's present prosperity.

Charles Hall Robinson was born at Theresa in Jefferson County, New York, October 13, 1848, the youngest child and the only son in a family of four children born to Thomas Oakley and Pamelia (Hall) Robinson. The three daughters were: Frances, who was born in 1836, died in 1854; Emma, who was born in 1840, is the widow of R. E. Munson and is a resident of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania; and Ellen, who was born in 1844, is the widow of William L. Quigley and resides at Rockford, Illinois.

Tracing far back it is found that the Robinsons and Halls were families of substance and influential connections. The genealogical record discloses that Mr. Robinson is in direct line of descent from the Robinsons of Rokeby Park, in the north of England. Thomas Robinson, Baronet at Law, colonel in the Parliamentary army, raised a company of horse at his own expense, and was slain near Leeds in 1643.

Sir Leonard Robinson, third son of Thomas, was chamberlain of the City of London, was



Chas H Robinson

knighted at Guild Hall by King William in 1692 and died in 1696. The following describes the arms of Sir Leonard Robinson: Vert, a chevron between three stags at gaze—on a shield, on a green field, divided by a golden chevron separating three stags at gaze (or standing looking face on, indicating a green park with tame deer). The Crest—a stag as in arms. The Motto, Res Non Verba (Deeds not Words).

Thomas Robinson, only son of Sir Leonard, of Enfield Chase, Middlesex, and West Layton, Yorkshire, died in 1700.

Matthew Robinson, oldest son of Thomas, West Layton, Yorkshire, died in 1778, aged eighty-four years.

Thomas, second son of Matthew Robinson, clergyman, of Edgeley, Yorkshire, died in 1798.

Richard Robinson, son of Thomas, was the grandfather of Charles Hall Robinson. He was in the Royal Navy and was killed in a sea engagement in 1812.

Thomas Oakley Robinson, son of Richard and of his wife, Frances Oakley, and father of Charles Hall Robinson, was born in 1806, in the City of London, England, and in 1828 immigrated to Northern New York in the United States. He was married on February 7, 1836, to Pamelia Hall, who was born March 20, 1815, and died January 20, 1889, and was buried at Montour Falls, New York. Her parents were Joseph and Margaret (Beeman) Hall, the former of whom was born August 23, 1772, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died February 8, 1859. The latter was a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution and was born February 12, 1777, and died September 5, 1868, having survived to the unusual age of ninety-two years. Joseph Hall and his wife were buried at La Fargeville in Jefferson County, New York. Thomas Oakley Robinson, born November 11, 1806, died in 1881 and was buried at Montour Falls, New York.

Charles H. Robinson was taken from school at the age of sixteen years, during the Civil war, and placed in a mercantile office, the father thus early recognizing in the youth a dormant business faculty that should be given a chance to develop. In 1866 he took a course in bookkeeping at the Eastman Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and two years later, in 1868, when twenty years old, he came to Elizabeth City, delegated to look after his father's interests in a vast tract of land, 31,000 acres, this being locally known as the "General Park estate." In 1869 the property was placed in a stock company, the Land & Lumber Company of North Carolina, of which concern Mr. Robinson continued secretary until its failure in 1873, whereby Mr. Robinson and his father suffered a total loss in their first North Carolina investment.

Benefited by this experience, unpleasant as it was, Mr. Robinson exercised caution in 1874 when he embarked in the sawmill business, and was able to sell out at a good profit in 1875, at the same time retaining valuable timber lands. Alert to further business opportunity, in February, 1877, he entered into the mercantile business at Elizabeth City, establishing what is now known as the C. H. Robinson Company, which has been successful from the start and at present does a large jobbing business in Northeastern North Carolina. Its business has been continuous, there never having been a stringency in its financial affairs nor have there ever been any fire losses. Progressive and enterprising, Mr. Robinson was the first to enter the wholesale trade and his was the first firm to send out traveling representatives. His entire method of doing business has been along modern lines and the success that has attended this and all his other enterprises has been marked.

As population increased and conditions changed, Mr. Robinson kept pace, his business vision being clear and his foresight seldom at fault. In 1891 he organized the First National Bank of Elizabeth City, of which he has been president ever since. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the first electric light company and the first telephone company. He is president of the Elizabeth City Cotton Mill, and is vice-president of the Elizabeth City Hosiery Company. He has always taken a deep interest in every movement for the betterment of the community and has frequently demonstrated his public spirit and civic pride.

Mr. Robinson was married June 5, 1879, to Miss Adele Le Page, who was a daughter of Louis and Marie Le Page, residents of Norfolk, Virginia. Mrs. Robinson died without issue December 10, 1884. Mr. Robinson was married second, on January 20, 1886, to Miss Mary E. Leigh, who is a daughter of James and Sarah Leigh, of Durant's Neck, North Carolina, and a granddaughter of Col. James Leigh, a large planter of Pasquotank and Perquimans counties. The ancestral Leigh home, built at Durant's Neck in 1842, is now owned by Mrs. Robinson. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, namely: Mary Leigh, who married Alexander S. Hanes, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and they have three children, Elizabeth, Charles and Alexander; Charles Oakley, who married Ivy Blades, a daughter of W. B. Blades, of Newbern, North Carolina, and they have two children, Charles O. and William B.; Helen, wife of W. G. Gaither, Jr., cashier of the First National Bank; and Eloise, who resides with her parents in the beautiful home in Elizabeth City. Mr. Robinson and family attend the Episcopal Church, all being communicants.

In his political views Mr. Robinson is a democrat but has never taken any very active part in politics, consenting as a public duty, however, to serve two terms as county commissioner and two terms as alderman of Elizabeth City, these offices being rather forced upon him than solicited. Clubs and social organizations as such have never appealed strongly to Mr. Robinson, but he has long been identified with the Masons. He was master of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., 1884-1885; belongs to Cherokee Chapter, Royal Arch; to Griggs Commandery, Knights Templar, and to Khedive Temple, of the Mystic Shrine. Personally Mr. Robinson is a man of dignity and culture, and one whose unfaltering adherence to honorable methods through his long career has won for him unqualified respect and the trust of his fellow men.

Matt McBrayer is in point of continuous service one of the oldest attorneys of the Rutherfordton bar. He has been in practice forty years and has well earned the dignity and success he enjoys professionally and as a citizen in that part of the state.

Mr. McBrayer was born at Mooresboro in Cleveland County, North Carolina, August 4, 1852, son of Reuben Hill and Elizabeth (Stroud) McBrayer. His early life was spent on his father's farm.

He attended public schools, the Shelby Academy and also high school. At the early age of eighteen he became an independent merchant. He sold goods four years, and in the meantime read law and in 1877 was licensed to practice. From that year to the present he has been identified with much of the law business in Rutherford County, served a number of years as county attorney, and his clientage also includes a number of banks and other business firms that have availed themselves of his experience and ability. In November, 1916, Mr. McBrayer was elected recorder, and that office has since taken most of his time and energies.

For many years he served as a trustee of the graded schools at Rutherfordton. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1880, and for a number of years was master of his lodge. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

December 12, 1877, the same year that he began law practice, Mr. McBrayer married Louisa Eugenia Wilkins, of Rutherford County. They are the parents of five children: Fred W., an attorney at law at Rutherfordton; Matt, a dentist at Andrews, North Carolina, married Sallie Kate Fisher and has a son named Matt III., and Nellie, Annie and Agnes, the three daughters are all still at home.

WILLIAM CLINTON HARRIS. When William Clinton Harris was elected judge of the Municipal Court of Raleigh, after one year's service in the office of prosecuting attorney, his abilities and integrity were but given their deserved recognition. After two years in the office he had so strengthened his hold upon public confidence that he was chosen again for this office, one of the most important in the civic government. Mr. Harris is one of the younger members of North Carolina's judiciary, but his career has been one characterized by a display of sterling legal ability, and those who have watched his rise have been gratified by the showing of this native son of Raleigh.

Judge Harris was born August 18, 1886, and is a son of J. C. L. and Florence C. (Upchurch) Harris. He comes by his predilection for the law naturally, for his father has long been one of the prominent attorneys of the Raleigh bar. After attending the public schools he completed a course in the Raleigh Male Academy. He then entered the University of North Carolina and also began the study of the profession which he has made his life work and finished his law course in the same institution in 1909. Entering at once into general practice, his talents and general ability soon attracted to him a large and representative clientele, and it was not long before he came before the people in a number of cases in which he convinced them he was a good man to hold official position. His election as prosecuting attorney came as a natural sequence, and in 1913 the citizens of Raleigh demonstrated that they believed he was of judicial timber when they sent him to preside over the Municipal Court. Judge Harris has the reputation of being an indefatigable worker, combining scholarship with an active energy and a forceful personality. His record is absolutely clean and one upon which he is not afraid to stand. Politically a democrat, he has not allowed his party ties to affect his judicial labors in any way. He is a popular member of the Capital and Country clubs, and, with Mrs. Harris, belong to Christ Episcopal Church.

Judge Harris was married November 8, 1911, to Miss Juliet Crews, of Raleigh, daughter of the late W. J. Crews. They have one son, William Clinton, Jr., born January 1, 1913, and a daughter, Katherine Crews, born March 7, 1917.

JOHN A. PUGH. While his early opportunities and advantages were as commonplace as those of the most ordinary North Carolina boy, John A. Pugh by his energy and ambition has raised himself to a place of authority and influence in his business affairs and is one of the leaders in the manufacturing circles of Durham.

He was born in Wake County, North Carolina, May 22, 1876, a son of James Monroe and Mary Ellen (Collier) Pugh. His father was a country merchant. The son attended the common schools a few terms and later the Davis Military School. His first business experience was clerk in a dry goods store for a year, after which he acquired a vast and detailed information of the hardware business through nine years of practical experience in various capacities. This was supplemented by another two years spent as an employe of the Southern Railway.

In 1902 Mr. Pugh became secretary and treasurer of the Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Company. Here he found the real field of his work and his individual possibilities. In 1909 he resigned his commission with the Commonwealth Cotton Company to become superintendent of Mills No. 6 and 7 of the Durham Hosiery Company. He directed these mills for six years and on June 1, 1916, became general manager of the Duke Yarn Mill at Durham.

Mr. Pugh is a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On June 10, 1914, he married Miss Vivian Blackwell. Mrs. Pugh is a niece of W. T. Blackwell, the creator of the famous Bull Durham tobacco.

GEN. THOMAS R. ROBERTSON, former adjutant-general of North Carolina, former colonel of the First North Carolina Infantry and captain of the famous Hornet's Nest Riflemen of Charlotte in the Spanish-American war, has been a resident of Charlotte for many years and active in public affairs and the bar, but since the spring of 1917 has been superintendent of public buildings and grounds at the state capital of Raleigh.

General Robertson is a native of South Carolina, born in Fairfield County in 1849, son of Judge William R. and Elizabeth (Rabb) Robertson. Judge William R. Robertson was a lawyer by profession and for a number of years held a dignified place on the bench. He was a native of South Carolina, as was also his father. The great-grandfather of General Robertson was born in Prince William County, Virginia, the ancestral home of the Robertsons. The Robertsons have been identified both with Virginia and the Carolinas. From the Carolinas the party of Robertsons passed over the western mountains into Tennessee. Col. Sterling Robertson was a prominent figure in the early history of Nashville, Tennessee, and afterwards gained renown and distinction in the Republic and State of Texas. He was a figure in the winning of Texas independence from Mexico in 1836, being present at the battle of San Jacinto under Gen. Sam Houston. Later he acquired one of the large colonial grants in the state, and out of the old Robertson colony has since been carved many



J R Robertson

of the counties of Texas. Colonel Robertson was a cousin of General Robertson's father. One of his family was the late Judge Sawnie Robertson, judge of the State Supreme Court of Texas, who died in 1910.

Thomas R. Robertson was reared in Fairfield County, South Carolina, finishing his education in South Carolina University at Columbia. He moved to Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1881, and that city was his permanent home until 1906. For several years he practiced law and by appointment from Governor Holt was for eight years clerk of the Criminal Court of Charlotte. He also served on the Board of Aldermen several years and in every way was one of the leading and active spirits of the city.

General Robertson has been especially distinguished in his record with the North Carolina National Guard. He joined the famous Hornet's Nest Riflemen in 1883, being made lieutenant. He rose to the rank of captain and commanded the company, officially designated as Company A, First North Carolina Infantry, in the Spanish-American war. This company was at the head of the First North Carolina Regiment when it marched as the first American troops through the streets of Havana, Cuba. General Robertson remained in command of his company at Havana during the winter of 1898-99, returning to Charlotte in April, 1899. Later he was elected colonel of the First North Carolina Regiment.

General Robertson removed to Raleigh in 1906 to take the position of adjutant general of the state by appointment from Governor Glenn. His service of four years in that position made an enviable record for efficiency and usefulness and did much to build up the personnel and the equipment of the state military organization.

In May, 1917, General Robertson was appointed to his present position as superintendent of state buildings at Raleigh. He was elected by a committee composed of Governor T. W. Bickett, Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes, State Treasurer B. R. Lacy and Attorney-General Manning.

General Robertson's first wife was Miss Cora Johnston, of Charlotte, daughter of Col. William Johnston, a prominent figure of that city. She was a sister of the wife of Col. A. B. Andrews of Raleigh. Governor William A. Graham was her great-uncle. Of this union there were three children: Maj. William R. Robertson, now in the National Army at the front in France in command of a machine gun battalion; Elizabeth, wife of E. M. Brevard, of Tallahassee, Florida; and Miss Julia J. Robertson.

After the death of his first wife General Robertson married in 1906 Miss Jean Clarkson, of Prince William County, Virginia. Her father, the late Dr. Henry Clarkson, was a well known Virginia physician and served as a soldier in the Confederate Army.

MONTGOMERY HERMAN BIGGS, M. D., F. A. C. S. One of the important institutions that mark out Rutherfordton among the cities in that part of the state is Rutherford Hospital, which was founded by Doctor Biggs and Doctor Norris in 1906. Doctor Biggs came to the state at that time, a surgeon of long and thorough experience, and his work in this state has demonstrated that he is one of the men in the front rank of that profession in North Carolina.

Doctor Biggs was born at Hinsdale, Illinois, May 17, 1870, son of a distinguished Union officer in the Civil war. His parents were Herman and Anna (King) Biggs. His father graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1856, and was an instructor at West Point when the war broke out. He at once took up arms in defense of the Union, served for a time as quartermaster in the Army of the Potomac, was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and finally was brevetted a brigadier-general. He was in the war from the beginning to the end but at the close resigned his commission in the regular army. He was wounded in one of the engagements in North Carolina, Morehead. General Biggs died October 9, 1887.

Doctor Biggs in course of a liberal education attended high school at Hammonton, New Jersey, and in 1892 entered the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, where he spent four years, graduating in 1897. For over twenty years he has found his field of work and experience almost entirely in surgery and in hospital practice. For two years he was resident physician to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, was chief resident physician there one year, for three years was assistant with Dr. Charles H. Frazier, clinical professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, and from 1900 to 1903 was assistant instructor in surgery and assistant surgeon of the University Hospital, and for three years chief resident physician of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

These responsibilities and exceptional opportunities made Doctor Biggs already a man of distinction in his profession before he came to Rutherfordton and with Dr. Henry Norris established the Rutherford Hospital. This is a hospital almost exclusively for surgical cases, and in point of equipment and personnel it is one of the best in the state. The hospital's home is a solid brick building, with most modern equipment, and furnishes accommodations for fifty beds. Doctor Biggs and Doctor Norris own land around the hospital of about 200 acres.

Doctor Biggs is chief surgeon for the C. C. O. Railway and is local surgeon for the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railways. As indicated at the beginning of this article, he is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, is a Fellow of the Southern Surgical Association, a member and fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and has membership in the Philadelphia Pathological Society, the North Carolina Surgical Club, the Rutherford County and North Carolina and Tri-State societies, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Southern States Association of Railway Surgeons. Doctor Biggs is member and vestryman of St. Francis Episcopal Church at Rutherfordton. He is a director of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company of that city.

January 27, 1909, he married Mary Pepper Norris, of Philadelphia. Their two children are Cornelia Nevins and Montgomery Herman, Jr.

HENRY NORRIS, M. D., F. A. C. S. Reference to the work of Dr. M. H. Biggs at Rutherfordton will be found in preceding sketch. The active associate of Doctor Biggs in establishing the Rutherford Hospital and its subsequent management for surgical patients is Dr. Henry Norris, whose work and attainments have brought him a high reputation in the field of surgery.

Doctor Norris was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1875, a son of Joseph Parker and Isabel Nevins (Fry) Norris. The Norris family is one of the oldest and best known of the old Philadelphia families. His first American ancestor was Isaac Norris, originally a resident of near Liverpool, England. From there he immigrated to Jamaica and in 1684 came from that Island to Philadelphia. His lasting fame in the appreciation of American people comes from the fact that while he was speaker of the Assembly at Philadelphia he ordered the famous Liberty Bell from England.

Dr. Henry Norris was reared and educated at Philadelphia, attending private schools and graduating in the department of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1896. The following ten years before he came to North Carolina he spent as interne at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital and later as instructor in surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, as chief of the out-patient surgical clinic and assistant surgeon to the University Hospital and Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. He also attended clinics in London, Paris and Berlin.

Doctor Norris left Philadelphia in 1906 and was actively associated in all the work preparatory to the opening of Rutherford Hospital. From 1903 to 1906 he served as first lieutenant of the medical department of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and since April 1, 1913, has been identified with the North Carolina National Guard, holding the successive ranks of lieutenant, captain and major. He is a Republican, a member of the Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Philadelphia and Rittenhouse Clubs of Philadelphia.

August 3, 1898, at Philadelphia, Doctor Norris married Ethel Bowman Wheeler, daughter of Charles Wheeler, of Philadelphia. They have four children: Susan Wheeler, Henry, Ethel Stuart and Charles.

SMITH & DUNCAN. One of the rising legal firms of the city of Raleigh was that of Smith & Duncan, composed of Willis Smith and William Benjamin Duncan, who, although members of the younger generation of legists, firmly established a place for themselves in the fraternity of the City of Oaks. Engaged in a general practice, the firm participated in a number of important cases which have recently come before the courts, and the best evidence of the success which it attained was found in the rapid increase of its clientele, both in size and importance. The firm of Smith & Duncan was dissolved August 18, 1917, at the time Mr. Duncan entered the army, and Mr. Smith continued the practice alone since that time until July, 1918, when he joined the Coast Artillery Corps and is stationed at Fortress Monroe.

Willis Smith, senior partner of the firm of Smith & Duncan, was born at Norfolk, Virginia, December 19, 1887, and is a son of Willis and Mary Shaw (Creecy) Smith, his father, having been a well known merchant of Norfolk. Mary Shaw (Creecy) Smith, graduated at Murfreesboro Female College, and then began tutoring and afterwards taught in several private schools. The son's early education was under the tutorship of his mother for about seven years, following which he pursued a course at the Atlantic Collegiate Institute, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, from which institution he was graduated in 1905. He next enrolled as a student at Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1910, and prosecuted his legal studies at the same college, finishing his law course in 1912. Mr. Smith at once entered practice at Raleigh with Col. John W. Hinsdale and remained with him for a short while. He then began practicing alone, continuing alone until November, 1915, when his partnership with Mr. Duncan was effected. Mr. Smith is a member of the Sigma Phi Epsilon College Fraternity, and belongs to the Capitol and Country clubs. He holds membership also in the Chamber of Commerce and has been identified with a number of movements which have made for civic betterment. Politically a democrat, the duties of his profession have so far prevented him from engaging in public matters as a politician. He has demonstrated his ability as a sound and forceful lawyer, and has already built up a reputation among his fellow-practitioners for his observance of the ethics of his calling. In 1915 he was employed to represent the State Tax Commission in prosecuting inheritance tax claims, and has recovered a great many thousands of dollars for the State of North Carolina in this work. He is a director in The Raleigh Morris Plan Company, and in the State Packing Company.

William Benjamin Duncan, junior member of the firm of Smith & Duncan, was born January 6, 1893, at Beaufort, Carteret County, North Carolina, a son of E. C. and Carrie (King) Duncan. Mr. Duncan's father is a banker of Raleigh and one of the substantial business men and citizens of his community. After attending the public schools, Morson Academy at Raleigh, and the Raleigh High School, Mr. Duncan went to Trinity Park School, Durham, North Carolina, where he prepared for his college education. In 1909 he matriculated at Trinity College, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1913, and two years later was graduated in law. In August, 1915, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in the following November with Mr. Smith. Like his partner, Mr. Duncan belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and lends his aid to progressive and helpful movements. While at college he joined the Kappa Sigma fraternity, and is also a member of the Country Club. He votes the republican ticket. Mr. Duncan is an alert, progressive young lawyer who made rapid strides in his profession. His training has been thorough and he has been a close and constant student, while natural talent and a strong personality are proving contributing factors to his success. Both members of the firm belong to the North Carolina State Bar Association.

Mr. Duncan enlisted in June, 1917, in the First North Carolina Field Artillery, which afterwards became the 113th U. S. Field Artillery. He was appointed Sergeant Major immediately, and then later was promoted to Second Lieutenant. In a short while he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and assigned to duty as an Aerial Balloon observer in the Artillery.

COL. JOHN L. BRIDGERS, JR., has been practicing law at Tarboro over forty-five years, and he bears a name with many prominent associations with the legal profession, with farming and with business and civic affairs in that part of the state.

He was born May 5, 1850, a son of John Luther and Rebecca Louise (Dicken) Bridgers.

His first American ancestor was Gen. Joseph



John L. Bridgers, Jr.

Bridgers, of England, where the name was spelled Bridges. A member of the same family was the English General Bridges who was recently in America. Gen. Joseph Bridger or Bridgers came from England and settled at Smithfield in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, about 1620. He was warder of the vestry of the church at Smithfield and built the first edifice for worship there. His remains were removed not long ago from his farm Whitehall on the James River where he first settled, and interred beneath the chancel of the Smithfield Church.

Colonel Bridgers' great-grandfather was Britton Bridgers, who about 1760 removed from Isle of Wight County, Virginia, to Edgecombe County, North Carolina.

John Luther Bridgers was in his time a very prominent man of Edgecombe County, both as a lawyer and farmer. He was born at Town Creek in the southwestern part of Edgecombe County November 28, 1821, son of John and Elizabeth K. Bridgers. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina cum laude magna in 1847. A man of thorough education, well qualified for legal practice, he was perhaps extensively interested and very successful as a farmer and manager of land. Wealth was no object to him, and he used his means generously toward the wholesome development of Edgecombe County.

In April, 1857, he was elected captain of the Edgecombe Guards. This company became Company A of the First North Carolina Volunteers and did good work in the battle of Big Bethel. It was a member of this company who was the first soldier killed in the war on either side. Later he became commandant at Fort Macon, and served as colonel of the 10th Confederate States Artillery. On account of ill health he retired from active duty in 1863. He was chosen one of the three peace commissioners on the part of the Confederate States from North Carolina to the conference at Montgomery, Alabama. He was also part owner of High Shoals Iron Company, which manufactured iron products for the Confederate government. At one time he was director in the Branch Bank of the North Carolina State Bank.

John L. Bridgers was always a loyal democrat and in a quiet and forceful way played a part that entitles him to recognition as among the prominent men of the state during the last century.

In Halifax County in April, 1847, he married for his first wife Rebecca Louisa Dicken, daughter of Louis B. K. and Elizabeth F. Dicken, the latter a sister of B. F. Moore. She was the mother of two children: John L., Jr., and Ruth E., the latter now deceased. In April, 1867, John L. Bridgers married for his second wife Mary E. Battle, of Edgecombe County. By the second marriage there were four children: Marcus M., Whitney L., Louisa and Mary H. Of these the only one married is Whitney.

Col. John Luther Bridgers, Jr., was born and raised in Ferboro, North Carolina. He received his first instruction from his mother and then went to the School of Prof. F. S. Wilkinson, and then for four years attended the Virginia Military Institute, graduating in 1870. He was well trained in military tactics, civil engineering, chemistry and other subjects. He read law and was licensed to practice at the age of twenty-one, and has since been handling the business of a thoroughly capable lawyer at Tarboro. Mr. Bridgers has been local attorney for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway since he entered practice, and has enjoyed many other influential connections in the profession. He was presiding judge of the county for some years, was county attorney eighteen years, served as town attorney, and is a director of the First National Bank of Tarboro and president of the Mattelsfield Company of Edgecombe County. Too young to serve as a soldier in the war between the states, he has always taken a live interest in military affairs, and for eight years was captain of the Edgecombe Guards and is now captain of the Edgecombe Home Guards. He served as colonel on the staff of Governor A. M. Scales.

December 11, 1872, Colonel Bridgers married Laura Priscilla Clark, daughter of Gov. Henry T. Clark. They have four children: Henry Clark Bridgers, a prominent railway builder and financier of North Carolina; Mary Erwin, wife of Frank P. Williamson, who is now in the timber, cattle and land business in the Philippine Islands, where he resides; Laura Priscilla, wife of Rev. Robb White, Jr., of Virginia; and Rebecca Louisa. Another daughter, Elizabeth Haywood, died at the age of thirty-five. Her first husband was P. B. Cox, son of Gen. William R. Cox, and who did not live long after the marriage. At the time of her death she was the wife of B. F. Finney, Field Secretary of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Colonel Bridgers, like his father, has always kept in close touch with the land and agriculture, and owns a large amount of farm property in Edgecombe County. He has done much to develop this and introduce intensified farming into his section of the state.

Robert Calder Cantwell, Jr., was one of the progressive element among the younger generation of business men at Wilmington until the nation entered upon the tremendous task of making the world safe for democracy, and one of the early volunteers, he now ranks as an ensign in the Aviation Corps. Before entering the army he was identified with a number of enterprises at Wilmington and rendered valuable public service.

He was born at Conway, South Carolina, April 4, 1886, and when one year old his parents moved to Wilmington. He is a son of Robert Calder and Mary A. (Chaffin) Cantwell and member of a family which has long been honorably known in the South. His grandfather was the late Col. John S. Cantwell.

After completing the public school course at Wilmington Mr. Cantwell entered the Agricutural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, from which he was graduated with the degree Civil Engineer. He immediately entered upon railroad and municipal work in connection with his profession. He then became associated with his father in the operation of a lumber business and planing mills, under the style of the Cantwell Lumber Company. With this industry his father had been identified at Wilmington for many years. Later he organized and developed the Greenfield Sewerage Company, of which he remained president, secretary and treasurer until the business was sold to the City of Wilmington.

In 1915 Mr. Cantwell was elected chairman of school commissioners of District No. 5, and in 1916 re-elected for a term of two years. On March 26, 1917, before the actual declaration of

war upon Germany, Mr. Cantwell enlisted as yeoman to Lieutenant William Atkinson at Wilmington. He was transferred to the Aviation Corps in August, then attended the ground school course at Boston Institute of Technology for eight weeks, and on November 1, 1917, arrived at Pensacola, Florida, for his flying training. In February, 1918, he was commissioned as ensign, and is now one of the division commanders, Squadron 2, Hangar 9, at Pensacola Air Station.

Mr. Cantwell married November 1, 1911, Elizabeth Clark Ashmead, of Jacksonville, Florida. Mrs. Cantwell is a cousin of Henry Van Dyke, former minister to Holland but probably best known to the world as a poet and essayist. Mrs. Cantwell has some of the gifts which distinguish her famous kinsman, and at times has turned her hand very creditably to verse. Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell have one son, Robert Calder, III, born May 5, 1913.

HON. JOSEPH W. RING, M. D. A man of broad mental capacity, energetic, progressive and ever alive to the needs of the hour, Hon. Joseph W. Ring, M. D., of Elkin, is well and wisely known not only as an able and successful physician and surgeon but as one of the leading citizens of his community. Of pioneer ancestry, Dr. Ring was born, in 1850, on a farm situated about three miles west of Winston-Salem, a son of Jackson Ring, whose birthplace was in what was then known as Stokes County, but is now included within the boundaries of Forsyth County, it being about nine miles northeast of Winston, while his father, Thomas Ring, the Doctor's grandfather, was born on a near-by farm.

Dr. Ring's great-great-grandfather Ring emigrated from England to America when young, running away from home and crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel. Making his way to North Carolina, he settled on the Ararat River and buying a tract of land that was still in its virgin wildness, he improved a part of it, and there reared his family and spent his remaining years.

Following the occupation of his ancestors, the great-grandfather of the Doctor on the paternal side migrated as a young man to the eastern part of what is now Forsyth County, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death.

Thomas Ring also became an agriculturist, and having located about nine miles northeast of Winston-Salem bought a plantation, which he operated with slave labor. There were no railroads in the state at that early day, and as there were no convenient markets for his surplus farm produce, he, with many of his neighbors, owned and operated a distillery, transporting such products as they did not use to Fayetteville with teams. He and his good wife, whose maiden name was West, died on the home farm where they had spent so many happy years, his death occurring when he was but sixty-five years old.

When ready to establish a household of his own, Jackson Ring bought a farm lying about three miles west of Winston-Salem and immediately began its improvement. During the progress of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and for a time was detailed with others, to capture deserters, and later was in active service in Virginia. Returning home at the close of the conflict he resumed his agricultural labors. Disposing of that estate a few years later, he bought a farm lying but two miles from Elkin, and was there a resident until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-one years. He married Mary Pope, who was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, a daughter of Isaac Pope. She survived him, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of four children, Thomas, Sanford, Joseph W. and Leopold.

Gleaning his early knowledge of books in the rural schools of his district, Joseph W. Ring continued his studies at Teague Academy in Davidson County, after which he taught school for a year in Forsyth County. The following two years he studied medicine under the direction and tutelage of Dr. J. F. Shaffner, after which he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College. Immediately locating in Elkin, Dr. Ring has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in this little city ever since, with the exception of the time he spent as a student at the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. When the Doctor first settled in Elkin, in 1872, there was no railway in this section of Surry County, and the only industry was a small cotton mill. The town being platted in that year, he had the distinction of having purchased the very first lot sold in the place, and since that time has taken a warm interest in local progress and improvements, heartily endorsing all enterprises of a beneficial nature.

Dr. Ring married in 1873, Miss Mary V. Horney, who was born at High Point, Guilford County, a daughter of Levi B. and Elizabeth (Raper) Horney. Doctor and Mrs. Ring have seven children, namely: Etta R., Emma, J. Marvin, Luther, Carl, Maude and Edward. Etta R., widow of the late Will Paul, has seven children, Mary, Louise, Martha, Willie, Ophelia, Josephine and James. Emma, wife of J. F. Henry, has seven children, Mayhew, Joseph, Mary, Irene, Linville, Clement and Thomas. Luther married Maud Lamb, and they have one son, Lewis. Maude married Joseph Parker, and has one child, Mary Elizabeth Parker. Mrs. Ring and her children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Ring is surgeon for the Southern Railroad Company, and is a member of the Surry County Medical Society and of the North Carolina State Medical Association. Fraternally he belongs to Elkin Lodge No. 145, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and to Elkin Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Active in public affairs he is the present mayor of Elkin, and is serving in that capacity as faithfully and acceptably as during his many previous terms in that office.

THORNWELL LANIER. It is to the law that young men of the analytical type of mind, that delights in minute observation and logical deduction, are apt to turn when they make choice of a professional career. Not always do their subsequent achievements equal their ambition, but the selection of the law by one favored by nature and thoroughly trained and broadened by education, often proves a sure, although never an easy, path to both fame and fortune. In the case of Thornwell Lanier, one of the leaders of the Oxford bar, a happy heritage may have had its influence, as his father was a lawyer of prominence. Mr. Lanier was born at Oxford, North Carolina, September 3, 1871, and is a son of Marcellus Volney and Elizabeth (Hicks) Lanier.

Primarily educated at Horner School, Thornwell



John B. Malloy

Lanier took a course in Bethel Academy, a well known Virginia educational institution, and afterward spent a year engaged in teaching school along the eastern shore in that state, subsequently attending summer courses in Harvard University and in the law department of the University of North Carolina. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar and has been engaged in a general law practice at Oxford ever since, having built up a substantial business here through legal ability assisted by the homely virtues of patience and perseverance. Mr. Lanier has a pleasing personality and enjoys a professional reputation that identifies him only with honorable methods under all circumstances. No client of his has ever had reason to doubt his interest or integrity.

Mr. Lanier was married in March, 1905, to Miss Mary Belle Gregory, of Oxford, and they have one son, Roger Gregory. In politics he has been active to some degree and has served both county and city officially, the former as county attorney and the latter as a member of the town board of commissioners. As a citizen he has always been conscientiously concerned and has always been found ready to co-operate with other public-spirited citizens in promoting the best interests of Oxford. He belongs to the Fraternal Order of Odd Fellows.

MAJ. JOHN BETHUNE MALLOY. Few old families of Robeson County, North Carolina, are better or more favorably known than that of Malloy. It is one that has given sturdy, solid citizenship to the peaceful life of the community, and has also contributed notably to the county's honorable military record. The Malloys came to America from the Highlands of Scotland, and those who know their Scottish history well will recall many brave deeds on many battlefields attributed to this clan. This natural courage and interest in military affairs, together with many admirable and peaceful characteristics, seem to have been preserved generation after generation, and Robeson County esteems and admires its "fighting Malloy" of the present day in the person of Maj. John Bethune Malloy, for many years an officer, now retired, of the Second North Carolina Infantry.

John Bethune Malloy was born near Parkton, within a half mile of his present plantation in Robeson County, North Carolina, in 1874. His parents were Duncan C. and Mary Alice (Cobb) Malloy. The late Duncan C. Malloy was born in Robeson County and died here in 1893. His father was Duncan Malloy, who was an infant when his parents, over a hundred years ago, brought him to the United States and settled in Robeson County, and their old homestead is situated within two miles of Parkton. Duncan C. Malloy was a man of quiet life and devoted himself mainly to agricultural pursuits, but his brother, the late Capt. J. D. Malloy, commanded a company from Robeson County in the war between the states, and his uncle, Col. D. A. Malloy, was an officer in the North Carolina Militia for many years prior to that. Duncan C. Malloy married Mary Alice Cobb, who survives him and resides with her son, Major Malloy. She was born in Robeson County and is a daughter of Col. S. J. and Mary (Bethune) Cobb. Her maternal grandfather was John Bethune, who came to North Carolina from Scotland. The Cobbs also are of Scotch ancestry, and this branch settled first in Sampson County, North Carolina, and from there came to Robeson, and Col. S. J. Cobb was a colonel in the state militia for years before his death.

John B. Malloy attended school in boyhood at Lumber Bridge, near the Malloy plantation. It was through his skill as a musician that he entered military service at the early age of fourteen years, becoming a member of Company L, Second North Carolina Infantry, in 1888. In 1894 he was promoted to the rank of corporal, in 1895 to sergeant, in 1899 to second lieutenant. In 1902 he became first lieutenant, and on October 13, 1906, he was made captain of his old company, Company L, in the Second North Carolina Infantry. His advance had been steady and well merited. In June, 1916, his company and regiment were ordered to the Mexican border and stationed at Camp Stewart, near El Paso, Texas, and he continued in command of Company L until January 20, 1917, when he was commissioned major and with this rank he remained in active service until June 28, 1917, when, according to regulations, he was retired, his retirement automatically advancing his rank to that of colonel.

In brief form the above is the military record of a soldier and officer of the highest standing, one who has acquitted himself with honor and distinction upon all occasions, reflecting credit on his name and his community. That his services were highly appreciated by his commander, General Young, and the governor of the state, is shown by the fact that in October, 1917, Major Malloy was officially appointed captain of the Home Guards for Robeson County, and was authorized to recruit a home guard company of ninety-eight men in preparation for possible service in the great tragedy of the World war. Major Malloy rapidly accomplished the recruiting of the company which, under his watchful eye, is undergoing military training.

Major Malloy was married to Miss Ida Warner, who was born at Troy, Montgomery County, North Carolina. Since 1912 Major Malloy has resided on his plantation situated a half mile from the pleasant Town of Parkton, and is successfully engaged in general farming operations but with no loss of interest in the conduct of the great military operations at home and abroad. He is one of the best rifle shots in the South, having held the championship of the State of North Carolina for years.

JAMES SOUTHERLAND PATTERSON came to Durham in January, 1914, highly recommended and qualified by training and talents for the practice of law, and has been justifying the expectation of his friends and admirers for the work he has done. He now has a most satisfactory general practice as a lawyer.

Mr. Patterson was born in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, March 22, 1887, son of Henry Houston and Mary Elizabeth (Hogan) Patterson. His father was a merchant at the university town. The son was educated at the public schools and in private schools and in 1910 was graduated from the University of North Carolina, and in 1912 completed the law school course there. The following year he spent in New York City as a student in Columbia University, and with the advantages of some of the best schools of both the North and South he returned to his native state to follow his professional career. He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association.

CLAUDE AUGUSTUS SHELTON. An enterprising and successful business man of Mount Airy, Surry County, Claude Augustus Shelton is an excellent representative of the native born citizens of this section of the state, his birth having occurred February 27, 1885, in Mount Airy. He is a son of the late William Bass Shelton and comes of old Virginia stock, his Grandfather Shelton having spent his entire life of ninety-two years in Virginia, dying at the home of a daughter in Grayson County.

William Bass Shelton was born and reared in Carroll County, Virginia, and there served an apprenticeship at carpentry. At the outbreak of the Civil war he left the carpenter's bench to enlist in a Virginia regiment, and was with his command in many important engagements up to and including the battle of Gettysburg, where he was captured by the enemy and confined as a prisoner of war until the close of the conflict. Being then paroled, he returned to his old home in Virginia, and when ready to resume his trade came to North Carolina, locating at Mount Airy, where he was actively engaged in carpentering until his death in 1905, being then seventy-one years of age, his birth having occurred in 1834.

The maiden name of the wife of William Bass Shelton was Julia Lemmons. She was born in Gaffney, South Carolina, a daughter of Perry Oliver and Emily (Camp) Lemmons, the former a native of Cleveland, North Carolina, and the latter of Spartanburg, South Carolina. She survived her husband, and is still a resident of Mount Airy. She has three children, Claude Augustus, Clyde Oliver and Clarence Bass.

Claude Augustus Shelton received a practical education in the schools of Mount Airy, and after his graduation from the high school, at the age of seventeen years, entered the employ of the Southern Railway Company as truckman at the Mount Airy station. Proving himself to be a faithful and trustworthy workman, he soon won promotion, and in 1904 was made cashier in the office. Two years later he was again promoted, and from 1906 until 1915 served as station agent. Resigning that position, Mr. Shelton embarked in business on his own account, and has since been actively and prosperously engaged in trade, as a dealer in coal, and agent for Texas oil, meeting with signal success.

Mr. Shelton married, June 22, 1908, Miss Lucy Estella Poore, who was born in Mount Airy, a daughter of Floyd M. and Lucy (Hull) Poore. Into their pleasant household four children have made their advent, Frances, Margaret F., Lucy J. and William F. Religiously both Mr. and Mrs. Shelton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Fraternally Mr. Shelton is a member of Granite Lodge No. 322, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Magnolia Lodge No. 109, Woodmen of the World.

BARNARD B. VINSON. Naturally studious and industrious, devoted to his profession, and possessing abilities that have made him thoroughly familiar with many branches of the law, Barnard B. Vinson, of Thomasville, a well known attorney, is meeting with well deserved success in his legal career, during the comparatively short time that he has been in the city having built up a substantial patronage. He was born in Brinkleyville Township, Halifax County, North Carolina, March 17, 1889, a son of Littleberry Vinson, Jr. His paternal grandfather, Littleberry Vinson, Sr., married Elizabeth Pitts, and for many years thereafter was actively identified with the best interests of Halifax County.

Littleberry Vinson, Jr., was for many years actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, having been the owner of upwards of 500 acres of land in Halifax County, his large plantation being located in Brinkleyville Township. Prominent in public affairs, he was elected register of deeds, and served in that capacity for four years, after which he resumed farming. Erecting a knitting mill in Littleton, Halifax County, in 1900, he was there prosperously engaged in the manufacture of stockings until his death, in 1910, at the age of fifty-two years. The maiden name of his wife was Dora Garrett. She was a daughter of Dr. Frank Garrett, who served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, and later was engaged in the practice of medicine in Halifax County. Five children were born of their union, as follows: Elizabeth; Ruby; Barnard B.; Fannie; and Sadie E., who married S. H. Pritchard, and has one son, George Pritchard.

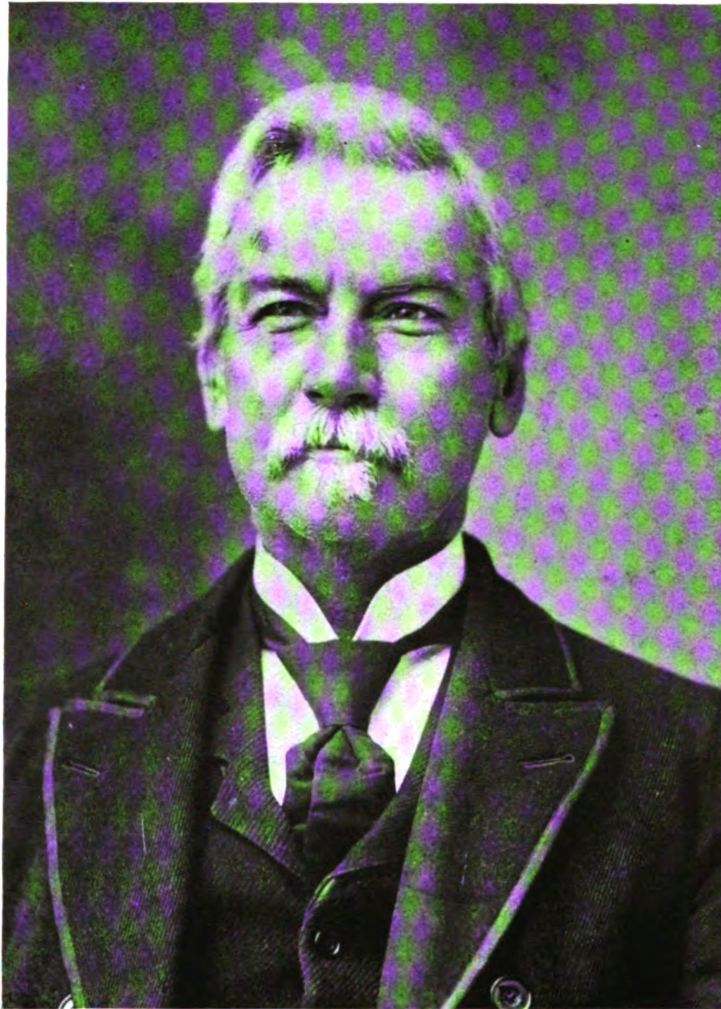
Fitted for college in the Warrenton High School, Barnard B. Vinson entered the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1908. Making good use of the knowledge he had thus acquired, Mr. Vinson subsequently taught school for six years. During that period he employed his leisure moments in reading law, and when well prepared for more extensive study entered the law department of his alma mater, the University of North Carolina, and in 1915 received his license to practice his chosen profession. Mr. Vinson immediately opened an office in Thomasville, where the comparatively large practice that he has won bears evidence of his legal skill and ability.

On April 19, 1916, Mr. Vinson was united in marriage with Helen Julian, a daughter of Dr. C. A. and Carrie (Cramer) Julian. Religiously Mr. Vinson is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, while Mrs. Vinson, true to the faith in which she was reared, is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSHUA GRAINGER WRIGHT. While special individual mention should be made of the career of the late Joshua Grainger Wright because of his services as a soldier and one of the leading business men and citizens of Wilmington, the family and its connections have a particular historic relationship with this part of North Carolina, and a number of names might appropriately be recalled.

The Wrights were an English family, immigrating to America early in the seventeenth century. They were of the nobility of old England, and after coming to the Carolinas became distinguished along the Cape Fear for their intelligence, wealth and high personal and civic virtues. One of the early members of the family in North Carolina was Thomas Wright. Thomas married Anne Grainger, and that introduces another prominent name into the lineage.

Anne Grainger was a daughter of Joshua and Catherine Grainger. This Joshua was a son of Joshua Grainger and Elizabeth Toomes. The Graingers came from England, first settling at Charleston in South Carolina, and afterward coming to the Cape Fear district, where they were likewise people of distinction and wealth. Joshua Grainger, the first named, was one of the founders of Wilmington which was then known as Newton, and afterward New Wampool, and still later was



Josh G. Wright

named Wilmington, for the Earl of Wilmington, the intimate friend and patron of Governor Gabriel Johnson. Joshua Grainger served as justice of the quorum. The family were large land holders in this section. Caleb, a son of Joshua, held many positions of honor during the colonial period, and Caleb's son, Maj. Caleb Grainger, was one of the intrepid and gallant officers of the American army during the War of the Revolution.

From Thomas Wright and his wife, Anne Grainger, the line of descent to the late Joshua G. Wright is as follows: Judge Joshua Grainger Wright, who married Susan Bradley; Dr. Thomas Henry Wright, who married Mary Allan; and Joshua Grainger Wright.

Dr. Thomas Henry Wright was a prominent North Carolina physician and was also an able financier. He served as president of the Bank of Cape Fear from May, 1847, until his death on September 21, 1861. In the early years of the nineteenth century one of the most attractive and sought after belles and beauties of Cape Fear was Miss Mary Allan, who gave her hand in marriage to Doctor Wright, then a young physician.

The third son of Doctor Wright and his wife, Mary Allan, was Joshua Grainger Wright, who was born April 17, 1840. His birth occurred in the old family homestead at the southwest corner of Market and Third streets in Wilmington. This old homestead is known as the Lord Cornwallis headquarters, and has been owned by the Wright family for a century.

Joshua G. Wright was prepared for college at Wilmington, completing his education in the University of North Carolina, and graduating A. B. with the class of 1861. While in the university he was a member of the Dialectic Society.

The war was imminent before his university studies were completed. With the secession of the state he promptly volunteered for the military service of the Confederacy, and in the spring of 1862 became orderly sergeant of an independent cavalry company. After a short time with that command he became a member of the First North Carolina Infantry and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company E. Thereafter he saw arduous and active service, participated in the battles of Boonstown, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At Chancellorsville he was severely wounded, and being unfitted for further field duty was assigned to the office of provost marshal at Wilmington, where he spent the remaining months of the war.

In 1865 Mr. Wright accepted a position with the firm of Williams & Murchison at Wilmington, and he remained steadily in the employ of that firm for eighteen years. On resigning he formed the well known Real Estate Agency, which still bears his name and is now successfully conducted by his son, Thomas H. Wright under the name J. G. Wright & Son. He continued to be identified with that business until his death on December 29, 1894.

He was long a prominent citizen of Wilmington, and deeply interested in all questions affecting the welfare of his home city or state. He was a democrat, was a member of Cornelius Harnett Council No. 231, Royal Arcanum, Carolina Lodge No. 434, Knights of Honor, and was a member of Cape Fear Camp No. 254, United Confederate Veterans, and of the Cape Fear Club. His church home was St. James Episcopal, and he was a member of the parish vestry for many years.

In St. John's Church at Fayetteville, North Carolina, in October, 1865, Mr. Wright married Florence Maffitt, a daughter of Capt. John Neuland Maffitt, who gained distinction as a naval officer under the Confederate government. Her mother was the first wife of Captain Maffitt, Mary Florence Murrell, of a family long distinguished in Virginia and Alabama. She was a niece of Col. Joseph Murrell, of Mobile, Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wright had the following children: James Allan Wright, who married Ida Farrar; John Maffitt Wright, who married Josephine Whitaker; Joshua Grainger Wright, who married Gertrude Clark; Thomas Henry Wright, who married Eleanor Gilchrist; Mary Allan Wright, wife of Robert Northrup; and Caroline Laurens Wright, who married Arthur Van Buren.

Thomas Henry Wright. A son of the late Joshua G. Wright and a member of the old and prominent Wright family elsewhere referred to, Thomas Henry Wright was born at Wilmington December 18, 1876. After completing his education he entered the office of his father in the real estate and insurance business, and has continuously been identified with the Real Estate Exchange, founded and for many years conducted by his father. After his father's death he succeeded to the business of J. G. Wright & Son, and since then has extended his business connections until they now include a wide scope of interests.

He is secretary and treasurer of the Cooperative Building & Loan Association, which he founded, is secretary and treasurer and manager of the Carolina Apartment Company, is president of the Southeast Realty Company, is secretary and treasurer of the Wrightsville Beach Interurban & Development Company and a director of the Peoples Savings Bank.

For six years he served as mayor of the Town of Wrightsville. Mr. Wright is a member of the Cape Fear Club, the Cape Fear Country Club, the Carolina Yacht Club, and he and his family are prominent social leaders in Wilmington. On January 28, 1914, he married Miss Eleanor Gilchrist, of Wilmington. They have one daughter, Eleanor Gilchrist Wright.

Robert M. Oates. One of the encouraging phenomena witnessed by students of affairs since America entered into the great war has been the increasing practice all over the country of calling to places of public responsibility men of proved success and power in business and financial fields, men not normally inclined to accept the risks and hazards of politics but who have been prompted by a sincere patriotism to surrender their regular tasks temporarily in order to give a united nation the best of their individual resources and leadership.

Thus at Hendersonville Robert M. Oates, widely known as a successful cotton manufacturer and banker, was called to the chairman of the Board of the County Council of Defense and the Liberty Bond Committee and also was prevailed upon to become food administrator and fuel administrator for the county.

Mr. Oates was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, March 30, 1869, son of David W. and Anna (Blanks) Oates. His father was a cotton buyer and manufacturer, and was educated in the Caro-

lina Military Institute. Mr. Oates was prepared under Capt. William A. Barrier for college and finished his education at Davidson College in 1888. Since then he has had a very active and strenous business career. When he was only twenty-one years of age he was superintendent of the Charlotte Cotton Mill. In 1891 he built and owned the first knitting mill at Charlotte, and he also established the first dye house in the South for fast black cotton dyeing. In 1901 Mr. Oates sold his interests at Charlotte and since 1903 has had his home at Hendersonville. Here he established the first Light & Power Company and in 1904 incorporated it and developed the first water power in Henderson County, the plant being located on Big Hungry Creek, seven and a half miles from Hendersonville. He is president and manager of the Hendersonville Light & Power Company, and is vice president of the First Bank & Trust Company. Mr. Oates is a member of the Board of Trade, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is also chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Henderson County.

December 9, 1892, Mr. Oates married Claudia Holt, daughter of William E. and Amelia L. (Holt) Holt. They have two children: William Holt and Anne, the latter a talented musician. The son is a first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Second Infantry and is now with the American armies in France.

DOLPHIN ALSTON DAVIS, a prominent banker during the early half of the nineteenth century, and long a distinguished citizen of Salisbury and other sections of the state, was born at Fayetteville in 1802 and died December 14, 1881.

His father, Dolphin Davis, was born in Halifax County, Virginia, and came to North Carolina with his parents soon after the Revolutionary war. He had served in the Revolution, and while a soldier was in North Carolina and a participant in the battle of King's Mountain. He secured land in the vicinity of Fayetteville, and both he and his wife spent their last years in that community. He married Ann Stevenson, whose parents were early settlers in North Carolina. Dolphin Davis served as a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife had the following sons and daughters: Willie Jones, Mary Hodges, Elizabeth, Thomas Drew, Orindatus Goodorum, Ann, Dolphin Alston and Emelia B.

Dolphin A. Davis was sixteen years old when his father died and soon after that event he was appointed a clerk in the Fayetteville branch of the Bank of the United States. In May, 1825, he bought a farm near Fayetteville and looked after its operation and management for twelve years. In 1835 he was elected cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Salisbury, and in the same year moved his home to that city, where it ever afterwards remained. He had served as financial agent for Cumberland County and was then chosen to a similar position in Rowan County. He was a stockholder in the Salisbury Cotton Mill, a director in the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road Company, a director of the North Carolina Railroad, was chairman of special court and for many years a trustee of Davidson College.

About the close of the war the Bank of Cape Fear was discontinued and he then established a private bank under the name D. A. Davis, which he conducted as a substantial and liberally patronized institution until his death. At the age of twenty, Mr. Davis joined the Presbyterian Church and soon afterward was made church clerk. In December, 1839, he was elected elder and in that office he continued until his death. He also served for a number of years as treasurer of his church.

October 21, 1821, he married Jane Wall, a native of Warren County, North Carolina. She died leaving three children: Ann, Mary and Louisa. For his second wife he married Mary Horah, a native of Salisbury and daughter of William H. and Louisa Horah. To this union were born the following children: William H., Jane E., John W., Oren D. and Robert M.

JAMES WALTER PEACOCK, M. D. A man of vigorous mentality and tireless energy, possessing marked ability in the diagnosis and treatment of the various ills to which flesh is heir, James Walter Peacock, M. D., an active and prominent physician and surgeon of Thomasville, is well qualified, both by temperament and training for the distinguished rank he has gained in the medical circles of Davidson County. He was born, June 26, 1875, on the Honeycutt estate, in Township No. 7, Cabarrus County, North Carolina, which was also the birthplace of his mother.

William Peacock, the doctor's grandfather, a millwright by trade, owned a farm in Township No. 7, Cabarrus County, and in addition to attending to his agricultural labors he built a saw mill and a grist mill on his estate, and operated with slave help. Entering the Confederate service in 1864, he went with his regiment to the front, and as he was never after heard from it is supposed that he was killed in battle, and lies buried in an unknown grave. He had six children, four daughters, all of whom married, and went West, and two sons, one of whom, Jacob, spent his last days in Indian Territory. His wife, the doctor's grandmother, died before he joined the army, and he left his farm and mills in charge of a trusty slave named Clint Dry, cautioning him at the same time to look after the children until he should return. Clint, who is still a resident of Cabarrus County, proved eminently faithful to the trust. He managed the estate wisely, and cared for the children until they were grown.

Jonas Monroe Peacock was but ten years old when his father started for the war. An energetic, industrious lad, he began at once to make himself useful both on the farm and in the mills, and remained on the home place until it was sold, and the proceeds divided. He was a natural mechanic, expert in the use of tools, and soon after attaining manhood built an engine, and established a grist and saw mill, which became known throughout the locality as Dry Mill. He likewise had a cotton gin, and operated that and the mills successfully for several years. Removing from there to Salisbury, Rowan County, he engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, continuing there until 1901, when, on account of failing health, he removed to Lakeland, Florida, where he was similarly employed until his death, in 1912.

The maiden name of his wife, the doctor's mother, was Janet Elizabeth Cauble. She, too, was born in Township No. 7, Cabarrus County, coming from honored pioneer ancestry. Her mother was Polly Ann (Honeycutt) Cauble, and a daughter of James Honeycutt, an early pioneer of Cabarrus County. This James Honeycutt, great-grandfather of Doctor Peacock, came from England, his native country, to America in early manhood. Settling



ERNEST L. HINTON

in North Carolina, he secured title to a large tract of land in Cabarrus County, and operated with slaves. One of his slaves having discovered the mine at Gold Hill, he operated it successfully several years, and then sold it to an English syndicate. At the close of the Civil war, he gave a tract of land to each of the slaves that had remained with him. He died at his home in Cabarrus County when about seventy-five years old. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Barrier. She was a lineal descendant of Mathias Barringer. The Barringers were all Lutherans until 1765, when a part of them withdrew from that denomination and joined the Reformed Church, at the same time changing the name to Barrier. She outlived her husband, dying at the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

Polly Ann (Honeycutt) Cauble, the doctor's maternal grandmother, was married soon after her graduation from Salem College, and but a short time later was left a widow. Her only child, Elizabeth Cauble, was born a few months after the death of her husband. Feeling that she should support herself and child, she taught in the rural schools of Cabarrus County for a number of years. She lived to the age of sixty-seven years. Mrs. James M. Peacock is now living in Lakeland, Florida, where she has a pleasant home. She reared three children, James Walter, Anna Elizabeth, and Carrie Lynn. Both she and her husband united with Saint Stephen's Church, a Lutheran Church, while living in Township No. 7, Cabarrus County, and were among its most valued members.

James Walter Peacock obtained his rudimentary education in the graded schools of Salisbury, after which he attended North Carolina College, at Mount Pleasant, for two years, and the University of North Carolina for three years. Going then to New Orleans he entered the medical department of Tulane University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1901, standing at the head of his class. The Boer war was then in progress, and Doctor Peacock was granted a commission in the British transport service, but, owing to his parents' objections, he declined it, and immediately began the practice of medicine at New London, Stanly County, where he remained three years. Coming then to Davidson County, he has since continued in active practice at Thomasville, being numbered among the foremost physicians and surgeons of his community. Doctor Peacock is a constant student, and since coming to Thomasville has taken special courses in surgery and clinics at Mercy Hospital in Chicago, and at the Mayo Brothers' Hospital in Rochester, Minnesota. He keeps in touch with the most advanced methods used in medicine and surgery, and is widely recognized as one of the most popular and successful physicians in this section of the state.

Doctor Peacock married, in 1901, Minnie Pearl Barringer, who was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, a daughter of George and Margaret (Clutdz) Barringer. Five children have blessed their union, namely: Juanita M., Evelyn B., Ellen Clarice, James W., Jr., and Thomas Ludwig. The Doctor and Mrs. Peacock are members of the Lutheran Church, and liberal contributors towards its support. He has ever evinced a genuine interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare, and as chairman of the board of road commissioners of Davidson County has done his part in establishing and maintaining good roads. Doctor Peacock is a member, and the president, of the Davidson County Medical Society; and a valued member of the State Medical Society. He is local surgeon for the Southern and Carolina & Yadkin River railways. Fraternally he belongs to Thomasville Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; and is also a Scottish Rite Mason.

Ernest Lynwood Hinton. A boy who came from the rural districts of North Carolina, who went to work in a humble position and was general utility clerk in a store at Clayton some thirty-five years ago, Ernest L. Hinton now has interests of business and civic connections that would not be to the discredit of any man in any town or county of North Carolina or anywhere in the United States for that matter.

Mr. Hinton was born in Johnston County, North Carolina, March 17, 1864, son of Malachai and Elizabeth (Hood) Hinton. His father was a farmer, and during his early youth the son attended a subscription school kept near the old home. At the age of sixteen he left the farm and went to work in a general store at Clayton, and in 1887 became an employe of J. G. Barbour. While his duties at first with Mr. Barbour were not important or fundamental to the success of that business man, he more and more made his services worth so much as to constitute him a right hand man and the continued growth of the Barbour interests is largely credited by people who know what Mr. Hinton has put into the business. At the same time he has acquired many independent and important business connections and is now president of the Liberty Cotton Mills, the Clayton Oil Mills, the Chatham Oil and Fertilizer Company, is a director of the Clayton Banking Company, the Clayton Cotton Mills, the Lillington Oil Mills, and the Pine Level Oil Mills.

Mr. Hinton has been honored in a civic way almost constantly by the people of his home community. For twenty-one years he held the office of mayor, seventeen years in succession. Practically every important improvement in the town was made under if not as a direct result of his administration. He served as postmaster of Clayton four years and as a member of the County Board of Commissioners four years. He has also served as trustee of the graded schools, and is an active member of the Baptist Church.

August 26, 1892, Mr. Hinton married Lela Ellington, daughter of Senator Joseph C. Ellington, of Wake County. They have one son, Ernest Lynwood, Jr.

Lawrence V. Lee, M. D. Born and reared in Cleveland County, with present home at Lattimore, Dr. Lawrence V. Lee has combined in an exceptionally fortunate degree the practice of medicine with growing and extensive business interests.

He was born about five miles from his present home at Boiling Springs in Cleveland County in 1871, son of T. G. and Permelia (Holland) Lee. His father, still living at Boiling Springs, where he was born in 1844, was a successful farmer during his active life. In the war between the states he was a member of Company F, Thirty-Fourth North Carolina Troops, and saw much hard and active service on Virginia battlefields. At the Battle of the Wilderness he was wounded. Doctor Lee's grandfather, Osborn Lee, had his home also at Boiling Springs, and in that locality the Lees have lived for four generations since

they came out of Virginia about the time of the Revolution.

Doctor Lee was educated in the Boiling Springs High School. He began the study of medicine at Davidson Medical College and in 1894 graduated from the Atlanta Medical College. For two years he practiced at Bostic in Rutherford County, and then located permanently at Lattimore in Cleveland County. He has an extensive practice both in the town and throughout the surrounding country, and besides the confidence reposed in him by his professional patrons he is a member in good standing of the County and State Medical Societies.

In a business way Doctor Lee is interested in several flourishing and successful enterprises. He is active vice president of the Farmers Bank and Trust Company of Lattimore, this being a branch of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of Forest City, of which Mr. J. F. Alexander is president. Doctor Lee is also president of the Kendrick Brick and Tile Company, operating a large plant at Mount Holly in Gaston County. This is one of the most profitably conducted industries of its kind in this part of the state.

Doctor Lee married Miss Susan Lattimore. She is a daughter of A. M. Lattimore, member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Cleveland County and for whom the Town of Lattimore was named. They have one son, Norman Lee.

PETER WASHINGTON DALTON, a veteran of the Confederate Army, has been a resident of Winston-Salem and identified with its business and civic life for over forty years.

He was born in Patrick County, Virginia, August 9, 1841. His people were pioneers of North Carolina. Going back several generations his ancestor Samuel Dalton came out of Ireland to America accompanied by two brothers named William and Robert. After a brief residence in New Jersey Samuel Dalton moved to Georgia, living for a time on the present site of the City of Savannah and finally located ten miles above the present site of Madison in North Carolina. He was a remarkable man in energy and vigor and attained the age of one hundred and six years.

Samuel Dalton, Jr., was born on Beaver Island in Rockingham County, North Carolina, and lived there until his death at the age of thirty years. Nicholas Dalton, of the next generation, and the grandfather of Peter W., was born in Rockingham County, and remained in the state all his life. He married Rachel Hunter. Her grandfather, James Hunter, Sr., was a native of Ireland of Scotch ancestry, came to America when a young man, and was a pioneer in Rockingham County, North Carolina. He married a Miss Martin, aunt of Governor Alexander and Col. James Martin. Gen. James Hunter, Jr., father of Rachel Hunter, was born on a plantation at Beaver Island April 8, 1740, and was a leader of the Regulators before and during the Revolutionary war, and on that account always bore the title General. He represented Rockingham County in the State Legislature from 1778 to 1782 and also served as sheriff of the county. General Hunter married a Miss McFarland.

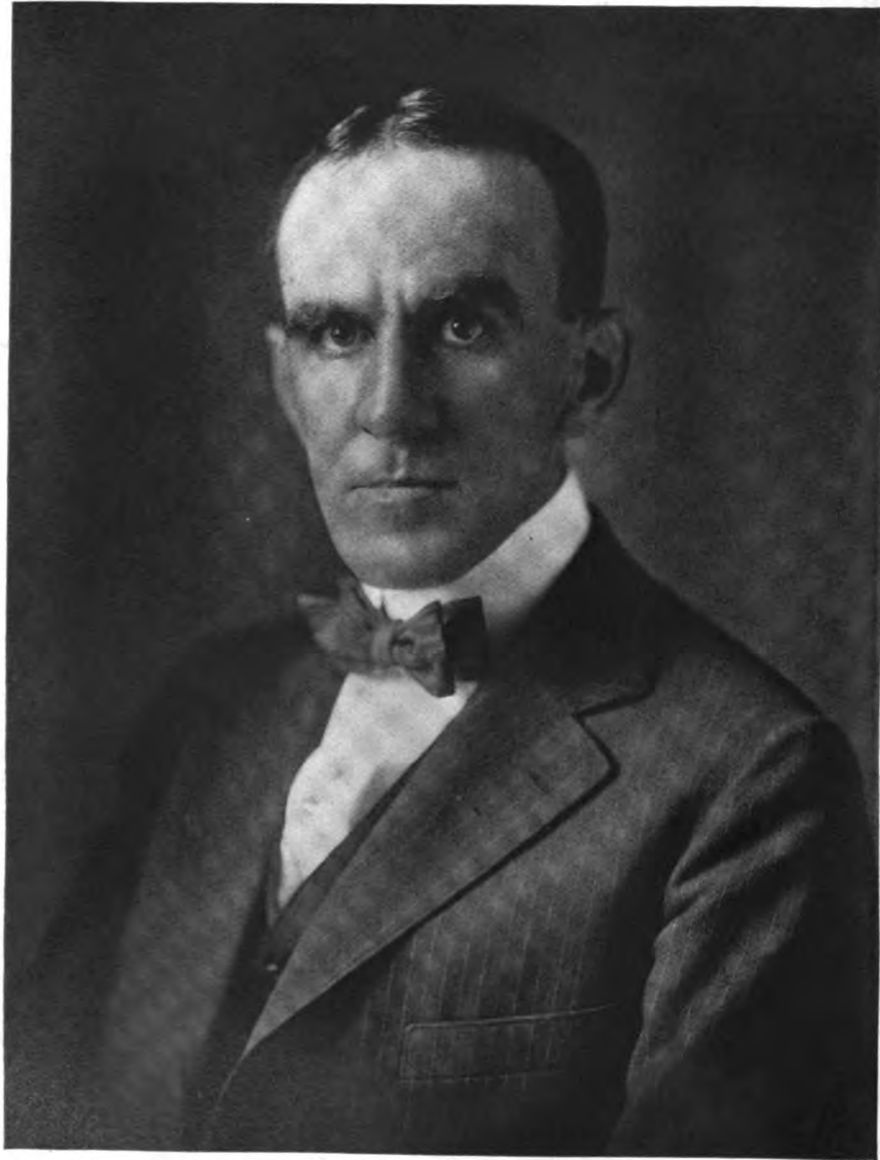
James Hunter Dalton, father of Peter W., was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, in 1796. He afterwards moved to Patrick County, Virginia, where he was a planter. He died in 1880. James Hunter Dalton married Nancy Critz. She was a native of Virginia. Her father Capt. Haman Critz, commanded a company in Col. Abram Penn's regiment during the Revolutionary war and for his services was granted a tract of land in Patrick County. This revolutionary soldier married Nancy Dalton. Mrs. Nancy Critz Dalton died in 1880, having reared eleven children.

Peter W. Dalton grew up on his father's farm and was not yet twenty years of age when the long impending war broke out between the states. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company H of the 42nd Regiment, Virginia Infantry, was soon commissioned first lieutenant, and remained in active service except for wounds and imprisonment until the close of the war. He was wounded at Kernstown while fighting with the Army of Virginia on March 23, 1862, sustained another wound at the great battle of Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863, and at Spottsylvania Court House was captured. He was first confined at Fort Delaware, afterwards on Morris Island, South Carolina, and was one of the immortal six hundred who spent sixty days in that northern prison. Another sixty days he spent as a captive of war at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, and was then taken to Hilton Head, South Carolina, but on the 2d of March, 1865, was taken back to Fort Delaware and remained in that northern prison until July, 1865, when he was released.

Returning home to Patrick County, Virginia, after a year he came to the state of his ancestors and for five years was engaged in the tobacco business in Rockingham County, North Carolina. After that he lived in Virginia until November, 1873, when he identified himself with the growing town of Winston. For a number of years Mr. Dalton was a merchant and subsequently dealt extensively in tobacco. He is well known in social circles, and is an active member of M. W. Norfleet Camp of the Confederate Veterans. He is a member of Salem Lodge No. 289, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Winston Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, Piedmont Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, of which he was a charter member, and has held the post of past high priest in the chapter and past generalissimo of the commandery.

Mr. Dalton was married in 1869 to Nancy Anderson Dandridge, of Henry County, Virginia. Her parents were William Alexander and Mary Hamner Dandridge. Mrs. Dalton comes of an interesting, historical family, being a lineal descendant through her father of Pocahontas, Governors, Major General Alexander Spottswood and John West and also a descendant from William the Conqueror, Robert Bruce and other historical characters. Her ancestor William Dandridge (the first) had a distinguished naval career. From 1737 until 1743 he commanded the Wolfe, the South Sea, and the Ludlow Castle, all three in His Majesty's service. He also took part in Oglethorpe's attack on St. Augustine and Admiral Vernon's siege of Carthagenia. Mrs. Dalton's father was a planter in Henry County, Virginia, and spent all his life there. Mr. and and Mrs. Dalton have reared four children: Edgar E., Ada A., Harry Lee and Charles D.

JOHN WALTER LAMBETH. Prominent and active in the business and social circles of Davidson County, and influential in public affairs, John



Walter Lambeth, of Thomasville, a member of the Lambeth Furniture Company, holds high rank among the useful and valued citizens of his community. He was born on a farm in Thomasville Township, Davidson County, coming on both sides of the house of honored pioneer ancestry.

His father, David Thomas Lambeth, married Caroline Simmons, who was a daughter of Benjamin Whitfield and Eliza (Hussey) Simmons, and paternal granddaughter of Benjamin Simmons, who married Annie Alexander, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Carruthers) Alexander; and on the maternal side was a granddaughter of Joseph and Sarah (Mock) Hussey.

Shadrach Lambeth, Mr. Lambeth's grandfather, was a son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Loftin) Lambeth, and a grandson of John and Sarah (Heath) Lambeth. His wife, whose maiden name was Jennie Thomas, was a daughter of David Thomas, and a sister of John Warrick Thomas, the founder of Thomasville. In the annals of North Carolina many of the names of the ancestors of Mr. Lambeth are frequently and honorably mentioned, as will be remembered by those familiar with the pioneer history of the state.

Laying the foundation for his future education in the country schools, John Walter Lambeth subsequently attended the Thomasville graded school, and Old Trinity College. For two years after leaving college, he clerked in his father's store. Then, marrying, he assumed the proprietorship of the Lambeth Hotel, which he operated successfully for nine years. Mr. Lambeth then purchased an interest in the Lambeth Furniture Company, which had been previously organized by his brothers R. L. and F. S. Lambeth, and has since devoted his time, talent and energies to the business, which is in a flourishing condition. The plant is amply supplied with substantial buildings, which are equipped with all the up-to-date machinery and appliances for manufacturing furniture, and its products are in constant demand.

Mr. Lambeth married, in 1890, Daisy Sumner, who was born in Thomasville, a daughter of Capt. J. E. and Jennie L. (Loflin) Sumner, being on both sides of the house of colonial and revolutionary ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Lambeth have two children, J. Walter, Jr., and Ernestine. The son is a young man of brilliant intellect, noted for his scholarly attainments. During the four years that he was in Trinity College, he won a scholarship each year, and was graduated in 1916 at the head of his class of eighty students, and as class president.

Mr. Lambeth is a member, and a steward, of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which Mrs. Lambeth also belongs. He was one of the organizers of the Standard Chair Company, and one of the original stockholders, and is now a director of the High Point branch of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. Ever interested in local progress and improvements, Mr. Lambeth is rendering excellent service both as a member of the county roads commission, and as president of the Thomasville Good Roads Commission of 100 members. Fraternally Mr. Lambeth is a member of Thomasville Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Thomasville Chapter No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; of Salisbury Commandery, Knights Templars; and of Oasis Temple, at Charlotte.

JOHN GILCHRIST McCORMICK is a lawyer by profession who has found his real sphere in the executive management and direction of various large business enterprises, and though not yet forty years of age is one of the foremost business men and citizens of Wilmington.

He was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, November 22, 1877, and he laid the foundation of his successful career in that section of the state. His parents were Eugene Little and Sallie (Gilchrist) McCormick, his father a merchant and planter. Educated in the public schools, graduating from the University of North Carolina in the literary department in 1898, and from the law department in 1900, he at once entered upon that career which has been filled with such diversified undertakings during the past fifteen years.

For three years he practiced at Maxton and from 1903 to 1908 at Lumberton, both towns in Robeson County. Since 1908 his home has been at Wilmington. He came to this city to assume his duties as secretary and treasurer of the Acme Manufacturing Company and as secretary and treasurer of the Con-es-Tee Chemical Company. Mr. McCormick is president of the Acme Store Company, president of the Cherokee Supply Company, director of the Bank of Robeson, director of the Jennings Cotton Mills at Lumberton, and has numerous other interests that indicate his standing as a business man and citizen.

In 1908 he served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Robeson County. He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, is vice president and a very active factor in the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, is chairman of the New Hanover County Council of Defense and the Food Administration of New Hanover County, and belongs to the Cape Fear Country Club, the Carolina Yacht Club and the Cape Fear Club. October 7, 1914, he married Miss Sadie Larkins of Lynchburg, Virginia. He has one daughter, Sarah Low McCormick.

WILLIAM A. CROWDER. Recently one of the large city papers of North Carolina took occasion through its editorial columns to quote some facts from a story told by the Cleveland Star regarding the progressive operations of William A. Crowder on his farm near Lattimore in Cleveland County. It was stated that from his 420 acres of land Mr. Crowder made in 1917 100 bales of cotton and 2,000 bushels of corn. The editorial goes on as follows: "As a side issue Mr. Crowder dabbles a little in cattle. The Star says he has 'a modern barn with concrete floors and ample room to store vast quantities of feed.' Last winter he took care of a 117 head of cattle and did not buy a dollar's worth of feed. He not only made good returns from the sale of the cattle but what is more 'hauled out over a hundred loads of stable manure with which to enrich his farm.' Crowder has two automobiles and uses modern machinery. His friends call him a 'paper farmer' because he keeps books like a merchant, reads the farm journals and talks plant food, soil analysis, fertilizer ingredients and uses scientific terms. This class of farmer is becoming more numerous every year and explains in large part the remarkable degree of progress along agricultural lines this state has been scoring. They are demonstrating the fact to the world that in soil and climate North Carolina is the finest agricultural state in the nation."

Before amplifying and modifying in some details this description, which is well deserved praise of Mr. Crowder's achievements, something should be said of him personally, since his story involves

a rise from poor and humble beginnings. Though a member of an old and solid family of Cleveland County, partly by circumstance and partly by choice he began life dependent entirely upon his own exertions. Even his schooling is a result of study and observation carried on through all the years with little contact with schools. In fact he never attended school more than six months altogether. He was born and reared on a farm, and has always been a farmer. As a boy he found outside employment, and his salary the first year was only ten dollars. For two subsequent years ne worked at wages of thirty dollars per annum.

At the age of twenty-two he fell heir to a small amount of money, and with this bought a small tract of land. In 1906 he made the beginning of his present place, "Forest Grove Farm," by purchasing 120 acres. To this he has added by subsequent purchases until he now has near 500 acres in one body.

"Forest Grove Farm" is located two miles north of Lattimore on the Lattimore-Newhouse Road. It is one of the richest sections of Cleveland County. The average cost of his farm per acre was $56, but nothing near that figure would cause Mr. Crowder to part with his land now. He is both an extensive and an intensive farmer, raises cotton on a large scale but is not an exclusive cotton planter. In 1917 he had 140 acres of cotton in cultivation. Alongside were extensive fields of corn and he also had a large amount of pastorage and hay. From his corn-fields were gathered in 1917 16,000 bunches of fodder and he also put up from thirty to thirty-five tons of hay. Besides the fine lint cotton that goes from his place. he brings back the cottonseed hulls and they are a prominent factor in his feeding ration. During the season of 1916-17 he kept 117 head of cattle, and fed them from December 1st to about March 7th without a single item of outside expense, every pound of feed being grown on his own farm. As indicated in what has already been quoted, he carried on a very profitable business, and enters into the outside markets in buying and selling of horses, cattle and hogs.

It has always been Mr. Crowder's policy to keep thoroughly abreast of the times in agricultural science and farm operation. His individual experience is supplemented and refined by constant reading of agricultural literature, and it is also true that the ideas he secures from reading are put to the test of his own judgment and experience. He has never been in a hurry to adopt all the new ideas or to purchase all the new makes of machinery until their worth has been proved. There is a strong bent to conservatism in William A. Crowder. He does not use all of the modern tools and implements so enthusiastically described in agricutural papers. Up to 1917 he used the ordinary cultivators in his fields. In 1917 he bought a double-row combination planter, with which one man can perfrom the work of three. He has not been persuaded to go so far as to buy a tractor. He prefers to await the time when a more satisfactory and economical machine is placed on the market.

By much study and experiment in fertilization problems he has figured out and adopted a scheme of fertilizing best suited for his own farm. As he expresses it, his fertilization system is one of the best "hired help" he has.

Naturally he is an employer of labor. He gives the men on his farm a fully adequate amount of livestock for power, and the unit and standard of his operations might be expressed in man power and horse power. Rather than enacting the old-fashioned role of master among men, his idea is to make a partner of each of his tenants. Beginning with the season 1917-18 he has offered a bonus of ten dollars in gold to the tenant who raises above six bales of cotton with one mule. This is a big incentive to encourage thrift and industry.

On the ethical and moral side Mr. Crowder requires each of his tenants to send his children to Sunday School. The purpose is to build up a sound community of clean living, self respecting people.

Mr. Crowder was born near Polkville in Cleveland County in 1873, a son of John K. and Biddie (Walker) Crowder, both now deceased. He was only eighteen months old when his mother died. Her father, Jesse Walker, was a Rutherford County citizen. The Crowders are among the oldest families of Cleveland County. His great-grandfather, Robert Crowder, came to this section from Virginia and settled about where Lawndale now is. He and his son Allen, the latter the grandfather of William A. Crowder, were extensive land holders, and at one time Allen Crowder was spoken of as owning one of the largest bodies of land in this part of the state. The Crowders came to what is now Cleveland County about the time of the Revolution, and in the upper part of the county were born three generations, Allen Crowder, John K. Crowder and William A. Crowder. John K. Crowder was a soldier in the Confederate army in the Thirty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, and saw much active service in Virginia and toward the close of the war was wounded.

Mr. William A. Crowder is an active member of the Baptist Church and in politics has always voted the democratic ticket. He has been twice married. By his first wife he had seven children: Lottie May, Forrest Sylvester, Biddie Leila, Plato Dixon, Hattie Lula, Maud Elizabeth and Daisy Lee. After the death of his first wife Mr. Crowder married Miss Fannie Jones. They have two children, Hettie Aline and John Jones. Mrs. Crowder is a daughter of D. W. and Mary (Magness) Jones of Lawndale. Her great-grandfather, Benjamin Magness, was one of the first settlers in what is now Cleveland County. He came here before the Revolution and obtained a large grant of land from King George. The Magnesses were an English family. It is a well authenticated family tradition that Cornwallis on a journey through this section of the state visited and ate dinner at the home of Ben Magness. That old tract of land therefore has considerable historic interest. A part of that grant to Benjamin Magness is still included in the Forest Grove Farm of Mr. Crowder.

Rev. Henry A. Brown has been pastor of the First Baptist Church of Winston-Salem forty years. It is a service which for continuous identification with one church has few parallels in North Carolina. Doctor Brown is one of the eminent divines of the state.

It is interesting to note that the year in which he came to Winston-Salem also marked the advent to that city of Bishop Roundthaler as pastor of the Moravian Church. In the same year Mr. Henry

E. Fries established a Sunday school in East Salem. These three men have been continuously engaged in the good work they thus began until the present time. To each of the three earnest Christian workers has been built a beautiful memorial church. Brown Memorial on Fourth Street is a credit to the name it bears.

Henry A. Brown was born on a farm in Simpsonville Township, Rockingham County, North Carolina, September 28, 1846. Three generations before him his great-grandfather came out of England and settled in this country near Winchester, Virginia, in colonial days. Doctor Brown's grandfather, Robert Brown, was a soldier in the Revolution. He became an early settler in Rockingham County, North Carolina, improved a farm, had his slaves, and was a man of no little distinction and influence in the community. The maiden name of his wife was Campbell. He was of Scotch ancestry and was second cousin of the famous General Sam Houston. This worthy couple each lived to be about seventy-five years old. Their four children were Alfred, Robert, Mary, and Margaret. Alfred died unmarried, but all the others reared children.

Robert Brown, Jr., father of Dr. Henry A. Brown, was born in Rockingham County in 1806, and considering the time in which his early youth was passed he acquired a good education. The old homestead was his inheritance and he also bought adjoining land and was successfully engaged in farming, employing slave labor until the war. His entire lifetime was spent on the homestead in Rockingham County, where he died at the age of seventy-five. He married Sarah Alisbury Troth, who was born in the same county, and died in her seventieth year. Her parents, Henry and Cynthia (Baker) Troth, were natives of England or of direct English parentage. Dr. Henry A. Brown was the oldest of seven children, the others being James M., Margaret Ann, Abraham P., Cynthia, Robert and Sally.

Doctor Brown first attended rural schools and continued his education in that manner until nearly all school activities were suspended on account of the war. He was not yet fifteen years of age when hostilities broke out, and at the age of seventeen he joined Company K of the Third Regiment of Junior Reserves, commanded by John W. Hinsdale. From that time forward he was active in the service of the Confederacy until the end of the war. He participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Kingston and Bennettsville, and was paroled at Greensboro in April, 1865.

Immediately after the war he sought to repair the deficiencies of education which had been inevitable because of the war and he entered Professor Hines Preparatory School near Center Grove in Guilford County, and subsequently was a student in the school conducted by Rev. J. C. Denny on his farm in Guilford County. Most of the students at the Denny school were poor, and were allowed to bring their bedding and provisions, each student paying one dollar per month for the services of a cook. In the meantime Mr. Brown had been licensed to preach. After one year in the Denny school he entered Wake Forest College, where he was graduated in 1871. He was selected to deliver the salutary address at commencement.

Doctor Brown was ordained at Youngsville, North Carolina, in August, 1871, and had his first practical experiences in the ministry as a home missionary. He was stationed near Madison and there had charge of a circuit of five churches in Stokes, Rockingham and Guilford counties. Like the old time circuit rider, he covered this jurisdiction on horseback and had a period of unremitting labor and many hardships. Two years later, as a result of throat trouble, he gave up active church work for a year, but in 1874 removed to Fayetteville. In 1877 he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Winston-Salem, and he has been leader of that society to the present day and has been responsible for much of the splendid growth and Christian influence of his church in this rapidly developing industrial and commercial city.

Doctor Brown was married November 14, 1878, to Julia A. Cain, who was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, July 13, 1854, a daughter of Richard and Mary (Morphis) Cain. Her father was also a native of Fayetteville. Mrs. Brown, who died in 1914, was the mother of three children, Addie, married William C. McCorkle, and has five children, named Agatha, Henry Brown, William O., Jr., Sarah and Eloise. Doctor Brown's only son, Wingate, died at the age of thirty-four. His younger daughter, Eloise, is the wife of H. S. Stokes and has one child, Colin. Doctor Brown is affiliated with Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, has served as its chaplain and also as chaplain of Norfleet Camp of the United Confederate Veterans.

ZED GRIFFITH. A man of sterling qualities, possessing a clear, keen, and alert intellect, Zed Griffith, cashier of the Bank of Thomasville, is held in high esteem as a man and a citizen, and as a financier his judgment and counsel are always valued. Coming from honored Welsh ancestry, and from patriotic revolutionary stock, he was born on a farm in Arcadia Township, Davidson County, North Carolina, being fifth in line of descent from the immigrant ancestor, the line being thus traced: Charles, Charles, Zadoc, Charles, Manly, and Zed.

Charles Griffith, a native of Wales, came to America with two of his brothers in colonial days, one brother settling in Maryland, one in Pennsylvania, while he pushed further southward, locating in North Carolina. Fighting bravely with the colonists in their struggle for independence, he was with Washington's army at Valley Forge, and was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. He spent the closing years of his life in Davie County, North Carolina, near Mocksville.

Charles Griffith was born, it is thought, in Rowan County, this state. Becoming interested in agriculture, he bought land in Davie County, and with the help of slaves improved the large plantation on which he resided until his death. His first wife, the great-grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was a Miss Chinn. She bore him five sons and three daughters, as follows: Dan, Zadoc, Richard, Robert, Frank, Susan, Margaret and Catherine.

Zadoc Griffith was born in Davie County, about six miles from Mocksville. After his marriage he settled in the Yadkin River Valley, in what is now Forsyth County, on land that his wife inherited, and began life for himself as a farmer and a slaveholder. During the last year of the war he served in the Confederate army, and afterward lived on his farm until his death, at the age of sixty-three years. He married Emily Johnson, who spent her entire life of eighty-two years on the farm where her birth occurred. Her father,

James Johnson, who married a Miss Echols, owned a large tract of land in Forsyth County, about 200 acres of which was bottom land. Zadoc Griffith and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in that faith reared their four children, James Franklin, Charles Manly, Thomas Wharton, and Jennie.

Charles Manly Griffith was born, November 7, 1850, in Forsyth County, on a plantation lying two miles west of Clemmonsville. As a youth he attended the district schools, and later assisted in the management of the home farm, on which he remained until 1878. Locating then in Hampton Township, Davidson County, on land belonging to his mother-in-law, he managed it successfully for four years. Purchasing then a farm in Arcadia Township, he lived and labored there until 1890. Being then elected sheriff, he filled the office so ably that he was re-elected in 1892, and served faithfully in that position another full term, his home during that time having been in Thomasville. He then resumed his agricultural labors. Selling his farm in 1900, he purchased the Lambeth Hotel in Thomasville, and managed it successfully for twelve years, being popular as "mein host." He has since lived retired from active business cares. His wife, whose maiden name was Laura Caroline Clouse, was born in Clemmonsville Township, Forsyth County, a daughter of Joseph and Cynthia (Hampton) Clouse. Five children were born of their marriage, namely: James Thomas, Dion, Zed, Perry, and Charles Manly, second. Both he and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
in the graded school at Thomasville, and afterwards continued his studies in Raleigh, at the Normal College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts. In
Zed Griffith acquired his elementary education 1905 Mr. Griffith secured a position as clerk in the Bank of Thomasville, and during the next five years performed the duties devolving upon him so ably and faithfully that, in 1910, he was elected to his present responsible office of cashier and vice president.

Mr. Griffith married, in 1911, Miss May Sumner, a daughter of Capt. Julian E. and Jennie Sumner. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are both identified by membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and take an active interest in its work. Fraternally Mr. Griffith is a member of Thomasville Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; and of Thomasville Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

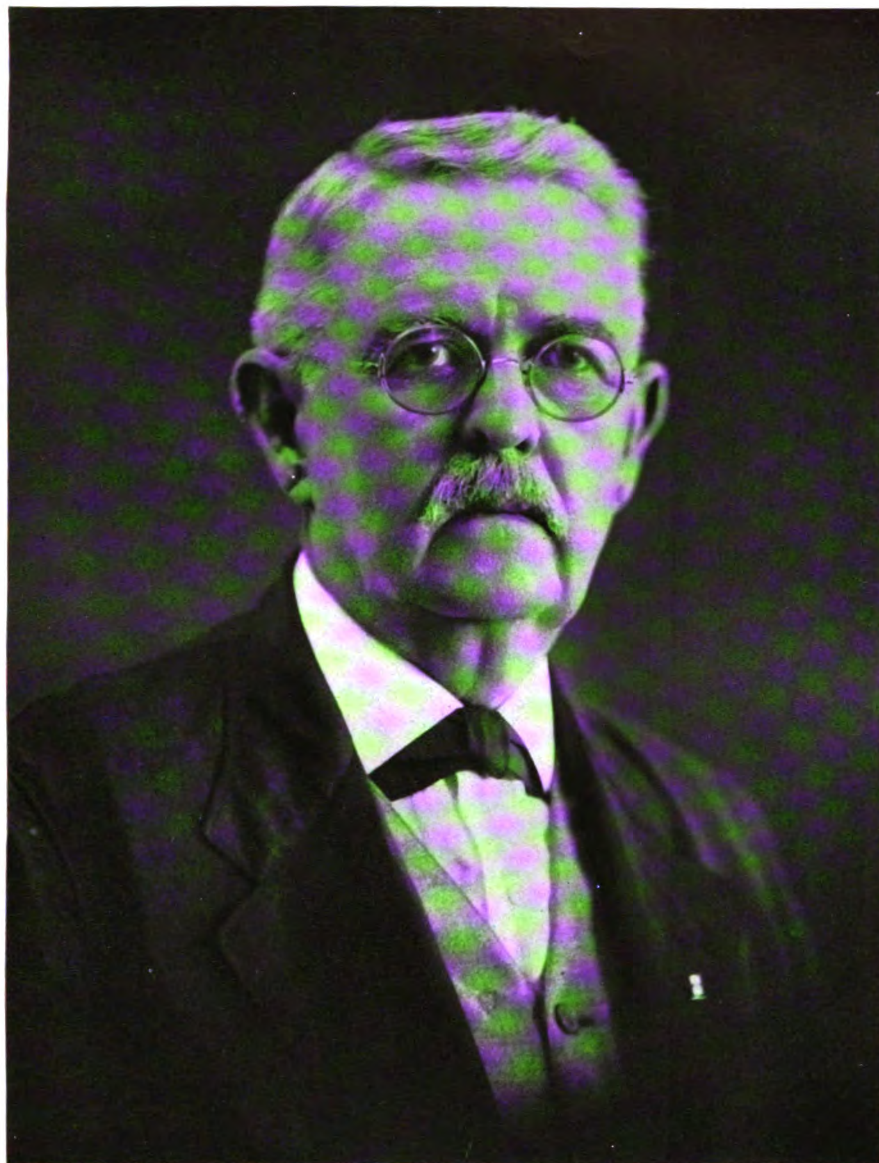
Judge Chatham Calhoun Lyon, a resident of Elizabethtown, Bladen County, where both he and his ancestors have lived, the family history dating back prior to the Revolutionary war, is a distinguished lawyer and is now judge of the Superior Court. Judge Lyon has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as a lawyer, and his life and services have been only less noteworthy in the general field of citizenship.

An interesting portion of North Carolina was redeemed from the wilderness by the efforts of the Lyon family. That locality has long been known as Lyon's Landing. The ancestral home is about nine miles above Elizabethtown on the Cape Fear River in Bladen County. The little settlement takes its name as the place where Judge Lyon's great-grandfather, James Lyon, settled many years before the Revolutionary war when he came over from England. James Lyon was a native of England but of French ancestry. When he came to North Carolina he brought his family including his son Robert Lyon, who was then twelve years old. James Lyon acquired a large tract of land along the Cape Fear River, established a home there and then started back for England to settle up his business affairs. While at sea he died. But his family continued to live in Bladen County, and his son Robert grew up, assumed the responsibilities of manhood and became one of the leading planters in the Cape Fear section and was long prominent in its public affairs, representing Bladen County in the Legislature for five successive terms. Robert Lyon at one time kept the famous old Wayside Inn at Lyon's Landing. This inn in ante-bellum days and before the building of railroads was a notable stopping place for travelers going to and from Wilmington and the upper country.

Judge Lyon's father, Joseph Lyon, a son of Robert and grandson of the original James, was born at the old estate in 1807. Before the war he was a lieutenant colonel of the North Carolina Militia for Bladen County and during the war, though well advanced in years, served as a member of the Home Guard. Colonel Lyon married Mary Jane Lucas, who died in 1855, when her son Judge Lyon was only five years of age. She was a member of the well known Lucas family of Bladen County. The Lucases were of French Hugenot extraction and her ancestors came from France to Charleston, South Carolina, in colonial times. Judge Lyon's only surviving brother, Mr. C. W. Lyon, is now the owner and occupant of the ancestral home above Elizabethtown, and that section is endeared to the family by a host of associations and memories.

Judge Lyon was born in 1850 and in 1860 he went to live in the home of an uncle, Mr. J. J. D. Lucas, at Whitehall, just below Elizabethtown. Mr. Lucas soon afterward became a colonel of the North Carolina troops in the war between the states. Though a boy at the time Judge Lyon has many recollections of the strife which devastated the State of North Carolina and in which members of his own family bore an honorable part. Though his education was necessarily somewhat neglected during that critical period, he attended for several years the Maysville High School in Bladen County, and then took up the study of law in the office of his older brother, the late Robert H. Lyon, at Elizabethtown. He was still young when licensed to practice law in January, 1872. Judge Lyon began practice associated with his brother, and soon gained a reputation as a forceful advocate and a man of thorough learning and ability, and for over thirty years he had the handling of some of the most important legal interests in Bladen County. In the minds of the people his abilities as a lawyer have always been associated with a splendid integrity of character, and the combination has given him much power and influence in the community as well as the state at large.

In 1906 he was elected judge of the Superior Court for the regular term of eight years. In 1914 he was reelected, and prior to his first term he had served his district for five years as solicitor. To the work of the jurist Judge Lyon brought long experience, a secure prestige, and has served as a dignified and impartial judge. Such public service on the part of such a man



must necessarily mean self sacrifice. He gave up to a large extent his profitable law practice in order to attend to his duties on the bench.

For recreation Judge Lyon has found nothing more satisfactory than life in the open and at times he considers himself a practical farmer. He owns two fine farms in Bladen County, one near Elizabethtown and the other in French's Creek Township. To farming as a practical business proposition and as one of the great resources of the state Judge Lyon has given not a little thought and attention. He has exemplified the principle of mixed farming, and besides his field crops he raises some fine stock, particularly Berkshire hogs.

Judge Lyon has been twice married and both his wives are now deceased. All his children are by his first wife, who was Miss Margaret Richardson. His second wife was Mrs. Mary E. (Robinson) Stedman. Judge Lyon's children are: Homer LeGrande Lyon, a successful lawyer and now serving as solicitor of the Wilmington District; Mattie, wife of Mr. J. M. Clark, sheriff of Bladen County; Joseph Alden Lyon, a lawyer at Elizabethtown; and Terry Alexander Lyon, a Fayetteville lawyer, and at this writing, 1918, assistant judge advocate with the rank of major of Thirty-seventh Division, United States Troops, known as the "Buckeye" Division.

Charles J. Hamrick. For over a century and a half the Hamricks have lived and prospered in Cleveland County, North Carolina, and the present head of the family, Charles J. Hamrick, soldier, planter and merchant, still owns a part of the ancestral estate. Mr. Hamrick belongs to the oldest family of continuous residence in this section of North Carolina.

Charles J. Hamrick was born in 1833, near his present home at Boiling Springs, Cleveland County, North Carolina. His parents were J. Y. and Catherine (Hardin) Hamrick. The family is of German extraction, the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Hamrick being the German emigrant to Pennsylvania in 1728. Some years prior to the Revolutionary war, with other compatriots, he removed to North Carolina, and the record of the family shows that his son, James Hamrick, was the earliest settler on Beaver Dam Creek, in what is now Cleveland County, on land which today is a part of his great-grandson's farm.

J. Y. Hamrick, father of Charles J., was born in 1807, a son of George Hamrick and a grandson of James Hamrick. J. Y. Hamrick became an influential man and prominent citizen. He owned vast sections of land, rich plantations and many slaves and used his wealth and influence as a good steward. After Cleveland County was organized, he was sent as the first member to the State Legislature, in 1844-45, and again in 1848-49, but in the prime of his usefulness he was called away, his death occurring in 1849. So sound was his judgment and so just were his conclusions on all matters, both as a statesman and as a private citizen, that his loss was long lamented by his public associates and his neighbors as well.

Charles J. Hamrick was reared on the paternal plantation and for many years agriculture claimed the greater part of his attention, but in later years he became associated with a son in the mercantile business. In 1861, when war broke out between the states, Mr. Hamrick entered the Confederate service and served with notable valor for three and a half stormy years as a member of Company D, Fifty-fifth North Carolina Infantry. Although he survived the struggle and returned to peaceful pursuits, it was with a bullet in his right arm, received at the Battle of the Wilderness.

Mr. Hamrick's plantation interests are quite extensive, his land lying mostly to the east of his home at Boiling Springs, extending toward Beaver Dam Creek. About 500 acres are fine agricultural land and in addition he has a large acreage of timber. The business firm of C. J. Hamrick & Son, general merchants, was established at Boiling Springs in 1881 and is one of the successful business enterprises of the place. Boiling Springs, appropriately named from a feature of nature in this locality, is situated nine miles west of Shelby and five miles south of Lattimore, with beautiful and healthy surroundings.

Mr. Hamrick was married to Miss Sarah Hamrick, of distant relationship, who is now deceased. Four children were born to them, namely: Elijah B., who is his father's partner in the firm of C. J. Hamrick & Son; O. N. Hamrick; Mrs. Catherine Green; and J. Y., who died in April, 1917. The late J. Y. Hamrick was a man of note in public affairs. Primarily a farmer, he entered politics and was elected first a member of the lower house of the State Legislature and later a member of the Senate, and also served for four years as state labor commissioner for North Carolina. The eldest son, Elijah B. Hamrick, was married to Miss Cora G. Green, a member of an old and prominent family in the Boiling Springs vicinity. They have one son, James Y., who is a practicing physician at Boiling Springs. He was graduated in medicine from Columbia University, New York, after which he spent three years in hospital work in that city and for one year before locating at Boiling Springs had charge of a hospital in Newfoundland.

In the course of his long and useful life Mr. Hamrick has been identified with many movements of importance to this section. He has been interested in numerous philanthropic enterprises, and the cause of education has always enlisted his attention. He was one of the founders and patrons of the Boiling Springs Academy, a high class educational institution for both sexes. It is a Baptist school and was established in 1907, under the auspices of the Kings Mountain and Sandy Ridge Baptist associations. It has handsome buildings and fine equipments, and its advantages are equal to any like school in the state and attendance is large.

Richard Joseph Galloway. The Galloway family has long been prominent at Mount Airy, both in business affairs and socially. Richard Joseph Galloway followed his father as a merchant in that city and has many other interests that now require his time and business judgment.

He was born in the City of Mount Airy, December 10, 1867. He is of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Charles Galloway, was a native of Rockingham County, North Carolina, and in the early days had a plantation and farmed it with the aid of his slaves. He spent all his life in Rockingham County. He married Sally Michaux, who was born in Virginia, daughter of Richard and Mary (Macon) Michaux. Richard Michaux was a native of Virginia and of direct French ancestry. He came to North Carolina when his daughter Sally was but a few years old.

Robert R. Galloway, father of Richard J., was born on a plantation near Leaksville in Rockingham County, was reared and educated there, and at the age of nineteen married a Miss Smith, who died eight months later. Then when still under age he became associated with his uncle in the management of the Piedmont Springs, a summer resort in Surry County. While at the Springs he met Mary Virginia Cardwell, and before he was twenty-one they were married. They then removed to Mount Airy, and he took up merchandising. His wife's inheritance was a large tract of land beginning at the Dry Bridge on North Main street and extending into the country a mile or more. Robert R. Galloway built his own home, a commodious residence, on high ground a few blocks west of the bridge. Among other accomplishments he was gifted in music and when the war broke out he enlisted as a musician. After the war he continued merchandising and farming and subsequently gave his entire attention to the management of his extensive real estate interests. He lived in Mount Airy until his death. His wife, Mary Virginia Cardwell, was born on a plantation close to Mount Airy. Her father, Richard Cardwell, a native of Stokes County, came to Surry County and bought a large tract of land, a part of which is now included in the City of Mount Airy, and some of it in the adjacent valley. Mr. Cardwell's own home was about a half mile from the city. He lived there surrounded with every comfort that affluence could give, and before the war cultivated his numerous acres by the aid of his slaves. He married Rachel Moore, a daughter of William and Mary (Martin) Moore. William Moore was born on a plantation near Danbury in Stokes County, and he subsequently owned and operated a large farm on the Dan River, where he died when about eighty years of age. He survived his wife several years. Mrs. Rachel Cardwell after the death of her first husband married Samuel Moore, and she passed away at the age of eighty-four.

Richard Joseph Galloway grew up at Mount Airy, attended the public schools there, and also supplemented his early education with a business course at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. On returning home he took a place in his father's store, and finally concentrated his time upon the millinery business, which he has continued to conduct to the present time. He also succeeded to the ownership of his maternal grandfather's plantation and much of his time is spent in its superintendence.

At the age of twenty-four Mr. Galloway married Miss Agnes Nutt. She was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Nutt. Five children have been born to their marriage: Margaret Cardwell, Robert R., Wingate, Philip and Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Galloway are active members of the Baptist Church and he is one of the trustees. Fraternally he is affiliated with Granite Lodge No. 322, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Paul Davis Grady, whose work as a lawyer is especially concerned with the civil branch of practice, recently came to Raleigh from Wilson, North Carolina, and is now practicing with offices in the Commercial Bank Building.

He was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, September 5, 1888, a son of James Calhoun and Ella (Outlaw) Grady. His father was a physician. Mr. Grady is a product of some of the best schools of the country. He attended the Tennessee Military Institute, the Gilbert College at Greensboro, North Carolina, and in 1910 graduated in the law course from Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. After his admission to the bar he practiced at Wilson, North Carolina, until 1916, when he removed to Raleigh, and though a newcomer and one of the younger members of the bar has already attracted attention by his very able work.

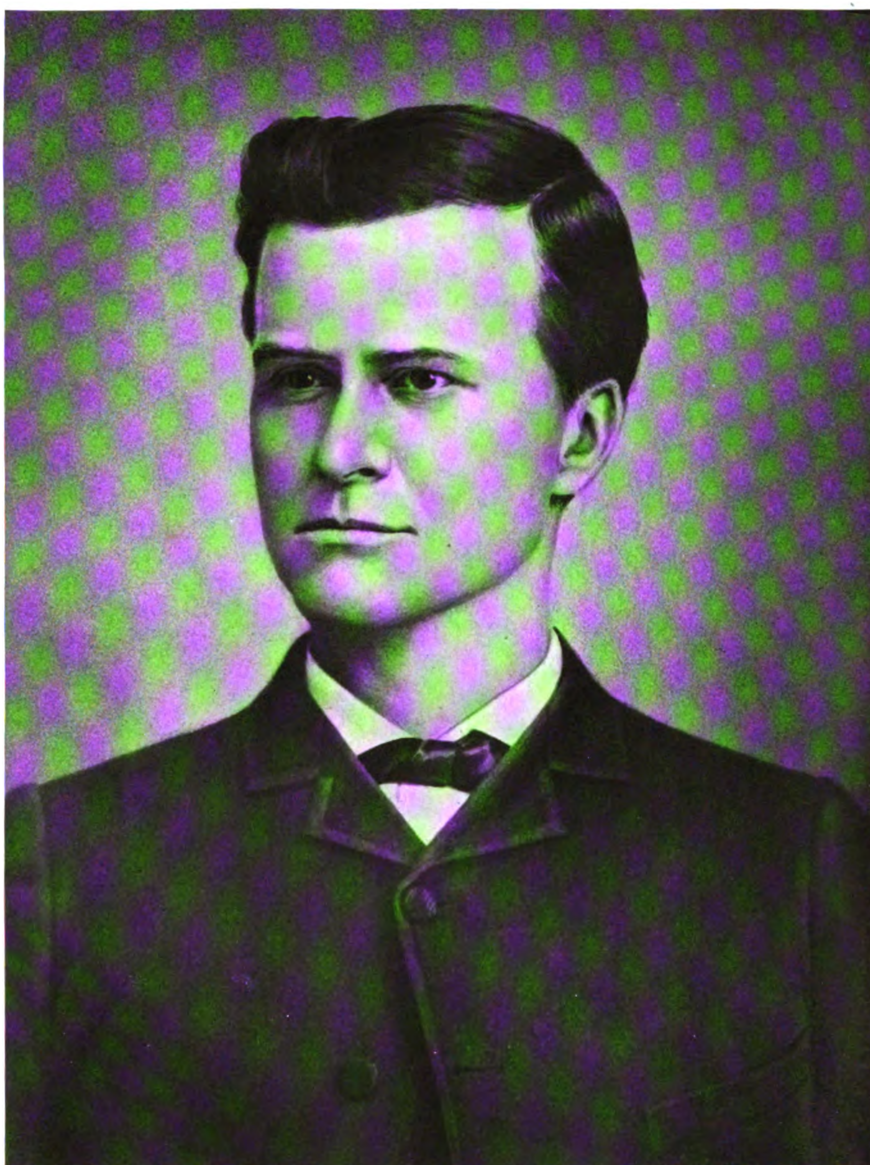
On June 10, 1908, Mr. Grady married Miss Lelia Swink of Lexington, Virginia. They have three children: Eloise, Elsie and Paul Davis, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Grady are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh.

Christopher C. McLellan. It is exceedingly interesting, as it is somewhat unusual, in the ordinary efforts of the biographer to bring forward every possible record pertaining to a family so that the page of history may be authentic and truly reflect their deeds, to find in an active business man of today a surviving grandson of a soldier of the Revolutionary war. This distinction belongs to Christopher C. McLellan, a veteran officer of the war between the states, and owner of mill property and farming land near Godwin, in Cumberland County, North Carolina.

As his name indicates, Christopher C. McLellan is of Scotch ancestry, but of American parentage. He was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1847, a son of Archibald and Sallie (McDonald) McLellan. Archibald McLellan was born on the old McLellan homestead in Cumberland County, which has been the lifelong home of his son, Christopher C. His father was Daniel McClellan, who was born in the Highlands of Scotland and came to the American colonies and settled in North Carolina in 1766. He located in what is now Cumberland County and established a plantation which has ever since been in the family, situated about two miles from the present Town of Godwin, and here the McLellans have lived, multiplied and prospered for over 150 years.

Daniel McLellan was accompanied to America by two brothers, perhaps older than himself as they had been required to take an oath of allegiance to Great Britain before setting forth, and thus the unhappy situation that has since been many times duplicated was brought about, of brothers fighting on opposite sides in war. Daniel, having decided where he desired to make his permanent home, was willing to fight, if need be, for the privilege, and proved his courage and loyalty during the Revolution. He was a good soldier and among his descendants other good soldiers have been found. One of his sons, Malcolm McLellan, took part in the Seminole war in Florida; another, John McLellan, served at Fort Johnson, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, in the War of 1812 and possibly in the Mexican war; while in the war between the states four of his grandsons, Daniel, Neal, Archibald and Christopher C., fought for principles they believed to be right. A granddaughter, Mrs. Catherine (McLellan) Tew, a resident of Cumberland County and an older sister of Christopher C., retains a vivid recollection of this old pioneer and soldier and relates many interesting anecdotes concerning his military experiences and his early days in Cumberland County.

Christopher C. McLellan grew up on the home place, where industry and thrift always prevailed, for his mother also was of Scotch parentage (her



C C McLellan

mother being a McSwain), and he was given religious instruction as well as taught obedience and frugality. As he looks back he deems the first serious event of his life to have been his enlistment, in 1864, when seventeen years old, as a private in Company H, Seventy-second North Carolina Infantry, later becoming lieutenant of his company. After enlistment he went with his company, in the Junior Reserves, to Wilmington and from there to Fort Johnson at Southport, where he remained until October, 1864. Then he accompanied his regiment to Virginia and took part in the Battle of Bellford, after which the regiment returned to Wilmington, following which came the defense of Fort Fisher, in which the Confederates endured a terrific and continuous bombardment of several days from the Federal war ships. Mr. McLellan lost many of his comrades but he was one of the survivors that took part in the last battles of the war in North Carolina, those of Kinston and Bentonville.

Since the war closed Mr. McLellan has pursued peaceful pursuits in his native county and has lived on the old homestead. For a number of years he was engaged agriculturally and later became interested in milling enterprises. A few years back he sold a large tract of land for mill purposes to the Rhodes Mill Company, in which he owns a one-fifth interest. This tract embraces the large pond, a part of the South River, which gives the fine water power utilized by the mill. The Rhodes Mill was built in 1817, by John Smith of Cumberland County, and although a century old, is yet a profitable property, having at various times been improved and modernized. Mr. McLellan represented Cumberland County in the Legislature in the session of 1885.

He was married to Miss Carrie Rhodes, who died in 1910, the beloved mother of five children: Mrs. Lizzie McNeill, Mrs. Lillian Jones, Mrs. Mary Denson, Rhodes and Christopher C., Jr. Rhodes McLellan is manager of the mill above mentioned.

Old Bluff Presbyterian Church, founded in 1758, is probably one of the most historic churches in North Carolina and this has been the religious home of the McLellan family for five generations, beginning with the Revolutionary patriot, Daniel McLellan. Other old and stable enterprises of this section have been founded and fostered by this family and individually and as a body they are held in the highest esteem by all who know them, and in the case of Mr. McLellan of this record real affection is entertained because of his genial and benevolent personality.

HARRY SKINNER. His position as president of the North Carolina Bar Association in 1915-16, not to mention the many other professional and public honors which he has enjoyed, gives the career of Mr. Harry Skinner especial interest to the citizens of North Carolina and especially to the members of the bar, among whom he has long been prominent.

He was born in Perquimans County, North Carolina, May 25, 1855, son of James C. and Elmira (Ward) Skinner. He is a direct descendant of that large and influential family of Skinners from the Albemarle section of the state whose character, means and influence have in a large measure shaped the history and development of that favored section. He is directly descended from Gen. William Skinner, of the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather, Hon. John Skinner, served with credit in the Legislature and in the State Senate for many years. The grandfather, Hon. Harry Skinner, for whom the Greenville lawyer was named, also represented for many years his county and district in the Legislature and in the State Senate.

James C. Skinner, his father, was a man of great force of character and brilliant mind, and in ante-bellum days a large slave and land holder. He took a prominent part in public affairs, being a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1860, at the time of the division of the democratic party. He represented the first senatorial district in the Senate of North Carolina in 1870-72, and took part in the impeachment trial of Governor W. W. Holden.

Mr. Harry Skinner spent his boyhood in his native county, attending Hertford Academy. In 1873, at a time when the University of North Carolina was in eclipse, he entered the University of Kentucky at Lexington (Transylvania) and was graduated from that excellent law school in June, 1875, LL. B. In August of the same year he moved to Greenville, where he continued his studies under the direction of Maj. L. C. Latham. At the January term, 1876, of the Supreme Court he was licensed to practice law, and at once formed a partnership with his preceptor, under the style of Latham & Skinner. This continued until the death of Major Latham in 1894. The firm enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, the senior member being recognized as one of the best equipped all around trial lawyers in Eastern North Carolina. After the death of Major Latham Mr. Skinner formed a partnership with his nephew, H. W. Whetbee, now Judge Whetbee, which continued until Judge Whetbee's elevation to the bench in 1911. Mr. Skinner has practiced without a partner since then and has one of the best clienteles of any attorney in Eastern North Carolina.

His public service has been notable. In 1901 he was appointed United States district attorney, serving eight years. He was reappointed for a second term, without having to file any petition, and sometime in advance of the expiration of his first term. His work as United States district attorney was characterized with such efficiency and with such general satisfaction to the department of justice that it was generally taken for granted on the death of Hon. T. R. Purnell, United States district judge, that Mr. Skinner would be his successor. Factional differences in the party prevented his appointment.

Mr. Skinner was town councilman of Greenville in 1878, was a member and aide de camp to Governor Jarvis from 1879 to 1886, and was a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1898 to 1902.

He was a member of the Legislature of 1891, elected by the unprecedented majority in those days of 1,076. While a member of the Legislature he served as chairman of the committee on internal improvements, was a member of the judiciary, educational and insane asylum committees and chairman of the house branch of the committee on redistricting the state. In this Legislature he was regarded as progressive. Among measures introduced were those requiring a docket of criminal and civil procedure, the establishment of an orphans' court, one presenting sale of land under mortgage or execution which did not bring 50 per cent of its tax value. With Hon. R. D. Gilmer he made the chief fight on the floor of the House for the bill providing for the establish-

ment of the Industrial Training School for Girls at Greensboro. He advocated liberal appropriations to the Southern Soldiers' Home, for completing the governor's mansion, for the Columbian Exposition, for the extension of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, and for a railroad commission, introducing measures prescribing the duties of such railroad commission, also a bill for appointing a committee to codify the laws upon corporation and to make suggestions to the following Legislature whereby they might be relieved of the great bulk of private legislation. Mr. Skinner was tendered but declined in 1892 the nomination for governor and for Congress offered by the populist party.

In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress and in 1896 re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress. While in Congress he served on important committees, one being the public buildings and grounds committee. He introduced, advocated and put into the Congressional Record all the necessary data connected with the inland water way. He introduced the bill entitled Equal Protection, which had for its purpose fixing a stable price for cotton, and also a bill establishing a land basis for national bank issue. He advocated an enlargement of the navy and the state of preparedness, not for offensive but for defensive purposes. It is necessary to remember that these measures, showing the trend of his mind and thought, were advocated more than twenty years ago. The Congressmen who are described as progressive have hardly taken a more advanced stand during the last five or six years. As a matter of fact Mr. Skinner was perhaps twenty years in advance of his time, and largely for that reason his measures met with disfavor, though they have since been advocated by both parties and many of them have been written into the basic laws of the nation.

As early as 1886 Mr. Skinner wrote an article entitled "A Landed Basis for our National Bank Issue," embodying the same pivotal ideas contained in the Federal Reserve Bank Act. His article also contemplated the rural credit system. This article was afterward published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated of issue November 30, 1889, under the heading "The Hope of the South." It is said this article was read on the floor of the St. Louis Convention and became the basic idea upon which the sub-treasury suggested by the Farmers' Alliance was adopted. The same idea was contained in a more practical form in a bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Skinner looking toward Government control of the South's cotton crop. Apparently, therefore, the claims made for him have been well founded as originator of asset banking and as the first to suggest the Government control of cotton crops in Southern States.

Mr. Skinner has long been prominent both in the North Carolina State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. In the State Association he served several terms as chairman of the executive committee, and in the American Bar Association served two years as vice president for North Carolina and three terms was appointed by the president of the American Bar Association the committeeman from North Carolina on the important committee to resist the call of judges. His last appointment to that position was made by Hon. Elihu Root, president of the association.

Mr. Skinner is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Episcopal Church. June 5, 1878, he married Miss Lottie Montiero, of Richmond, Virginia. To their marriage were born Miss Winifred Skinner, Mr. Harry Skinner, Jr., Ella Montiero Skinner and Lottie Skinner. Harry Skinner, Jr., a bright and promising lawyer was killed in an unfortunate automobile accident in November, 1909. Ella Montiero Skinner married A. M. Moseley and resides in Greenville. Lottie Skinner married George B. Cooper, manager of the Export Leaf Tobacco Company of Bristol, England. For his second wife Mr. Skinner married October 26, 1895, Miss Ella Montiero. By this union there is one son, Francis Xaviar Skinner, who is now a volunteer in the United States service as yeoman in the Naval Reserves.

LUTHER WELLINGTON BEAMER. In the locality where his forefathers lived for generations Luther W. Beamer has quietly but successfully followed the pursuits of farming and stock raising, and has accomplished those things which give him an honorable place in the community and in the state. Mr. Beamer's farm is near Mount Airy in Surry County.

He was born in Stuarts Creek Township of that county September 14, 1877. His lineage in that section goes back to his great-great-grandfather, Henry Beamer, who so far as known spent the majority of his active years in Stuarts Creek Township and was an early day planter. The great-grandfather was John Beamer, who acquired extensive tracts of land in that township. The lumber of which his house was constructed was "whip-sawed" and the few nails used in tying the timbers together were made by the local blacksmith. The shingles on the roof were rived by hand. Most of the labor in the fields on this plantation was performed by slaves. John Beamer continued to live in Stuarts Creek Township until his death. He reared four sons: Reuben, Frost, Jacob and Andy. The descendants of these sons are still numerously represented in this section of North Carolina.

Frost Beamer, who was also born in Stuarts Creek Township, inherited a portion of his father's acres, had some slaves, and, like his father, was a life-long resident of that locality. He married Miss Cunningham, and they reared one son, Adam Jefferson, and five daughters, named Julina, Mary Ann, Caroline, Nancy and Rachel.

Adam Jefferson Beamer was born in Stuarts Creek Township, October 27, 1844. He grew up on the farm and was about seventeen when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment of Cavalry, and was in active service during a large part of the war. After performing his duties to his country he returned home, and his father gave him a tract of land. On that he built a log cabin, and there he and his young bride commenced housekeeping. His vocation after that was general farming, and his success enabled him to acquire a large and well developed plantation, which he occupied until his death on December 7, 1911. Adam J. Beamer married Mary Golding, who was born in Stuarts Creek Township, a daughter of William and Jane (Felts) Golding. She died in 1913. Her grandfather, William Golding, Sr., owned a plantation in Stuarts Creek Township. He married Lucy Jones, daughter of Minatin Jones, who was a Virginia planter and at one time represented his district in the Virginia State Legislature. William Golding, Jr., maternal grandfather of Luther W.


ELLINGTON

Beamer, was born in Stuarts Creek Township, was a farmer, and spent his active career in Surry County. During the Civil war he served as an officer in the Home Guards. Adam J. Beamer and wife reared six children: William F., Mary Jane, Columbus, Luther W., Letitia and Gertrude.

Luther W. Beamer attended the rural schools during his youth and by working on the farm was well qualified for the duties and responsibilities of an agriculturist when he came to manhood. He finally succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead, and has carried forward its improvement so as to make it a farm in keeping with the most modern standards and creditable to a family which has lived so long in this section. He has erected a barn, has remodeled the house, and his improvements are among the best to be found in that township. His business is general farming and stock raising.

On December 30, 1915, Mr. Beamer married Eliza Virginia Jones, who was born in Stuarts Creek Township, a daughter of Francis and Eliza (McGrady) Jones. Her parents were natives of Virginia and came to Stuarts Creek Township and bought a farm, on which they spent their last years. Mrs. Beamer attended the Whitehead Academy in Grayson County, Virginia and was graduated as a trained nurse at St. Peters Hospital in Charlotte, North Carolina. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beamer were reared in the Baptist faith. Fraternally he is affiliated with Mount Airy Lodge No. 107, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with Blue Ridge Council No. 73, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

William Washington Fife. A man of superior business ability and judgment, and of pleasing address, the late William Washington Fife was for many years actively identified with the mercantile and financial interests of Thomasville, and occupied a place of note among the worthy and respected citizens of Davidson County. A son of William Fife, he was born, it is thought, in the eastern part of North Carolina, of Scotch ancestry.

Having served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade when young, he followed it for a time in his native county. During the progress of the Civil war, he came to Davidson County, and for several years was actively and prosperously engaged in mercantile pursuits in Thomasville. Being forced on account of ill health to dispose of his stock of merchandise, Mr. Fife embarked in the brokerage business, which he conducted as long as he was able, the closing years of his life being spent in Thomasville, retired from business activities.

Mr. Fife married Olivia Davis, a native of Eastern North Carolina. She died at the early age of thirty-six years, leaving five children, namely: Mary, Sarah, Emma, William Pell, and Eugenia.

William Pell Fife, the only son of the parental household, acquired a good education when young, and being endowed with strong religious tendencies he became an evangelist in the Presbyterian Church, and carried on the work successfully for a number of years. Being obliged to relinquish his ministerial labors, on account of a serious throat trouble, he became interested in a mining enterprise, with which he was connected until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Jennie Whitford, was a native of Newbern, North Carolina. She survives him, with her two children, William Washington, and Elma, who married Carlton Newby.

Eugenia Fife, the youngest child of her parents, is the only member of the household now living in Thomasville. She is a woman of talent and ability, and for upwards of thirty years has been prosperously engaged in the millinery business. She is an active and consistent member of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and belongs to both the Foreign and the Home Missionary Society.

Ernest Foster Young, though now known throughout many of the eastern counties of North Carolina as one of the ablest lawyers and men in public affairs, deserves primary credit in this history for the worthy and energetic part he played as the upbuilder of that flourishing business town and agricultural center known as Dunn in Harnett County.

Mr. Young was very youthful when he went to that incipient village in 1888, which had been established following the construction of the new section of the Atlantic Coast Line, now the main artery of that great railroad system. Soon after reaching here Mr. Young embarked in the mercantile business, being one of the first merchants in the town. He built the first brick building, a structure now occupied by the Goldstein Company. He also helped establish the first bank and became president of the Merchants and Farmers Bank. He was responsible for Dunn's first large factory, the South Dunn Manufacturing Company, at that time one of the largest furniture making institutions in the state. He was responsible for the building of the Dunn Oil Mills, and he was associated with John A. McKay in establishing the John A. McKay Manufacturing Company. Mr. Young constructed Dunn's first tobacco warehouse, bought a gas plant to light the streets, built a roller flour mill, formed the Southern Lumber Company, and was one of those citizens chiefly responsible for bringing the Erwin Cotton Mills to this part of the state.

A leader in the beginning, Mr. Young has relaxed none of his diligence and vigilance and public spirit in forwarding everything that is good and beneficial to the community. Today Dunn is the center of what is probably the richest agricultural region in North Carolina. A bale of cotton per acre is a regular thing year after year and what were formerly poor farmers have grown wealthy under the improved agricultural methods of the present day and the high prices for farm products.

Ernest Foster Young was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, in 1871, and in the same year his parents moved to North Carolina, locating at Wilson, where the son was reared and educated. He is a son of John T. S. and Mary (Foster) Young. His father's mother was a member of the noted Sydnor family of Virginia.

From mercantile and other business connections Mr. Young retired, and having studied law, though without any college preparation, he was admitted to the bar in 1906. The subsequent twelve years have put him well to the front among the lawyers of prominence and ability in Eastern North Carolina, and his general practice extends over several counties and he has handled much important litigation in both state and federal courts. He has hosts of admiring friends and supporters throughout Harnett and adjoining counties, and among all classes of people he has exercised a strong influence in molding and directing political opinion and action. In 1912 he was elected a member of

the Lower House of the State Legislature, and did some highly creditable work during the session of 1913.

Mr. Young married Miss Alma Fleming, whose former home was near Raleigh in Wake County. They have two children, Mrs. Isabel Williams and J. Robert Young. J. Robert Young is now expressing the patriotism of the family in a practical fashion as an officer in the One Hundred Nineteenth Infantry of the National Army.

ERNEST LINWOOD WILLIS. For many years the name Willis has been prominently associated with the mechanical and manufacturing industries of Newbern, where Mr. E. L. Willis is now president of the Newbern Iron Works. He is a son of Philip Augustus and Rosa W. (Dixon) Willis, his father now being retired after a long and active connection with the foundry and machine business and the handling of dredge machinery and supplies.

Ernest Linwood Willis was born at Newbern August 24, 1887, was educated in the Newbern High School, and served a complete apprenticeship in the foundry, machine and supply house of his father. He knows every phase of the business from the technical processes of the foundry to the counting room, and in his position as president he is in touch with and responsible for every detail of management in the Newbern Iron Works and Supply Company, whose two plants are located at Newbern and Fayetteville.

Mr. Willis is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was married April 19, 1911, to Miss Mary Waller Denmead, of West Point, Virginia. Her father, Charles Denmead, is a prominent lumber manufacturer and also a marine and railway engineer. They have one son, Ernest Linwood, Jr., born April 4, 1913.

JAMES ASHBY ALBRITTON. One of the ablest lawyers of Greene County is James Ashby Albritton, who has successfully practiced as a member of the Snow Hill bar fór a quarter of a century. In the character of a hard working and able lawyer Mr. Albritton has handled an immense volume of professional business and at the same time has acquainted himself with the needs of the community and in many ways has served the public to advantage.

He was born at Snow Hill December 17, 1869, a son of James Henry and Mary Ann (Sugg) Albritton. His father for many years was a merchant. Educated in the Snow Hill Academy, the Davis School at LaGrange, and in the University of North Carolina, both in the literary and law departments, Mr. Albritton was found qualified for admission to the bar in 1892. He at once located in the town where he had been reared, and soon acquired a profitable general practice. That practice has continued to the present time.

Mr. Albritton has served Snow Hill as mayor, was formerly county superintendent of education, and in 1909-10 was member of the Legislature from Greene County. With the exception of two years he has served as county attorney since 1898, and in 1916-17 was solicitor for the county.

Mr. Albritton is an active member of the North Carolina Bar Association and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias.

CAPT. HENRY L. RIGGINS, of Winston-Salem, long identified with the fortune and upbuilding of this city, was born opposite the City of Richmond in Henrico County, Virginia, August 1, 1861, a son of William S. and Sally (Jeffries) Crafton. His parents spent their lives in Virginia and died when Captain Riggins was very young. After that he was adopted by Capt. J. J. Riggins and wife and took their family name. Their home was in Prince Edward County, where Captain Riggins was reared and educated.

He began his business career at the age of twenty in Danville, Virginia, as clerk in the Tobacco Manufacturing Company establishment of J. F. Oyler & Company. A great fund of energy and ambition led him to rapid accumulation of knowledge concerning the business in every detail, and he was in the course of time promoted to manager of the manufacturing and export leaf de- with the firm of Holland, Hickey & Company, under the name Holland, Hickey, Oyler & Company, Captain Riggins was made general manager of the larger concern and was successfully engaged in business there until on account of ill health he removed to North Carolina.

On locating at Winston Captain Riggins entered the service of M. N. Williamson & Company. He was put in charge of their export business, and was with the company a number of years. Later he became associated with L. F. and A. B. Gorrell in the export leaf tobacco business. This business had a flourishing existence, but in time the factory was destroyed by fire and as there was no insurance Captain Riggins lost heavily.

He has always been active in public affairs in Forsyth County, was elected county treasurer and served six years, and after leaving office was for a time in the livery business. He was then retired for three years on account of ill health and spent the time on his farm. Since 1915 has been a dealer in feed and seed. He is also an agriculturist, owning a farm two and a quarter miles from Winston-Salem. At one time he owned farm lands now included within the city and the portion known as Crafton Heights was named by him in honor of his father.

In 1890 Captain Riggins married Mary Gorrell, daughter of Albert and Fannie Gorrell. Their only child, Albert Gorrell Riggins, died in infancy.

Captain Riggins was instrumental in organizing the fire company at Winston, was chosen its captain and later for a time served as chief of the entire department. He is a member of the Twin City Club, the Forsyth County Country Club, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Winston Lodge No. 167, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

REV. JAMES ERNEST HALL, now pastor of the Clemmonsville Moravian Church, has for many years been one of the foremost Moravian ministers in Carolina. He was for twenty-five years a member of the Provincial Board of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church, and also a member of the board of trustees of the Theological Seminary. For twenty-five years he was one of the trustees of Salem Academy College, and has twice been a delegate to the General Synod of the Moravian Church held at Herrnhutt, Saxony.

Rev. Mr. Hall was born at Salem, North Carolina, April 14, 1855. His family became identified with the Moravian community of Western North Carolina early in the last century, and going still further back they were active Moravians in the Pennsylvania settlements. The founder of the American branch of the family is four generations removed from Rev. Mr. Hall. The founder was James Hall, who was born at Bradford, Wiltshire, England, December 21, 1724. By an apprenticeship in the woolen mill he learned the trade of cloth fuller. He was converted under the preaching of Cennick and joined the Moravian Church at Gormmersal, England.

In 1756 James Hall emigrated to America. He located in the center of the Moravian Colony at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and followed his trade there for several years. In 1776 he removed to Lititz, Pennsylvania, and continued his trade until 1774. Returning to Bethlehem, he became manager of a cloth mill there and died in his fifty-ninth year. He was first married at Lititz to Anna Maria Kalkloeser, who left one son named John. For his second wife he married Anna Maria Fisher, and by that union there were two sons and one daughter.

John Hall, representing the next generation, great-grandfather of Rev. Mr. Hall, learned the trade of locksmith. He was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and subsequently located at Rittersville, where he spent the rest of his life. He is buried in the Lutheran-Reformed Churchyard at Schoenersville, Pennsylvania.

James Hall, grandfather of Rev. Mr. Hall, was born at Fittersville, Pennsylvania, in 1801. He served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade. In those days all boots and shoes were made by hand, and the shoemaker occupied a correspondingly more important position in the scale of industry. For a time he worked at his trade in Lititz, and when still a young man came to North Carolina, making the journey on foot. Locating at Salem, where he found himself on the congenial society of other Moravians, he soon succeeded in company with his brother John in establishing a tannery in the locality then known as Liberty, about a mile north of the courthouse. They did a flourishing business in tanning leather and manufacturing shoes. Some of their products, not consumed by the local trade, were loaded on wagons and conveyed to the mountain districts, where the boots and shoes were traded for hides, tallow, beeswax and other local products. After some years they closed out their business. In the meantime the brothers had acquired considerable real estate in and about Salem. They owned the land including the block upon which the O'Hanlon office building stands. Grandfather James Hall erected the first building on that block, and the corner now known as O'Hanlon's was prior to that known as Hall's Corner. James Hall was in the mercantile business on that corner until after the war. He had built a home on Main Street in Salem between Cemetery and Bank streets, the number of which is now 425. He occupied that old place for many years and died there.

While living at Lititz, Pennsylvania, James Hall met and married Sarah Green. She was born in Newport, Rhode Island, October 18, 1802. Her father was Samuel Green, and the lineage is traced back from son to father through John Green, Samuel Green, James Green and John Green. The last John Green came from Salisbury, Wilkshire, England, and located in Boston in 1638. Later he went to Providence, where he bought land from the founder of that colony, Roger Williams. He also bought land of Miantonanee, an Indian chief. This land, it is interesting to note, in 1859 was owned by Gov. John Brown Francis of Rhode Island. John Green, the original settler, was also one of the original proprietors of Warwick, Rhode Island. James Hall married after coming to Salem, North Carolina. He had walked back to Pennsylvania, but after his marriage bought a pair of horses and a carriage, and in that vehicle he brought his bride to their North Carolina home.

William Henry Hall, father of Rev. James Hall, was born at Salem, North Carolina, October 25, 1829. As a young man he went to Philadelphia to learn the confectioner's trade. Having served his apprenticeship he returned to his native village and became a confectioner in partnership with his brother. They had their first shop at the corner of Main and Academy streets. After the outbreak of the war William H. Hall entered the Confederate service as a musician. He went out with the Twenty-sixth Regiment North Carolina Troops and was in service until captured at the battle of Gettysburg. After that he remained a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Maryland, and Fort Delaware. Being released he returned home, resumed the manufacture of confectionery, and conducted two stores, one in Winston and one in Salem. For several years he also supplied the wholesale trade in that community for many miles around. His last years he spent retired.

William H. Hall married Ernestine Augusta Veirling. She was born in Salem, a daughter of Ernest Veirling, also a native of that town, and granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Veirling. Doctor Veirling was a notable character in old Salem. A native of Germany, he was reared and liberally educated, was graduated in medicine, and came to America to practice. Locating in Salem, he erected a commodious brick house at the head of Bank Street, and on a large plat of land surrounding his house he raised herbs from which he manufactured many of his own medicines. He had a high degree of popularity as a physician, and practiced over the surrounding country for many years. Ernest Veirling, his son, bought a farm south of, but now included within the limits of Salem. He continued farming a number of years, subsequently was clerk in a mercantile establishment, and lived in this community until his death. Ernest Veirling married Paulina Reigh, who was born on a farm near Salem and spent their last years in the town of that name.

James E. Hall grew up at Salem, attended the Boys School and prepared for college under the private instruction of Robert Gray and Eugene Goslin. With this preparation he entered Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in the Academic Department in 1875 and completed the Theological course in 1877. After his return to Salem he was ordained in 1878 as a deacon in the Home Moravian Church by Bishop Immel De Schweinitz. He was ordained a presbyter in 1879. For four years while teaching at the Boys School in Salem he also had charge of St. Phillip's Church. In 1881 Rev. Mr. Hall was appointed pastor of the Friedberg Church, and was in active service in that pastorate for nearly twenty years. In 1900 he removed to Clemmonsville and has been identified with the Moravian Church there practically from its beginning. The first services of the Moravians held

at Clemmonsville were on the second floor of the Strupe store building on October 29, 1899. August 13, 1900, the church was constituted with thirty-nine members. This congregation has grown and prospered and in 1916 numbered 115. The Clemmons School was commenced October 9, 1900, in a temporary building. "Founder's Hall," a commodious brick building, two stories high, was erected in the summer of 1901. This building is in two parts, the east half of the first floor being used for a church, while the west half and all the second story is used for school purposes. For seven years in addition to looking after his church Mr. Hall had charge of the school and all the buildings, including the parsonage, which was erected under his supervision.

In 1881 Rev. Mr. Hall married Martha Johnson. She was born in South Fork Township of Forsyth County, a daughter of William and Salome (Sides) Johnson. Her great-great-great-grandfather William Johnson was born in Wales, where he grew up and married, and came with his wife to America, landing at Charleston, South Carolina. He died soon after their arrival and their only son named John was born on the passage across the ocean. This son John became the father of William, whose son William was the father of Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Hall's father was left an orphan at an early age and lived until he was grown with relatives named Clouse in Davie County. On reaching his majority he bought a tract of land in South Fork Township of Forsyth County. Its improvements were a log house and a log barn. He became a very successful farmer and planter, and in time had 300 acres of land. His death occurred at the age of sixty years, and his wife passed away aged sixty-three. Both were devout and faithful Moravians. There were nine children in the Johnson family named John H., Henry W., Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, Costen E., James M., Maria R., and James L.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have two children, Bertha and William James. Bertha is the wife of Harry Peterson and their two children are named Harry and Josephine. William James received his higher education in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, and on leaving school took a position with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He resigned that to become connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where he was occupied until he volunteered for training in the United States of America.

WILLIAM MARSH SANDERS has for over thirty years been actively identified with merchandising at Smithfield in Johnston County. Many other business and civic interests have claimed his time and attention. Aside from his success, which has been well deserved, the chief matter of interest attaching to his career is his character of positive and aggressive honesty and high mindedness, which has enabled him to render a valuable service to the community by stimulating and keeping up the moral tone which, without the presence of such men as Mr. Sanders, inevitably is lowered and fails to respond in times of emergency and stress.

Mr. Sanders was born near Smithfield, Johnston County, North Carolina, February 14, 1858, a son of Lucian H. and Martitia (Marsh) Sanders. His first ancestor in North Carolina was William Marsh, who served as a captain in the Continental army and who died, according to the inscription on his tombstone, at the age of a hundred three years, nine months, seven days. Mr. Sanders' father was a whig and was thoroughly opposed to the secession movement. However, though he and his family recognized the inevitable outcome, they went into the Confederate army and made all the sacrifices imposed upon the sons of the loyal South.

Lucian H. Sanders graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1844, and was a man of acknowledged leadership and one of the best educated men in his community. While a farmer, he had an academy established on his plantation, and it was in that school that William M. Sanders received much of his early training. He also attended an academy near Raleigh, presided over by Capt. John J. Fray, one of the noted educators of the South. At the age of nineteen he went to work in a country store, and in 1886 engaged in the general merchandise business at Smithfield, and has been steadily serving his patrons there for over thirty years.

Mr. Sanders was the first man in Johnston County to abolish fences around his fields, and it was his example and leadership that brought about the no fence law. He was much more aggressive and determined in fighting the liquor traffic in city and county, and he led a campaign personally to close up the barrooms and was the first chairman of the local dispensary board. He also took a primary part in building both the cotton mills at Smithfield and for years was president of both companies. Many years ago he had a private bank, operated largely as a matter of convenience to his customers, and located in the store, and later he organized and incorporated what is the Johnston County Banking and Trust Company, of which he is president. Having been reared on the farm, Mr. Sanders has at all times been thoroughly identified with agriculture. At this time he owns and operates several plantations, also three large gin plants and a brick plant. One gin mill is located on his plantation, another is at Four Oaks and one is at Smithfield. He is vice president of the Selma Cotton Mills, is chairman of the finance committee of the state prison board, is a director of the Bank of Four Oaks, is a former mayor and member of the town board of Smithfield, was for years chairman of the road committee of the township, is a director of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company of Greensboro, of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Raleigh, a member of the executive board of North Carolina Agricultural Society, and a member of the executive board of the prison farm. Recently he was appointed chairman of the Fourth Congressional Democratic Executive Committee by Chairman Warren of the Democratic Executive Committee. Mr. Sanders is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Smithfield, and was chairman of the building committee when the handsome church edifice was erected at a cost of $20,000. All these relationships, briefly told, represent the resourcefulness and the varied service rendered to his community.

May 20, 1885, he married Miss Lillian Lee Long, daughter of William Long, of Caswell County. Nine children have been born to their marriage: Laura, who died at eight; Ashley, who died at four; Mildred, a student in Peabody College in Tennessee; Ruth McKelway, wife of Dr. Abraham H. Rose, of Smithfield; William Ransom, in the wholesale grocery business and proprietor of a garage and now in the quartermasters department at Camp Johnson; Sarah Elizabeth, a graduate of Peace Institute at Raleigh; Lillian, wife of George



Wm M. Sanders

R. Pou, who is now in the Aviation Corps in France; Frances Campell; and William Marsh, a student in the Bingham School at Asheville.

JOSEPH EPPYE DEBNAM is editor and proprietor of the leading newspaper at Snow Hill and for many years has been successfully identified with educational work in that county. He is county superintendent of instruction and has supervised the work of the public schools in Greene County for fifteen years.

Mr. Debnam was born in Wake County, North Carolina, June 11, 1870, son of Omega Thomas and Rebecca (Wiggs) Debnam. His father was a Wake County farmer. He grew up on the farm, attended the Stanhope Academy in Nash County, and finished his education in Wake Forest College. Mr. Debnam began teaching in early manhood. He taught in private schools for a number of years and for three years was principal of the Snow Hill Academy. In 1902 he was elected to the office of county superintendent of public instruction in Greene County and has been successively retained in that position to the present time.

He is editor and proprietor of the Standard Laconic, which was established at Snow Hill in 1906 and has the leading circulation of any paper published in that city. Mr. Debnam has been very active in the Baptist Church, having served as deacon, treasurer, clerk and superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is past master and is now secretary of Radiance Lodge No. 132, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On December 26, 1897, he married Miss Birdie Lee Speight, of Greene County. They have five children: Waldemar Enos, William Douglas, Joseph Eppye, Jr., Birdie Lee and Robert Gerald.

JOSEPH A. VANCE is a prominent foundryman and manufacturer at Winston-Salem, and member of one of the oldest families in this section of North Carolina.

He was born on a farm in Kernersville Township of Forsyth County, North Carolina, and is descended remotely from one of two or three brothers who came from Ireland and were colonial settlers in North Carolina. Mr. Vance's great-grandfather, John Vance, lived for a time in Bellews Creek Township, then in Stokes but now in Forsyth County, and subsequently moved to Kernersville Township, where he spent his last years. He lived to be very old and his widow passed away at the age of ninety-five. Taking the family as a whole old age is a notable characteristic.

John Vance, grandfather of Joseph A., was born in Kernersville Township and inherited part of the old homestead. He also bought some land a mile and a half away in Belews Creek Township. His life was protracted to the age of eighty-four. His wife, Polly Marshall, died at the age of seventy-eight. They reared eight children.

William N. Vance, father of Joseph A., was born on his father's plantation in Forsyth County in 1819, bought some of the old homestead and was extensively engaged in general farming. He died at the age of eighty-two. He married Hepsy J. Smith, who was born in Kernersville, daughter of Adam and Eunice (Starbuck) Smith, of Nantucket, Massachusetts. Mrs. Hepsy Vance died at the age of sixty-four, having reared seven children.

Joseph A. Vance grew up on his father's farm, attended the district schools, and since the age of seventeen has lived in Winston-Salem. For seven years he was employed by Fogle Brothers, and then bought an interest in a foundry and machine shop and subsequently became its sole owner. He has developed that to a large and important business, one of the chief of its kind in Winston-Salem.

Mr. Vance married for his first wife Adelaide Fogle, who was born in Salem and died in 1894. She was the mother of four children, Clara, Lucy Louise, Horace H. and Charles F. The daughter Clara is the wife of Charles Siewers and has four children, named Charles, Caroline, Margaret and John D. Lucy Louise is the wife of W. Ledoux Siewers, of a prominent family elsewhere mentioned in this publication. Mr. Vance married for his second wife Annie Pittman. Their two children are Rosina and Joseph A., Jr.

C. TRENHOLM MCCLENAGHAN has for a number of years been recognized as a leader in the field of insurance in North Carolina. In fact, his experience and varied qualifications are so well known that he was recently induced to become a candidate for the democratic nomination for state insurance commissioner. He is not only a thoroughly practical man in the business, but has made a study of its theoretical details, and has succeeded in building up one of the most important general insurance agencies in the South.

He was born at Florence, South Carolina, November 5, 1886, a son of J. H. and Portia (Bacot) McClenaghan. His family were early settlers in North Carolina, and he is a nephew of the late Colonel William J. Saunders of Raleigh.

In 1904 Mr. McClenaghan graduated from the Porter Military Academy at Charleston, having taken a course in architecture and mechanical drawing. It was his ambition then to become an architect, but before he could become settled in practice there occurred one of those slight incidents which are afterwards regarded as critical turning points in an individual career. He visited his uncle Colonel Saunders at Raleigh, and while there accepted an opportunity to go into the insurance business with John C. Drewry. He proved his capability in a short time, became chief clerk in Mr. Drewry's office, and for the first five years devoted his efforts exclusively to life insurance. He then took up casualty and fire insurance, and has since become general manager of the Tar Heel Company, which sells every form of insurance, from life and health to liability, bonding and insurance of automobiles and all kinds of property. This company has the state agency for the New Amsterdam Casualty Company, the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company and is local agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, the Fire Insurance Company of North America, the North Carolina Fire Insurance Company, the Atlanta Fire Insurance Company, and the Raleigh Fire Insurance Company.

While building up his reputation as a successful business man, Mr. McClenaghan has not neglected those forms of civic and social activity which are so essential to the community and the individual's life. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, is a past master of William G. Hill Lodge No. 218, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District. He is also a member of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, of the Country Club, and a former member of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association.

He is a member of Christ Episcopal Church. Outside of business he finds his favorite diversion in hunting and fishing, and usually spends a few days every season hunting geese and ducks along the shores of Eastern Carolina. On April 14, 1914, at Raleigh he married Miss Amelia Whitaker. They have one daughter, Miss Marian Trenholm McClenaghan.

LYCURGUS R. VARSER. There is no class more intimately connected and associated with the public events of any community than that which is represented by the bench and bar. The courts are the final arbiters of the disputes which arise in any locality. Property rights, rights of personal liberty and all other matters over which a contention exists are finally determined by the courts and these courts are valuable in proportion to the legal learning and integrity of the bench and bar and those summoned before this tribunal to assist in the administration of justice. Probably the County of Robeson can present as fine an array of legal talent as any other county in the state, and prominent on its lists is found the name of Lycurgus R. Varser. Mr. Varser is not only a lawyer of great ability and learning, but a man who is also prominent in various other matters directly concerning the welfare and advancement of his community, and is especially well known and esteemed at Lumberton, where he is a member of the firm of McLean, Varser & McLean.

Mr. Varser was born in 1878, in Gates County, North Carolina, a son of W. H. and Emily (Duck) Varser. His father was also born in Gates County, the Varser home being in the extreme northern part of this county, adjoining the state line of Virginia. Both the Varser and Duck families were originally from the nearby southeastern section of Virginia, the former coming to that part of the Old Dominion from England, although the name is of Holland Dutch origin. They intermarried in Virginia with the Ellises, Whitfields and other families of prominence.

Lycurgus R. Varser received a liberal education in his youth, first attending the local schools of his native locality, later going to Reynson Institute in Gates County, and matriculating in 1895 at Wake Forest College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899. He took his law course also at Wake Forest, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws from that famous institution in 1901. In the meantime he had taught two school years at Back Swamp School in Robeson County and Mount Moriah School in Wake County. In 1901, being licensed to practice, he entered upon his profession at Kinston, in partnership with A. J. Loftin, as Loftin & Varser. Later, J. G. Dawson was admitted to the firm, which adopted the style of Loftin, Varser & Dawson. There he made a splendid professional reputation in general practice for thoroughness in the principles of law and their forceful application. In removing to Lumberton on March 1, 1911, he found a wider field for his exceptional talents and he has since remained as one of the strongest and most active advocates at the bar. Shortly after his arrival at Lumberton Mr. Varser formed a partnership with Hon. Angus Wilton McLean, of Lumberton, a sketch of whose distinguished career will be found elsewhere in this work, the firm style now being McLean, Varser & McLean. It is the opinion of one of the Supreme Court justices that: "There is no better all-around lawyer in the state than L. R. Varser." As an orator he has a wide following and his services are constantly in demand at public gatherings.

Mr. Varser is a director of the National Bank of Lumberton. He is exceptionally progressive, public spirited and a leader in all constructive and useful movements. He is chairman of the Soldiers' Business Aid Committee for Robeson County, by appointment of Governor Bickett, and chairman of the War Savings campaign for this county. He has made many addresses and is constantly active in these movements. As a friend of education, he is serving as a member of the board of education and is doing all in his power to elevate the standard of the graded schools. He is a leading member of the First Baptist Church of Lumberton and one of the most prominent laymen in the state in that denomination, and in 1914 was honored by being elected moderator of the Robeson Baptist Association, a position which he still holds in this one of the most flourishing associations in the state which embraces fifty-four churches. Mr. Varser is a prominent democrat, and has taken an active part in all campaigns for his party.

In 1904 Mr. Varser was married to Miss Lily Ford Snead, of Fluvanna County, Virginia, and they are the parents of one daughter: Lily Snead Varser.

LAWSON A. GETTYS. For a number of years the monazite mining industry has been one of large importance in Cleveland County, and to Lawson A. Gettys belongs the credit of being the pioneer here in this line. In addition to being a mineralogist, miner and road builder, Mr. Gettys has substantial farming interests in Rutherford County and is one of the enterprising and public spirited citizens of the beautiful little City of Shelby.

Lawson A. Gettys was born in 1866, in Rutherford County, North Carolina, as was his father, John Gettys, and his mother Alpha (Tomey) Gettys the latter of whom on the maternal side was a Sweezy, which name is one of the oldest in Rutherford County, equalled only by that of Tomey, members of which took part in the Revolutionary war. The Gettys came originally from Scotland and established themselves first in Adams County, Pennsylvania, where the historic Town of Gettysburg perpetuates their name and importance. A branch of this family came from Pennsylvania to Rutherford County, North Carolina, in 1791, and has been worthily represented here ever since.

Lawson A. Gettys was reared on his father's farm situated in the eastern part of Rutherford County, and obtained his education in the county schools and in early manhood taught school. Agriculture, however, claimed the larger part of his time before becoming an expert in the mining and manufacturing of monazite, that important mineral deposit found only in the Carolinas and in Brazil. Mr. Gettys' interest in agriculture has never ceased, however, and he still owns a fine farm situated in the foothills of the Cherry Mountains in one of the most picturesque parts of Rutherford County.

Mr. Gettys has probably had more to do with developing the monazite business in Cleveland County than any other man. He came to Shelby in 1893 and has made this place his home ever since, taking an active part in its business and public life and through his enterprise and energy contributing largely to its solid progress.



He was one of the organizers and is the manager of the Carolina Monazite Company, one of the largest monazite concerns in the United States. This company owns the mineral leases on several thousand acres of mineral land in the northern portion of Cleveland County, beginning at Shelby and extending to the extreme northern portion of the county and also extending across the line into portions of Burke and Lincoln counties. The principal business of this company is the mining of monazite on the land referred to and a large amount of business was done until unfavorable tariff legislation, enacted within the past few years, together with an influx of cheap labor and cheap transportation rates on this mineral mined in Brazil made the industry less profitable. The company still retains all its lease-holdings, property and equipments, and is ready to resume active operation upon the reappearance of favorable conditions.

There is no part of the monazite business that is unfamiliar to Mr. Gettys, his knowledge beginning with the separation of the crude mineral from the sand as it is found in the creeks and little water branches, until it is manufactured into mantles, the Welsbach being an example, and other useful articles. He knows the true value of monazite in its crude state, and its commercial value according to the presence of thorium, and probably has handled more than any other man in the state.

Mr. Gettys was united in marriage with Miss Mamie Brice, who was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, and they have two children, Alpha and Bertie.

Since becoming a resident of Shelby Mr. Gettys has cheerfully taken upon himself the responsibilities of citizenship and has been particularly active in all matters concerning the public schools and is a careful member of the graded school board. For several years he has also been serving on the highway commission board of Township No. 6, and has been one of the prime movers in securing the justly celebrated good roads through this section. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church and is a liberal contributor to its benevolent agencies, as he is mindful of the call of need from all over the world at the present time.

Joseph Francis Ferrall. Since early youth Joseph Francis Ferrall has been steadily climbing along the road of business life, and a number of years ago acquired a substantial position as one of Raleigh's leading merchants.

Raleigh is his native city, where he was born October 17, 1859. His parents were Patrick and Margaret (Fanning) Ferrall, and his father before him was a merchant. He was well educated, attending Lovejoy Academy, and found his first employment in the office of a manufacturing plant. He was promoted to bookkeeper, but subsequently transferred his energies to a retail dry goods house at Raleigh, with which he remained until 1898. He then engaged in business for himself, in the dry goods line, as junior member of the firm of Dobbin & Ferrall. This firm, which was incorporated in 1906, with Mr. Ferrall as secretary and treasurer, carries one of the most complete stocks of general dry goods in the capital city.

In the meantime he has acquired various other connections with the business and social life of the city. He is a director in the Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company, and was one of its organizers; is a member and secretary of the Raleigh Township School Board; is a member of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Fair Association; a director in the Catholic Orphanage, and has long been prominent in the Order of Elks. He is past exalted ruler of the Elks Lodge at Raleigh, has served as past district deputy of the order, and for 1916-17 is president of the North Carolina State Association of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Capital and Country clubs and of the Neuseco Fishing Club. On November 16, 1887, Mr. Ferrall married Miss Anna H. Edmondson, of Houston, Virginia. In politics Mr. Ferrall is a democrat.

John Robert Myers. Conspicuously identified with the manufacturing interests of Davidson County, John Robert Myers, secretary and treasurer of the Thomasville Furniture Company, is a man of solid worth, possessing the ability and integrity that ever command respect in the business world, and gain the esteem of associates and friends. He was born in the Village of Thomasville, North Carolina, December 11, 1874, of pioneer ancestry. His father, Wilson Lindsay Myers, and his grandfather, Peter Myers, were natives of Davidson County.

His great-grandfather, Michael Myers, an agriculturist, owned and occupied a farm lying three miles southwest of Thomasville, and there lived and labored until his death, at the age of sixty-five years. He married Susan Hepler, whose mother, Mrs. Hepler, great-great-grandmother of John R. Myers died in Thomasville at the venerable age of ninety-three years. The wife of Michael Myers died at the age of three score and ten years, leaving one son and four daughters.

Peter Myers was born on the home farm, near Thomasville, February 26, 1816, and spent his entire life there, he having inherited a portion of the homestead, his death occurring August 29, 1888. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Meredith, was born near the north line of Davidson County, July 15, 1816, on the farm of her father, who, as far as is known, was a life-long resident of the county. She passed to the life beyond June 10, 1886. Nine children were born into their household, as follows: Alfred, Wilson Lindsay, Franklin, Lorenzo W., Sandy, Louisa, John, Henry and Clay.

Born on the parental homestead in Thomasville Township, May 31, 1839, Wilson Lindsay Myers was early initiated into the mysteries of agriculture. Enlisting, in 1861, in Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment, North Carolina Troops, he was with his regiment in thirty-five regular battles, and numerous skirmishes. He was five times wounded, although none of the wounds proved serious. On April 2, 1865, he was captured by the enemy near Hatchers Run, where he had charge of 1,200 men on the picket line, the whole bunch being taken to Point Lookout, Maryland, and confined as prisoners of war until July, 1865. Being then paroled, he returned to Davidson County, and again assumed possession of his farm, which was located 1¾ miles southwest of Thomasville. He had purchased that tract of fifty-four acres when he was but eighteen years old, running in debt for almost all of the purchase price of $212. He immediately began farming in earnest, and met with such good results that in two years he had paid off all of his indebtedness. Moving to Thomasville in 1872, he followed the carpenter's

trade three years; was afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits twenty-four years; and after that was for fifteen years engaged in the undertaking business. Having accomplished a satisfactory work, he is now living retired from active pursuits, enjoying a well-earned leisure.

Wilson L. Myers married in 1860, Susan Bathsheba Fouts, who was born in Thomasville, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Magdalena (Long) Fouts, and who died in 1902. He has four children, namely: Mary, Fannie, Magdalena, and John Robert.

Receiving his preliminary education in the graded schools of Thomasville, John Robert Myers subsequently attended the High Point Institute a year. At the age of twelve years he entered his father's store as a clerk, and during the seven years he was thus employed gained a practical knowledge of the business. Thus well equipped, he embarked in mercantile pursuits on his own account in Thomasville, continuing for six years as a merchant. Mr. Myers then purchased an interest in the Cramer Furniture Company, of which he was made secretary and treasurer. Disposing of his stock in that organization in 1912, Mr. Myers bought an interest, with his brother-in-law in the Thomasville Furniture Company, with which he has since been actively and officially identified as its secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Myers married, in 1900, Alice Herman Lambeth, who was born in Thomasville Township, Davidson County, a daughter of David T. and Caroline (Simmons) Lambeth. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have one child, Susie Kathleen Myers. Mr. Myers is a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which he has served as a steward the past fifteen years. Fraternally he is a member of Thomasville Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Thomasville Chapter No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; of Salisbury Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Oasis Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Charlotte.

JULIAN MEREDITH BAKER, M. D. The first of the Baker family came to Edgecombe County, North Carolina, early in the eighteenth century from Virginia. They are an English family, though their home has been on American soil for fully two centuries. In Edgecombe County the name has been especially associated with the medical profession, in which several of the name have attained more than ordinary distinction. Dr. Julian Meredith Baker, of Tarboro, is regarded as one of the foremost surgeons and gynecologists of the state.

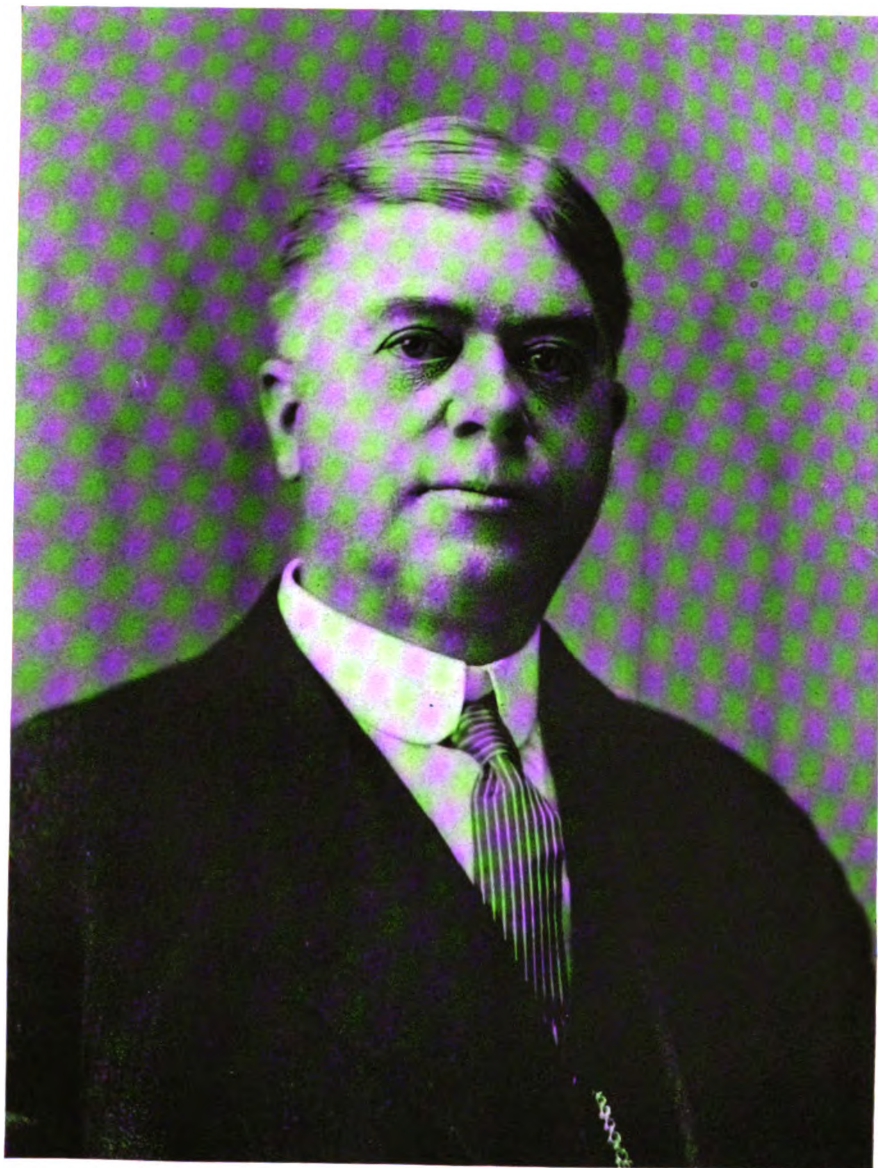
Both his grandfathers and also his father were capable physicians. Julian M. Baker was born at Tarboro October 27, 1857, son of Dr. Joseph Henry and Susan (Foxhill) Baker. His father was a physician in Edgecombe County for fifty years, and was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, the same school which had been attended by the grandfathers of Julian M. Baker.

The latter was accorded the advantages of a thorough training and liberal education, attending Tarboro Male Academy, Horner and Graves Military Academy, and graduating Bachelor of Science from the University of North Carolina in 1877. He studied medicine in the University of Maryland, graduating in 1879, and also was a student in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and has taken a number of later courses in the New York Polyclinic and also in Chicago. From the first he has specialized in surgery and gynecology, having begun practice at Tarboro in 1879. He is surgeon of the Edgecombe General Hospital of Tarboro, was surgeon of the First Regiment, North Carolina Guard, and assistant surgeon general of the state under Governors Scales and Fowler. He is a former superintendent of health of Edgecombe County, an ex-commissioner of Tarboro, ex-president of the State Board of Medical Examiners and of the State Board of Health, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and member of the State Medical Society, is surgeon in charge of Pittman Hospital at Tarboro, is president of the Red Cross Society of Edgecombe County, and has been identified with all the medical organizations, including the County, State, Tri-State, Seaboard and American Medical associations. He is a former president of the State Medical Society and is a member of the Association of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Surgeons. Doctor Baker's practice has been that of a man of unusual ability, thoroughly in love with his work, with a deep undercurrent of sympathy for humanity, and money has never been a direct consideration or an end in itself, though he has been deservedly prospered. Doctor Baker is a past master of his Masonic Lodge, past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, is a Knights Templar Mason and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and belongs to the Phi Kappa Sigma college fraternity.

On June 14, 1884, he married Miss Lizzie J. Howard, daughter of Hon. George Howard, of Tarboro. Three children have been born to their marriage: Anna Howard, Mrs. William E. Fenner, of Rocky Mount, North Carolina; Sue Foxhill, wife of Dr. William W. Green, of Tarboro; and Miss Elizabeth Howard Baker.

JAMES A. COSTNER is a banker in the Town of Mount Holly, Gaston County, where he has resided since 1887. The substantial place he occupies in business affairs is a tribute to his own energy and also to the splendid qualities of his family, which has long been prominent in Lincoln and Gaston counties.

He is a direct descendant of Adam Costner, who was the founder of the Costner family in this section of North Carolina. Adam was born in the Upper Rhine country in the south of Germany. He was a member of one of those early colonial movements that set out from Germany during the eighteenth century to found homes in the American colonies, chiefly in Pennsylvania. From Pennsylvania about 1750 Adam Costner moved to North Carolina and founded his family, numbering now a large number of descendants in Gaston, Lincoln and other counties. Adam Costner died in this state in 1767. One of his sons was Jacob Costner, who bought land from the state by patent in 1753. This is the earliest grant of land of which there is any record in this part of North Carolina. Jacob Costner became a man of large affairs and of influential leadership. In 1769 he was commissioned a justice of the peace by virtue of a commission from the British Crown. In 1774 he became sheriff of Tryon County. That old county was later divided into Lincoln, Gaston and other counties. In 1776, independence having been declared, he espoused the cause of his native country and accepted a major's commission in the Tryon Regiment. He did his full duty as a soldier and from him James A. Costner received the qualifications



Julian M. Baker, M.D.

entitling him to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

Major Jacob had a son named Michael, who in turn was the father of Jacob Costner, grandfather of the Mount Holly banker. Jacob Costner had a fine estate about two miles north of Dallas in Gaston County. He married Anna M. Rudisill, a member of another prominent family of German origin in this part of North Carolina. The Rudisill family was founded by Philip Rudisill, who came from Pennsylvania in 1754 and located on what is now known as the Black place between Friday Shoals and High Shoals in what was then Anson, now Gaston County. His grant of land comprised 500 acres.

Mr. James A. Costner, who was born near Lincolnton in Lincoln County, North Carolina, is a son of Ambrose and Melinda (Quickel) Costner, both now deceased. Ambrose Costner was born June 14, 1825, at the old Costner farm two miles north of Dallas. He became one of North Carolina's most distinguished citizens, serving several terms as a member of the Legislature in the State Senate and throughout his active life was entrusted with numerous positions of responsibility. He became a generous patron of education and was a leader in every movement for the benefit of his community and state.

A just tribute to Mr. Ambrose Costner is paid by Mr. Laban Miles Hoffman in his excellent history of the Hoffman, Costner and related families: "Ambrose Costner," says Mr. Hoffman, "was one of nature's noblemen—a most lovable man, of born dignity, without the slightest suggestion of egotism; a straightforward, candid man whose voice and bearing compelled confidence. He was a gentleman of fine intelligence, temper and judgment. He had held many places of honor and public trust, and always with the utmost fidelity to duty and credit to himself. Most of his life was spent on his farm near Lincolnton, but after his wife died he spent his remaining days in the Town of Lincolnton. The good Lord gave him neither poverty nor great riches, but an abundance for the comfort of himself and family, and he always found means to lend a helping hand to others in need and to materially assist in all the charitable work of his community. He was one of the founders of Gaston Female College, and without ostentation or intollerance he was a stanch supporter of his church and all its enterprises—the church of his fathers—the Lutheran Church, to which he was devoutly attached." The death of this good citizen occured in June, 1911.

Mr. James A. Costner grew up in a home notable for its intelligence and culture. He was well educated, and since attaining manhood has become one of the progressive, substantial and public spirited citizens of Mount Holly. In 1903 he organized the Bank of Mount Holly and has had active charge of that institution in the office of cashier. He is also vice president of the Gaston Brick Company, a local manufacturing concern operating two plants. Mr. Costner has a beautiful home, located on the site of the former residence of the late Gen. D. H. Hill, who for some years owned a large plantation embracing the present Costner home. Mr. Costner married Miss Gertrude Dewstoe. She was born in Dubuque, Iowa, but her parents removed to North Carolina a number of years ago.

JOSEPH COLUMBUS ROWE, D. D. A man of strong personality and deep consecration, Rev. Joseph C. Rowe, D. D., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now serving as presiding elder of the Salisbury district, is not only an eloquent preacher of the gospel but is also a deep thinker, as broad and liberal in his spirit as he is sincerely devout in his convictions. He was born August 4, 1848, in Providence Township, Rowan County, which was likewise the place in which his father, Charles Richard Rowe, first saw the light of this world.

His grandfather, George Rowe, was born in Pennsylvania, and without any doubt was of New England ancestry. In early life he came from his native state to North Carolina, locating in Rowan County, where he spent his remaining days.

Charles Richard Rowe was brought up on a farm and prior to the Civil war was employed as an overseer on plantations, operating with slaves. In January, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-second Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and was subsequently detailed as assistant in a hospital located at a place in North Carolina known as "Egypt." At the close of the war, he returned home, arriving in May, 1865. A short time after his enlistment he had purchased a farm in Providence Township, and had there left his family. Soon after his return he sold his farm and prepared to remove to Iredell County, but circumstances prevented. A horse which he was leading across a bridge broke through, and he received injuries from which he never recovered, his death occurring in 1868. He was three times married. Of his marriage with Mrs. Rosanna (Basinger) Stoup he had but one child, Joseph C. Rowe, the subject of this sketch. The mother died in 1858. There were other children in the family, named both Rowe and Stoup.

Gaining his early knowledge of books in the district schools, Joseph C. Rowe subsequently entered the Olin High School, and after his graduation from that institution taught school four years. Of a naturally religious temperament and mind, he began a study of the Bible in early youth, and while yet a lad in his teens united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Gifted with oratorical powers, Mr. Rowe became noted as a public speaker, and in 1874 was licensed as a local preacher. In December, 1877, he joined the North Carolina Conference, with which he has since been conspicuously identified. Mr. Rowe's first appointment was the Alexander circuit. Since that time he has served as pastor of the West Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Greensboro, and of various other churches of that denomination, including those at Monroe Station, Central Station, Asheville Station, and the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Salisbury. Since first appointed to the position of presiding elder, for which he is eminently fitted and adapted, Mr. Rowe has had charge of the Franklin, Statesville, Charlotte and Asheville districts, and is now, in 1917, filling his second term as presiding elder of the Salisbury District.

Mr. Rowe married, in 1872, Nancy Adelia Brown, a daughter of Jacob and Louisa (Arey) Brown. Six children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rowe, namely: Lillie, Gilbert, Eugenia, Laura, Claudius, and Henry Boyden; Laura died at the age of twenty-five years.

Lillie, who is herself an able and accomplished lawyer, is the wife of Hon. A. M. Frye, an attorney at Bryson, and has one child, Lois Frye. Claudius Rowe is a successful lawyer. Henry Boyden Rowe, a physician at Mount Airy, married Sallie Lovell. Gilbert Rowe, the oldest son of the parental household, is one of the leading ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a prominent member of the Western North Carolina Conference. He has been honored with various degrees, Trinity College, at Durham, having conferred upon him the degrees of A. B. and D. D.; the Parkyn School in Chicago honoring him with the degree of P. S. D.; the Central University of Indiana conferring upon him the degree of Ph. D.; and Temple College, Philadelphia, with that of S. T. D.

FABIUS PORTER BROWN. One of the oldest business houses of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, is that bearing the name of H. J. Brown Company, funeral directors, a business that has been handed down from father to son through three generations. It has been in existence for more than eighty years, for it was founded by H. J. Brown in 1836, passed from him to John W. Brown, who conducted the establishment for forty years, or until his death in 1914, when he was succeeded by the present proprietor, Fab. P. Brown, who is upholding in every way the honorable prestige established by the former owners.

Fabius Porter Brown was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, August 23, 1873, and is a son of John W. and Anna Bell (Porter) Brown. His education was secured in the public schools of his native city, Morson and Denson Academy, where he prosecuted his preparatory studies, and Trinity College, at Durham, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While attending college, Mr. Brown won considerable reputation as a football player, being a star halfback on the varsity eleven during the year that Trinity was conceded the college football championship of the South. While he is very modest in speaking of his achievements as a star of the gridiron, it is stated by his friends that much of the success of the team that year was due to Mr. Brown's skill in carrying the pigskin. On leaving college, he took up business life and gradually drifted into real estate operations, a field in which he won considerable success, and for seven years was secretary of the Raleigh Real Estate and Trust Company. In 1914, at the time of his father's death, he took over the management of the H. J. Brown Company, and has continued as its directing head to the present time. A contemporary biographer, in speaking of Mr. Brown, says: "The fact that he is a funeral director is entirely incidental in the life of Fab. P. Brown, whose cheerful disposition and sunny smile belie the old theory that an undertaker should always typify a picture of gloom. He believes that it is life that really matters and refuses to allow his business associations to change his viewpoint or make him different from his fellows."

Like his forefathers, Mr. Brown is a Methodist, and is a member of the Edenton Street Church. He takes an active part in the work of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the Rotary Club, and is a member of the Capitol Club, the Country Club, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Odd Fellows. He is likewise an enthusiastic fisherman and likes nothing better than to get away from the cares of business and spend a vacation beside the waters of lake or stream, seldom returning from these excursions without a good catch as evidence of his skill with rod and fly. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, he has proved by his untiring zeal in every progressive step made by the city in many years, that there is no more enthusiastic citizen nor one who has the interest of Raleigh closer at heart than has he.

Mr. Brown has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Lena Wynne, of Raleigh, who died in 1913, leaving one daughter: Isabelle. Later Mr. Brown married Miss Flo Broome, of Waxhaw, North Carolina.

ROBERT G. CAMPBELL. As North Carolina leads all other states in number of cotton mills, it is one of the distinctive services that a publication of this character renders to search out and tell the careers of some of the big cotton mill operators of the present and past. From the standpoint of technical and administrative skill and ability one of the greatest is undoubtedly Robert G. Campbell, whose present associations are with Hope Mills in Cumberland County.

Apart from his big achievements the story of his life has interest and inspiration for those who must overcome the many minor difficulties and obstacles which too often stand in the way of any success whatever. He was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, in 1866, a son of Robert Harley and Jane (Hodges) Campbell. His mother is still living and has been able to take great pride in the accomplishments of her son, who when her husband died in 1876 was the mainstay and support of the little family. Robert H. Campbell was a native of Scotland, came to North Carolina in the '40s, before the war was in business at Fayetteville, in Cumberland County, and finally moved to Robeson County. During the war he served in the Confederate Army.

Robert G. Campbell can scarcely recognize any of his early associations apart from the environment of a cotton mill. He was only nine years old when in 1875 he obtained his first position as a floor sweeper in the old Pee Dee Mill at Rockingham in Richmond County. His employment at that time was not a necessity but it proved fortunate in giving him some experience before the death of his father, which occurred a year later, as a result of which his mother and several sisters had to look to him to supply most of the means of existence. From that time forward he worked industriously and continuously in cotton mills. Consequently there were few and brief opportunities to attend school. But when he was in school he was there for a purpose, and he mastered rapidly and thoroughly the fundamentals, and these with long continuous association with successful men have brought him a well rounded education. Some of his early employment was in the old Woodlawn Mill near Lowell in Gaston County, and later he went to work in the Gray mills at Gastonia. It was as a cotton mill operative under the late George A. Gray that he acquired his real apprenticeship. George A. Gray had likewise spent his life as a poor boy, and by his remarkable results in the spinning industry had achieved a great fortune. Mr. Gray took a special liking for young Campbell, his attention being attracted to his earnestness, industry and ambition, and accordingly he gave him every opportunity to make



use of his talents and rise on his merits. Mr. Campbell was associated closely with Mr. Gray for fourteen years, and under him became a mill superintendent and mill manager.

One of the well known names in North Carolina mercantile affairs was that of the late Caesar Cone of Greensboro. Mr. Cone and his brothers had become immensely wealthy as merchants, and they finally determined to use some of their capital for cotton manufacturing, but to this industry they could supply only capital, having no knowledge of the technical side of the business. In the course of his inquiries Caesar Cone had brought to his attention the capacity and ability of Robert G. Campbell as a practical mill man. There followed an interview between the merchant and the mill operator at Greensboro, and the result was a proposition made to Mr. Campbell to superintend the building and installation of machinery and subsequently the management of a mill which Mr. Cone proposed to erect at Greensboro. This commission was assumed and executed by Mr. Campbell, and in 1896 he had in operation one of the biggest mills of the state, the Proximity Mill at Greensboro. Changes and additions were subsequently made, the capacity increased, and today it is one of the largest mills in the South. Later Mr. Campbell built the Revolution and the White Oak mills for Mr. Cone. As Mr. Cone's general manager of cotton mills he had complete charge of the industry for eighteen years. In cotton mill circles it is well understood that the unexampled success and profitableness of these mill properties, which added so much to the Cone fortunes, were primarily and principally due Mr. Campbell's expert management. He had qualified himself for such responsibilities as a result of long and hard experience, and his thorough knowledge of cotton mill practice extends to every phase and detail from the first technical process to the marketing of the product. There is a sound reason at the basis of a claim frequently made that Robert G. Campbell is a cotton mill genius. Along with other work which he did at the Cone mill he built up a splendid welfare organization for the mill operatives.

After long years of hard and steady application to the business Mr. Campbell evinced a natural desire to retire and temporarily at least take up residence in the country. This lead to his purchase of a farm at Friendship in Guilford County, ten miles west of Greensboro, consisting of 420 acres. On this he has spent something over $100,000 above the purchase price, and the result is now one of the finest and most highly improved farms in the entire South. The farm is not merely a rich man's fancy but a practical proposition throughout. It is a splendid example and source of encouragement to the surrounding agricultural communities. It is conducted on general farming lands, with a specialty of livestock. One of the best herds of registered Guernsey cattle in the state is found there, and there are many thoroughbred Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs. The farm bears the attractive name of "Campbella." The residence is a handsome two-story structure, equipped with every modern convenience, including a gravity water supply from an artesian well of the purest water. Mr. Campbell has an expert chemist examine this water every year to insure its continued purity and wholesomeness.

While the charms and routine of country life still exercise a strong fascination upon him, Mr. Campbell is once more in the hard work of his real profession, with headquarters at Hope Mills in Cumberland County. In March, 1916, he took charge of the Rockfish Mills, which had lain idle for several years and which had been purchased by a group of capitalists of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, headed by Mr. S. L. Arrington, who is president of the corporation. The Rockfish Mills at Hope Mills are four in number, one of which has been discontinued. Mr. Campbell began the habilitation and re-equipping of Mill No. 2, now being successfully and profitably operated. Under his direction the best and most modern machinery was installed in that mill. It is operated by water power from the Big Rock Fish River. In 1917 Mr. Campbell began similar equipment and remodeling of Mill No. 4, which will probably be in operation early in 1918. There is every indication that Mr. Campbell will repeat here the remarkable success he had with the Cone Mills at Greensboro.

Mr. Campbell's first wife was Jane Hilliard, of Davidson County. She was the mother of two daughters, May and Mary. His present wife before her marriage was Miss Bertha Heritage, of Chatham County.

NORMAN OLLEN WARREN is one of the youngest men filling an important executive post in the banking circles of Greenville.

He was born in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, September 28, 1890, a son of Ollen and Susie Elizabeth (Wilson) Warren. His father for a number of years has been engaged in the insurance and fertilizer business. Norman O. Warren had a public school education at Greenville, and as a youth entered the Greenville Banking & Trust Company in the capacity of messenger. This institution is the oldest and largest bank in the county, with resources of over $1,500,000. He rapidly familiarized himself with his duties and responsibilities and worked steadily upward in promotion until in January, 1916, he was made cashier of that institution, a post he fills today. Mr. Warren is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

June 11, 1916, he married Miss Mary Flanagan Shelburne, of Greenville. Mr. Warren was chairman of all three liberty loan committees of Pitt County, and at this time he is handling the Pitt County Liberty Loan quotas.

WILLIAM SAMUEL ALLRED from early boyhood has spent his years and energies in the cotton mills. His father was long prominent in the same industry, and William S. Allred has for many years been superintendent of the Alpine Woolen Mills in Surry County.

He was born at Buck Shoals in Yadkin County, North Carolina, October 29, 1863. His grandfather, John Allred, was a planter and so far as known spent his entire career in Randolph County. John Allred married Miss Shoon, and they had two sons, Stephen and Albert, and four daughters, Lovina, Martha, Sally and Otelia.

Albert Allred, father of William S., was born at Sandy Creek in Randolph County April 15, 1830. When only ten years of age he entered the cotton mills at Cedar Falls in Randolph County, and by a long and thorough apprenticeship learned every detail of the business. At the age of twenty-one he engaged as a machinist with R. R. Gwyn's mill at Elkin. In 1861 he removed to

Buck Shoals and was connected with the mills of Gaither and Lawrence until 1863. He then became connected with the Turner Mill near Statesville in Iredell County, and in 1867 took the superintendency of the Hamburg Mills. In 1869 he became connected with the firm of J. F. and W. A. Moore at Green Hill, and was with that firm until January 1, 1880. In the meantime he had built a woolen mill on Lovill's Creek a mile and a half above Mount Airy, and was active in its operation until it burned in 1895. After that Albert Allred lived retired until his death on January 6, 1904.

In 1852 he married Sally Gordon. She was born at Jonesville in Yadkin County in 1835, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Laffoon) Gordon. William Gordon, a native of Virginia and of Scotch parentage, was a carpenter by trade and built many of the first frame houses in Surry County. From Jonesville he removed to a farm he had purchased near Dobson in Surry County, and there spent his last years.

William Samuel Allred was given the privilege of attending school regularly during his youth, but at the age of sixteen he left his books and studies and began work in cotton and woolen mills and learned all details of the business, from the handling of the raw material to the finishing processes. In 1880 his qualifications justified his appointment as superintendent of his father's mill near Mount Airy, and he was with that institution until it was burned in 1895. At that date he accepted the superintendency of the Alpine Woolen Mills, which are located on Lovill's Creek about four miles from Mount Airy. Mr. Allred had found his duties in these mills sufficient to absorb all his time and energies and he has largely been responsible for the success and prosperity of the establishment.

Mr. Allred was first married in 1881, to Emma Sparger, who was born in Mount Airy Township, member of a prominent old family of this section of North Carolina. Her parents were John H. and Matilda (Smith) Sparger, and her grandparents were Murlin and Bethania (Cook) Sparger. Mrs. Allred passed away March 10, 1905. For his second wife Mr. Allred married Minnie Stimpson, a daughter of Rev. Hampton and Annie (Davis) Stimpson. By his first wife Mr. Allred had seven children: Albert, a soldier; Samuel, also a soldier; John, Mary, Inez, Joseph and Edward. There are seven children of the present union: Annie, Hampton, Katie, Charles, Mabel, Fred and Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Allred are active members of the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Phillip Hanes. A man of sterling worth and integrity, endowed with marked business ability and tact, the late Phillip Hanes, of Mocksville, was intimately associated with the development and promotion of the manufacturing interests of this section of the state as long as his health permitted, having as a tobacco manufacturer carried on a large and lucrative business, his plant having been located in Winston, Forsyth County. A son of Alexander and Jane (March) Hanes, he was born on a farm in Davie County, North Carolina, on May 1, 1852.

Although brought up on a farm, Phillip Hanes had no special liking for agriculture, and while yet a youth learned to manufacture tobacco. Becoming familiar with that pursuit, he formed a copartnership with his brother, Benjamin F. Hanes, and established a tobacco factory at Winston, Forsyth County, where he continued in active business for many years, meeting with eminent success as a manufacturer. Being obliged, on account of ill health, to retire from active pursuits, Mr. Hanes sold his interest in the factory, and returned to his pleasant home in Mocksville, where he continued a resident until his death, in March, 1903.

Mr. Hanes married, December 7, 1875, Sallie Booe. She was born in Davie County, North Carolina, a daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Clement) Booe, and granddaughter of Phillip Booe. She still occupies the beautiful home in Mocksville, and in it entertains her friends and neighbors in a most hospitable manner. She is the mother of seven children, namely: Sadie, wife of R. W. D. Connor; Spencer B., who married Clara Lockhart; Mary, wife of E. W. Crowe; Blanche M., married Frank Clement; Frank, an attorney in Winston-Salem, married Bettie Poindexter; Sarah, wife of T. H. Stone; and Clement, a commercial traveler, with headquarters in Utica, New York. Mrs. Hanes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which Mr. Hanes also belonged, he, while a resident of Winston-Salem, having been steward of Centenary Church.

Roscoe William Turner. Able in the law and distinguished likewise in politics, Roscoe William Turner may well be named as one of Elizabeth City's leading and representative men. He worthily bears a name that has belonged to Eastern North Carolina for generations and honorably known in professional, agricultural and business circles.

Roscoe William Turner was born September 16, 1876, at Hertford, Perquimans County, North Carolina, and is a son of Wesley and Lucy (Williams) Turner. Wesley Turner was a highly respected citizen of Hertford and for many years was engaged in the drug business there.

In excellent private schools maintained in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, Roscoe W. Turner obtained his preparatory education and then entered Wake Forest College, where he pursued a course in law and was admitted to the North Carolina bar in September, 1899. He immediately opened an office at Elizabeth City and has continued here ever since and has built up a very substantial practice. He was elected city attorney and served with complete satisfaction in that office, and subsequently served two years on the bench as judge of the Criminal Court.

Mr. Turner was married November 12, 1901, to Miss Alvine Covert, of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and they have eight children, as follows: Beamon, Alvena, Roscoe William, Archie, Mantor, Wesley, Ruby and an infant. Mr. Turner and family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and formerly he was a member of its board of stewards.

In political matters Mr. Turner has been an important factor in democratic circles in Pasquotank County for a number of years, and the extreme confidence felt by his fellow citizens in his ability and integrity was shown in 1909, when he was elected a member of the North Carolina State Senate. He served through the regular term and also through the extra session. During this time he introduced many important bills and one that particularly benefited Pasquotank County was that which gave the graded schools. He has always been greatly interested in education and for many years has served as a very wise and urgent



Roscoe W. Turner.

member of the school board of Elizabeth City. In many other ways and at different times Senator Turner has shown his sincere public spirit. He is identified with various organizations, political, professional and fraternal, is a Chapter Mason, a member of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics and is past exalted ruler of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In manner genial and agreeable, Senator Turner has a wide circle of warm personal friends.

HON. CLAUDE BERNARD MCBRAYER. One of the important promotions in the public service of the state that occurred during and after the campaign of 1916 was the appointment of Claude Bernard McBrayer, a well known young lawyer of Shelby, to the office of assistant attorney general under Judge Manning. Mr. McBrayer was strongly endorsed by members of the bar all over the state as candidate for this appointment, which is made by the attorney general himself, and there was no opposition to his candidacy.

The McBrayers are an old and prominent family of North Carolina. Mr. McBrayer's grandfather was Col. Elisha McBrayer, who served as a colonel in the North Carolina Militia before the war, and during the war held a military position under the Confederate State Government at Raleigh. The McBrayers settled in Cleveland County in pioneer times. Their old home was at McBrayer's Springs, about four miles north of Shelby.

Dr. T. Evans McBrayer, father of the Shelby lawyer, is one of the most prominent physicians of Cleveland County. He was born there in 1849, was educated at Catawba College when the father of Hon. Hoke Smith was president, and was graduated in medicine from the Washington University at Baltimore, Maryland. His high standing in his courses in medicine gave him the complimentary diploma from the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons. Doctor McBrayer has practiced for many years at Shelby and is a man of wide influence in the civic affairs of that county. He has always kept abreast of the advances made in medical and surgical science, and has taken post graduate courses in Philadelphia and the polyclinic in New York. Doctor McBrayer married in 1881 Miss Sallie Webb, who was born in Cleveland County and died in 1888. Her father, David Webb, was one of the pioneer merchants of Shelby. On May 23, 1894, Doctor McBrayer married Miss Lizzie M. Allen, of an old and influential Virginia family.

One son of Doctor McBrayer is Capt. C. E. McBrayer, who has won distinction as a surgeon in the United States Army. He is a graduate of Wake Forest College, of the medical department of the University of Maryland, and subsequently took post-graduate work in New York City. He was soon afterward appointed surgeon with the rank of lieutenant in the United States army, and still later promoted to captain. Captain McBrayer is now major of Base Hospital 24, American Expeditionary Forces, France.

Claude Bernard McBrayer, who inherits all the enviable characteristics long associated with the family name in this section of North Carolina, was born at McKinney, Collin County Texas, in 1885. He was graduated with the classical A. B. degree from Wake Forest College in 1907 and also pursued his law studies there. Admitted to the bar in 1908, he began practice at Marion, North Carolina, but since 1911 has had both home and office in Shelby. The successes of the able lawyer quickly came to him, and his attainments and ability as a public leader also attracted much attention. In the campaign of 1916 he was selected to make a number of campaign speeches for the democratic ticket throughout the state, and is one of the most virile and resourceful debaters of his party. Prior to his appointment as assistant attorney general he served as city attorney of Shelby.

HON. SAMUEL G. PACE, who for many years was actively identified with tobacco manufacture and merchandising, is now United States commissioner and proprietor of the leading hotel at Mount Airy in Surry County.

He represents an old Virginia family and was born on a plantation in Henry County of that state March 29, 1848. His grandparents spent all their lives in Virginia, and his grandmother's maiden name was Mary Stone. His father, James B. Pace, was born in Virginia and owned and occupied a farm in Henry County, operating it with slave labor. He early took up the manufacture of tobacco. Before the war he had a trusted slave named Matt who followed the practice of taking the tobacco to Tennessee, driving a six mule team. Some of the tobacco was sold en route, and Matt could be trusted to carefully guard the proceeds. In 1856 James B. Pace sold his plantation and moved to Stokes County, North Carolina, purchasing a thousand acres of land at the present site of Pinnacle. There he not only worked his plantation but also had a store and manufactured tobacco. In 1863 he sold that place and removed to Olin in Iredell County, buying a farm and operating it until 1865. Having sold out, he removed to Rogersville, Hawkins County, Tennessee, and in that village kept a public house until 1872. He then sold his hotel and bought a farm in the same county near the Virginia line. A few years later, disposing of his property in Eastern Tennessee, he removed to Danville, Virginia, and became associated with his son Samuel in the manufacture of tobacco. That was his work until a short time before his death. He died at the age of eighty-one. James B. Pace married Lucy Taylor, who was born in Henry County, Virginia. Her father, William A. Taylor, owned and occupied a large plantation near Traylorsville in Henry County. He was one of the prominent citizens of that county. Well educated, of sterling character, he was often called upon to settle estates and to act as guardian for minor heirs. William A. Taylor married Catherine Hill, and both spent all their lives in Henry County. Mrs. James B. Pace survived her husband and died at the age of eighty-one. Her children were named Samuel G., Grief, Kittie A., Spotswood F., Kate A., Virginia C. and Judith P.

In the various localities named above Samuel G. Pace spent his early youth and boyhood. His primary education was acquired in rural schools, and he also attended Olin College at Olin in Iredell County, this state. One of his first experiences was working in his father's tobacco factory, and he learned that business in every detail. In 1875 he became a manufacturer of tobacco at Danville, Virginia, under his own name, though his father was associated with him in the enterprise. A short time before his father's death he closed out the business and in 1887 removed to Mount Airy, in which city he was successfully identified with

the livery business until 1916. In 1902 Mr. Pace opened his home in Mount Airy to the public under the name The Pace House, and has operated it as a hotel since that date.

In November, 1889, he married Miss Laura B. Cox, who was born on a farm near Galax in Grayson County, Virginia, daughter of William and Emeline Cox. Mr. and Mrs. Pace have one son, named William Samuel. The family are members of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Pace came to his majority in Tennessee and there cast his first vote for Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. His first presidential ballot was given to Horace Greeley. He has always been a stalwart supporter of the principles of the democratic party and has filled various offices of trust. For three terms he served as mayor of Mount Airy, and was one of the most prominent in securing light and water for the city. In his present office as United States commissioner he has served since his appointment in 1913.

HON. ABNER CLINTON PAYNE, a former mayor of Taylorsville and former state senator from this district, has won a high place in the legal profession and is one of the ablest lawyers of Alexander County.

Mr. Payne was born in 1871, and while his birthplace was in Caldwell County, it was just over the county line from Alexander County and only eleven miles west of Taylorsville. The Payne family came into this section of North Carolina and established homes and through a number of generations their work and influence have contributed to the development and welfare of the section. The Paynes are of English origin and since revolutionary times have lived in the Brushy Mountain section embraced in what is now Caldwell and Alexander counties. Mr. Payne is a great-grandson of Aquilla Payne, who is spoken of in the early annals as one of the first settlers of Caldwell County. His grandfather was Barnett Payne. Mr. Payne is a son of Waller and Elizabeth (Downs) Payne, both now deceased. The father was born in Caldwell County in 1818, was a substantial farmer and land owner, and in his day a man of wide influence in business and politics. During the war he was captain of the Little River company of Home Guards.

Abner C. Payne grew up at the old home and remained there until he was twenty-two years of age. In addition to the local schools he attended the Taylorsville Collegiate Institute, at that time under Prof. J. A. White. Then and for many years prior to that it was one of the best conducted institutions of higher education in this part of North Carolina. Especially before the war when Prof. James Foote and Prof. Theodore Burke were at the head of the institution it attracted students from nearly every southern state.

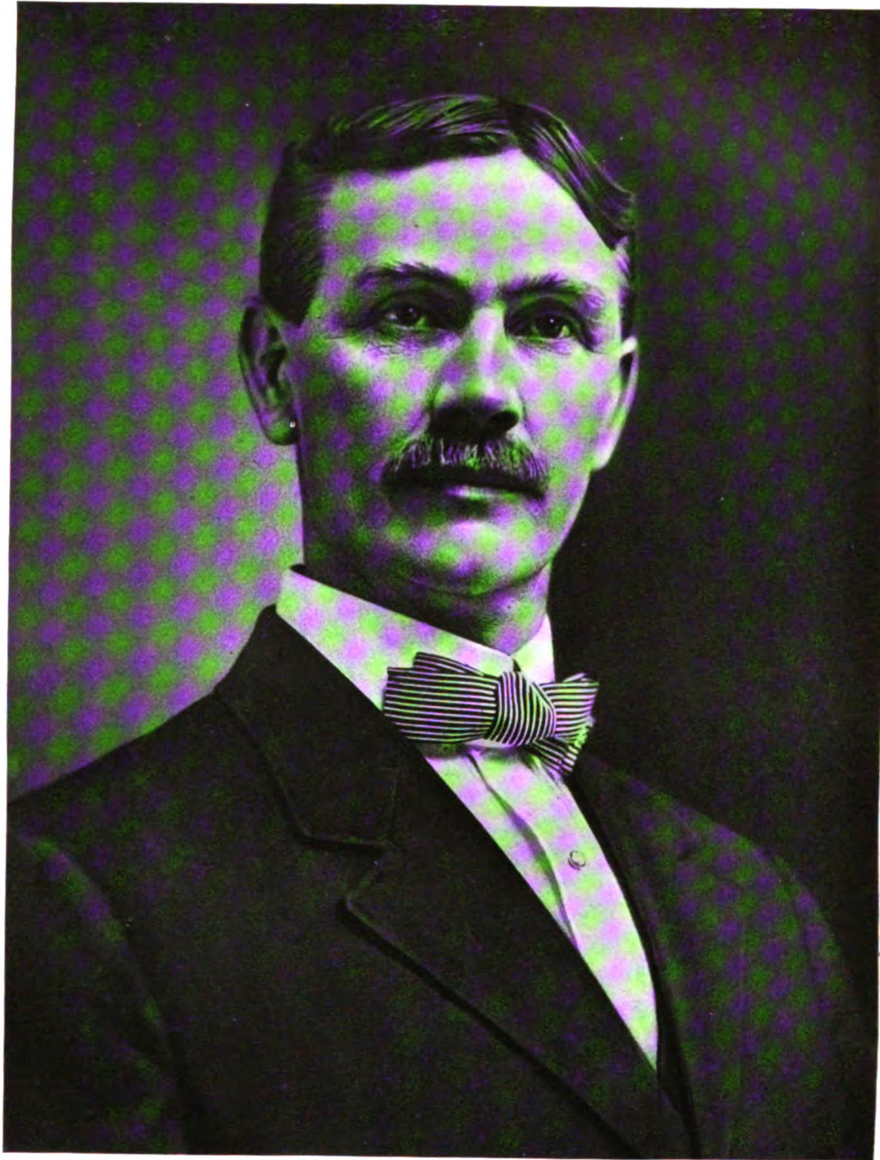
Mr. Payne took his law work in Trinity College at Durham and was admitted to the bar in 1911. He began practice at Taylorsville and has found his time and abilities fully occupied with a growing legal business.

In 1912 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the district embracing Alexander, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell counties. During the session of 1913 he was active in the general work of the Senate, and was particularly instrumental in good roads legislation. The bill under which the highway from Old Fort to Asheville was constructed was introduced by him. Mr. Payne made a creditable record as head of the municipal administration of Taylorsville in the office of mayor. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is master of the Masonic Lodge of Taylorsville. In 1898 he married Miss Grace Sloan of Iredell County. They have two children, Sloane and Eunice Payne.

HON. FRANK GOUGH. In making a study of the forces which have combined for the advancement of our men of public, business and professional eminence, the biographer consistently finds that the men to whom others look for leadership in the affairs of life are those who in large degree have been compelled to win their own way to the forefront through their own inherent ability and force of character. The traits upon which these men have depended for their advancement have included industry, integrity, perseverance and self-reliance, and to these, in large part, may be attributed the success of Hon. Frank Gough, of Lumberton, merchant, capitalist, extensive farmer, member of the State Senate, and one of the prominent citizens and leaders of North Carolina.

Hon. Frank Gough was born in Yadkin County, North Carolina, in 1866, and is a son of Stephen and Pauline (Douglas) Gough, both of whom are now deceased. His father was of English ancestry and his mother of Scotch descent, her mother having been born in Scotland. Stephen Gough located at Lumberton, Robeson County, in 1875, and died two years afterward. That was the hard-times period in North Carolina, and Frank Gough, a penniless boy, was literally "picked up on the street" by a German storekeeper of Lumberton, the late A. C. Melke, and given work. He subsequently did chores and accepted any employment around the store or Mr. Melke's home that he could do, and at the age of sixteen years, having shown ambition and aptitude for business, was sent by Mr. Melke to Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, this being considered by Mr. Melke as a "good investment." Mr. Gough took the business course at Eastman's and this was the only schooling he ever had, with the exception of some little night studying at Lumberton. His rise to his present wealth and prominence seems quite remarkable, when it is considered that it was not until after he was twenty-one years of age that he was able to pay his father's funeral expenses. While his education was not of an extensive character, experience proved a good teacher and many and valuable were the lessons which he learned under its instruction, in addition to which he possessed an observant eye and a retentive memory and stored in the recesses of his mind much of value that he turned to account in his varied business career.

In 1892 Mr. Melke died, and Mr. Gough succeeded him as the proprietor of the mercantile business, which he continued to conduct until 1895. At a time when his outlook seemed exceptionally bright for the future, Lumberton was practically destroyed by fire, at least the business portion, and the mercantile establishment which he was building up went with it. This would have seemed completely discouraging to many men, but, while Mr. Gough had not been born to an inheritance of wealth, he had the qualities of pluck and patience, and the word fail was not in his vocabulary. At the time of the conflagration he contracted a severe cold which threatened him with lung trouble, and



Frank Gough

on advice of physicians he took treatment for this trouble and did not at that time re-enter the mercantile business. Instead, for nine years following 1895 he occupied business positions with railroads in North Carolina, principally the Seaboard Air Line. In 1907, in partnership with A. E. White, he again entered the mercantile business, under the firm name of White & Gough. Their first store was a very modest venture, occupying what would now seem a ridiculously diminutive portion of their present large establishment on the corner of Elm Street and the Courthouse Square. Their success in this enterprise was instantaneous and has continued without interruption to the present time. Starting in with a stock of goods worth about $2,500, the house now carries an average stock of $80,000, this consisting of general high-class merchandise. The firm has made hosts of friends over a wide expanse of trade territory and the establishment is unusually popular with the people. Mr. Gough's success may be said in the business world to hinge upon one thing: Right dealing with his fellow-men—the business is one built upon honor.

Both Mr. Gough and Mr. White are directors and stockholders in the National Bank of Lumberton, as well as directors and stockholders in the Lumberton Cotton Mills, the Dresden Cotton Mills, the Jennings Cotton Mills and other corporations. They were public-spirited supporters and contributors in the building of the handsome new Hotel Loraine at Lumberton. Mr. Gough may be accredited, in fact, with a fine public spirit in taking hold of every good move that is for the promotion of the growth and development of Lumberton and Robeson County. He has been for many years a leading figure in the municipal government of Lumberton, and particularly in the handling and management of the municipal finances his services have been repeatedly called for and always freely given. He has, in fact, achieved wide reputation for his ability as a financier and an expert in fiscal management. Also, in partnership with Mr. White, he has accomplished a world of good for the agricultural interests of the community by carrying on modern and successful agricultural operations in Robeson County. The partners own twelve or fourteen farms in the county, one of them, known as the Wishart farm, being their especial pride, and one that may well be designated as a prize model farm. It consists of about 600 acres of rich and productive land, lying three miles from Lumberton. Their other farms range in size from 40 to 800 acres each, and all are well improved and valuable.

Mr. Gough has been a lifelong straight democrat of loyal type. Although an exceedingly popular man and one who has had for years hosts of friends who have urged him to become a candidate for various offices within the gift of the people, he steadfastly refused all honors in this respect until 1916, when it seemed practically impossible for him to decline his party's nomination for the State Senate. He became the candidate and was duly elected in the November, 1916, election, as state senator for the Twelfth North Carolina District, which comprises Robeson County. He is a director of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, this being the railroad that is owned by the state, and the position an appointive one under the governor. He is also member of the board of directors of the state prison and farm. Personally Senator Gough is of clever and engaging personality and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances among the prominent people of the state. He is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of practically all the secret and benevolent societies, among them being the Masons, in which he has advanced to the Royal Arch degree; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Woodmen of the World and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is also well known in religious movements, being a member and deacon in the Baptist Church of Lumberton, one of the largest and most efficient church organizations in the state.

Senator Gough married Miss Lena Linkhauer, of Lumberton, who is of German ancestry, and they have two children: Miss Lina, who is a graduate of Meredith College, North Carolina; and Frank, Jr., who is attending the Lumberton High School.

James Henry Harper, M. D. To his lifework as a physician and surgeon Doctor Harper brought an unusual natural talent, trained and matured by extensive association and study in one of the best medical schools of the country, and almost from the beginning of his practice at Snow Hill he has been recognized as a man of exceptional attainments. With professional success he has found opportunities to engage in business affairs, and has a number of important interests in his section of the state.

He is director and general manager of the East Carolina Electric and Realty Company and is a director of the Snow Hill Banking and Trust Company. Doctor Harper is a member of the Green County, the North Carolina State and the Tri-State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

He was born at Snow Hill October 8, 1884, a son of James Thomas Henry and Martha Elizabeth (Sugg) Harper. His father not only had a farm but also conducted a drug store for many years at Snow Hill. Doctor Harper was educated primarily in the Snow Hill Academy, spent two years in the medical department of the University of North Carolina, and from there entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated M. D. in 1905. After one year of clinical experience in Mercy Hospital at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he returned to his native city and embarked in a general practice. Doctor Harper has served as coroner of Green County since 1906. He is a lodge and chapter Mason and belongs to the Phi Chi Greek letter fraternity.

Charles Irving Jones. A man of good business ability, enterprising and keen sighted, Charles Irving Jones, a successful cotton broker of Salisbury, is actively identified with the development of one of the material industries of the state, his influence being recognized in both manufacturing and mercantile circles. A native of Maryland, he was born in Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, which was also the birthplace of his father, William Edward Jones, and his grandfather, John Henry Jones. His great-grandfather Jones was, it is supposed, a native of Scotland, from which country he came with the Stewart family to Anne Arundel County, Maryland, where he spent his remaining days.

John Henry Jones spent his entire life of seventy-six years in Anne Arundel County, Mary-

land. Owning not only extensive tracts of land, but many slaves, he employed an overseer to superintend his plantations while he lived in town. During the Civil war, although a slave holder, he did not favor secession, differing decidedly with his wife on that question. He married Rachel Jarboe, who survived him a short time, passing away at the age of seventy-seven years. They reared five sons, John H.; William E.; Samuel Morgan, now of Chester, South Carolina; Stephen C.; and Richard B.; and one daughter, Lucy.

William Edward Jones inherited a part of the parental estate, and having purchased the interest of the remaining heirs is there carrying on general farming and stock raising with gratifying results, being one of the leading agriculturists of Anne Arundel County. He married Edith May Fowler, who was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, as were her parents, Joseph C. and Catherine (Leitch) Fowler, who were of English ancestry.

Obtaining his rudimentary education in the public schools of Davidsonville, Maryland, Charles I. Jones subsequently entered Anne Arundel College at Millersville, Maryland, where he was graduated with the class of 1907. Going then to Baltimore, he completed the course of study in Sadler's Business College, thus fitting himself for a business career. Immediately locating in Chester, South Carolina, Mr. Jones was there engaged as a cotton broker until 1913, when he went to Spartanburg, where he was similarly employed for a year. Coming from there to North Carolina in 1914, Mr. Jones opened an office in Salisbury, and as a buyer and seller of cotton has met with good success, his business being extensive and lucrative. He has also other interests of a financial nature, being one of the directorate of the Morris Plan Bank of Salisbury.

On June 28, 1911, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Mary Austin Kempton, who was born in Atlanta, Georgia, a daughter of Joseph F. and Sarah E. Kempton. She is of colonial ancestry, the immigrant ancestors of the Kempton family having come from England to America with the Massachusetts pilgrims. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Charles Irving, Jr., and Dorothy. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Jones are valued members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Salisbury. Fraternally Mr. Jones is a member of Chester, South Carolina, Lodge No. 18, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and of Salisbury Lodge No. 699, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

LEWIS GILES HORNE. An able representative of the agricultural, manufacturing and milling interests of Davie County, Lewis Giles Horne, one of the leading business men of Mocksville, is widely known as a man of integrity and sterling worth. A native of Davie County, he was born in Callahan Township, being a son of Lewis Giles Horne, Sr., and coming from pioneer stock.

His great-grandfather, Howell Horne, the first member of the Horne family of which he has any knowledge, was for many years a resident of the District of Columbia, and owned land that is now included within the corporate limits of the City of Washington.

The grandfather of Mr. Horne was for several years a resident of Iredell County, North Carolina. Removing from there to Davie County, he bought land in Callahan Township, and subsequently operated it with slave labor, living on his farm until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Lusana Gatton, survived him a few years, dying on the home farm.

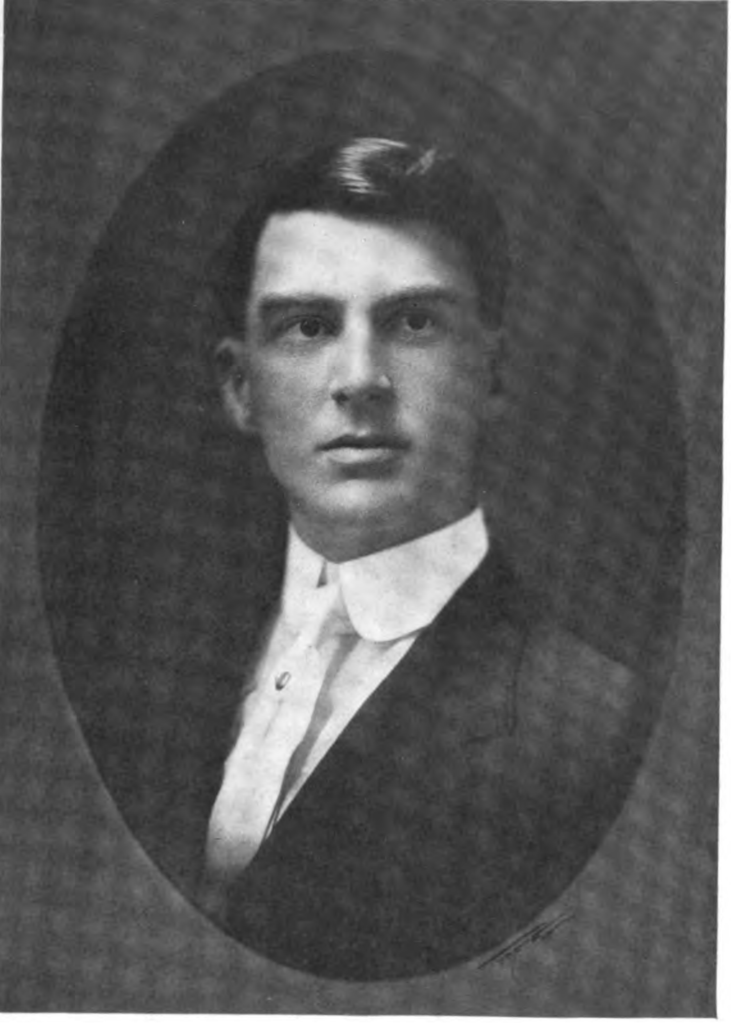
Although Lewis Giles Horne, Sr., was brought up on the farm where, in 1836, in Callahan Township, his birth occurred, he never developed a taste for agricultural pursuits, but when ready to begin life for himself embarked upon a business career, establishing a tannery at Callahan, which he operated successfully a number of years. He enlisted in Company G, Fifth Regiment, North Carolina, and with his command proceeded to Virginia. While on active duty he was stricken with measles, and, while broken out with the disease was forced to wade the Potomac River. The waters were cold, and the icy chill gave him a shock from which he never recovered. He was taken to a hospital in Richmond, but in spite of the care given him, he died two weeks later, a young man of but twenty-eight years.

The maiden name of the wife of Lewis G. Horne, Sr., was Esther Haseltine Campbell. She was born at Mount Bethel, Iredell County, North Carolina. She was left a widow with two sons, Gaston E., residing in Mocksville, and Lewis Giles. An energetic and capable woman, she superintended the work on the farm, and reared and educated her sons, keeping them with her until each had a home of his own. She is now living with them, and is a mother of whom they may well be proud.

In the days of his boyhood and youth, Lewis Giles Horne attended the rural schools of his district, and assisted his widowed mother on the home farm. Going to Countyline in 1889, he learned the trade of a miller with John A. Butler, and at the end of two years he and his brother bought the Butler mill. It was operated by steam and water power, the latter being obtained from Little Creek, the stream on which the mill was located. In 1893 Mr. Hoyne built, in Winston, the mill which he has since operated, it being now known as the Horne, Johnstone Company Mill. It is finely equipped with all the latest most improved machinery used in making flour, and is operated both as a merchant and a custom mill. The Horne Johnstone Company built, own and operate the Mocksville Telephone Exchange, an enterprise that has been of inestimable value to the community. Mr. Horne is likewise interested in agriculture, the farm which he owns being operated by tenants.

Mr. Horne married, in December, 1881, Miss Emma Wilson, who was born in Mocksville, a daughter of William (known as "Tailor Bill") and Lena Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Horne have five children, namely: Esther, Claude, Iva, Edna, and Lewis G., Jr. Esther was educated at the Greensboro Normal School, and is now engaged in teaching. Claude has completed the course of study at the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Raleigh, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Horne are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon and a trustee, and also a teacher in the Sunday School, having charge of the Bible class. Mr. Horne is a member of Mocksville Camp, Woodmen of the World.

ROGER MOORE. From earliest colonial times in the Carolinas down to the present hardly any family has shown more vitality, a finer degree of patriotism, greater sturdiness and enterprise in





business affairs than the Moores, whose principal seat through many generations has been at Wilmington.

The painstaking work of genealogists has revealed many interesting facts concerning the family both in America and England and Ireland. A Roger Moore, a person of considerable note, lived in County Berks, England, as early as the time of Henry VI. There is evidence that the illustrious family of Moore or O'Moore of Ireland was of the same Anglo-Norman stock. The O'Moores of Ireland have been described as "leaders of that proud and spirited class who vigorously opposed the policies of England in her government of Ireland, and their many valorous deeds made them central figures against English oppression in that portion of Irish territory over which England held sway for several centuries."

The conspicuous figure of the family in Irish history, and the more important in this sketch because his generation is approximate to the date of the immigration of the Moores to America, was the illustrious Col. Roger Moore, who died in 1646 and was descended from a long line stretching back through fifty or more generations of Irish ancestors. Col. Roger Moore was the "Rory O'More" of popular tradition in Ireland, and to his courage and resources in a great measure were due the formidable Irish insurrection of 1641. An Irish historian has described him as follows: "Roger Moore was the head of a once powerful Irish family of Leinster. His ancestors in the reign of Mary had been expelled from their princely possessions by violence and fraud and their sect harassed and almost extirpated by military execution. They were distinguished by a hereditary hatred of the English which O'Moore of Queen Elizabeth's reign expressed by the violence and obstinacy of his hostility. The resentment of Roger was equally determined, irritated as he was by the sufferings of his ancestors, his own indigence and depression, and the mortifying view of what he called his rightful inheritance possessed by strangers rioting in the spoils of his family. But his conduct was cautious and deliberate; for he had judgment, penetration and a refinement of manner unknown to his predecessor. He was allied by intermarriages to several of the old English families and lived in intimacy with the most civilized and noblest of their race. Some part of his youth had been spent on the continent, where his manners were still further polished and his hatred of the English power confirmed by an intercourse with his exiled countrymen. He attached himself particularly to the son of the Earl of Tyrone, who had obtained a regiment in Spain and who was caressed at the Court. It was natural for such companions to dwell on the calamities of their fathers, their brave efforts in the cause of their countrymen, and the hopes of still reviving the ancient splendor of their families. With such men in such a place an aversion to that power which had subverted all the old establishments in Ireland was heroic patriotism. The spirit of Moore was on fire. He vowed to make one brave effort for the restoration of his brethren, was applauded by his associates, and returned to Ireland totally engaged by the bold design. From the moment that the idea had first dawned in his mind, Moore wisely contrived by every possible measure to conciliate the esteem and appreciation of the native Irish; he had the qualities most effectual for this purpose, a person remarkably graceful, an aspect of dignity, a courteous and insinuating address, a quick discernment of men's characters, and a pliancy in adapting himself to their sentiments and passions. The old Irish beheld the gallant representative of one of their distinguished families with an extravagance of rapture and affection; they regarded him as their glory and their protection. They celebrated him in their songs and it became a proverbial expression that their dependence was on 'God, Our Lady and Rory O'Moore.'

"Writers of Irish history who concur in nothing else, agree in representing Roger Moore as a man of the loftiest motives and the most passionate patriotism. None of the excesses which stain the first rising in Ulster are charged against him. On the contrary, when he joined the Northern army the excesses ceased, and strict discipline was established as far as possible among men unaccustomed to control and frenzied with wrongs and sufferings."

The first conspicuous American of this lineage was James Moore, a grandson of Col. Roger Moore of the Irish rebellion. James Moore was appointed governor of North Carolina in 1700. He was born in Ireland in 1640, immigrated to America in 1665, and settled on his grant of land in the Goose Creek section of the colony. A year later he married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Yeamans. Several of his sons became conspicuous, including James, who died unmarried November 19, 1740, and Maurice, who died November 19, 1740, within an hour after his brother, James; Nathaniel, who was a member of the Colonial Assembly, 1738-39; and Roger, known as King Roger.

The title King Roger was bestowed partly on account of Roger's kingly bearing and unflinching courage. As he practically drove the Indians from the surrounding country he merited, owing to his authority and forcefulness, the title. He was for many years a member of Governor Gabriel Johnson's council. He is described as a man of great wealth, possessing immense tracts of land in the surrounding country. He was a builder of the historic mansion called "Orton" still standing.

Some items of history concerning the famous brothers of this generation should be noted. In 1711, when the Tuscaroras were massacreing the colonists in Albemarle and threatened to exterminate the white people in North Carolina, Col. James Moore, 2d, with a body of South Carolina troops hastened to the scene and waged a vigorous campaign which restored peace. He was re-enforced by an army under the command of his younger brother, Maj. Maurice Moore, who remained in Albemarle a year, when he was summoned to South Carolina with his forces to subdue a serious Indian uprising. He marched along the coast, crossing Cape Fear River near Sugar Loaf, and was so favorably impressed with these river lands that he conceived the idea of settling them. He could not carry out the project until 1725, as the lord proprietors had prohibited a settlement within twenty miles of the river banks. His brother, Roger Moore, had married a daughter of Landgrave Smith, who had located a grant of 48,000 acres on the Cape Fear in 1692, and this may have had an influence in bringing about the settlement. King Roger Moore came with his hundreds of slaves and built "Orton," one of the finest examples of pure colonial architecture in America, and here he lived in princely style. Maurice Moore selected a bluff site near Orton,

fifteen miles below the present City of Wilmington, and laid out a town which he called Brunswick, in honor of the reigning family. Nathaniel Moore's plantation, known as York, was situated on a bluff some forty miles from Brunswick.

The year 1719 is memorable in Carolina annals for the overthrow of the Proprietary form of government. The Moore family was thoroughly in accord with those opposed to a continuance of British oppression through the Lords Proprietors, and when the people resolved to have a governor of their own choosing, they turned to Col. James Moore, who had been commander-in-chief of the militia in the late Indian war, but was removed for his active opposition to the authority of the Proprietors, and chose him as their leader. He was elected governor in 1719, and subsequently served as attorney-general and judge of the Admiralty Court of South Carolina, and was speaker of the Colonial Assembly, 1722-25.

In 1766, or a generation later, the Moores again became conspicuous as champions of the rights of the people by presenting to Governor Tryon an assurance of the spirit of independence then prevailing and which would sustain the people to the extent of armed resistance to the enforcement of the odious stamp act. On this momentous occasion George Moore was selected to challenge the authority of the King and of the Parliament. The fearless Moore, with a force of 150 armed men, appeared before Governor Tryon, and through his resolute defiance in the face of two British sloops of war, the government found itself powerless in the premises.

Throughout the memorable struggle of the war for independence the Moore family bore an honorable part. In 1774 James and George Moore represented New Hanover County as delegates to a revolution convention, and Maurice Moore was a member of the committee organized to draw up an address to the people of Great Britain setting forth the wrongs of the colonies in North America. His brother, James, was colonel of the First North Carolina troops and was in command during the Battle at Moore's Creek Bridge in February, 1776. He was promoted brigadier-general, was made commander-in-chief of the Department of the South, and received the thanks of Congress for his gallantry.

Such are some of the outstanding facts in the record of this family in colonial and revolutionary times. It now remains to consider more specifically the career of a late citizen of Wilmington whose patriotism, courage, resourcefulness and integrity showed him possessed of all the honorable family traits in the preceding generations and whose career is part of history in modern times.

The late Col. Roger Moore was born in New Hanover County, North Carolina, July 19, 1838, a son of Roger and Ann Sophia (Toomer) Moore. As a young man he rendered heroic service in the cause of the Confederacy. He became colonel of the Third Regiment, North Carolina Cavalry. The greatest achievements of this regiment were accomplished while it was under the command of Col. Roger Moore, and won for him the unstinted praise and sincere thanks of General Lee. The Third Regiment was originally under the command of Colonel Baker, who was captured at the Davis farm. His command then devolved on Colonel Waddell, who soon resigned on account of ill health and was succeeded by Colonel Moore, who previously held the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel.

Of his military record in the war and in reconstruction time the unpublished manuscript of Sloan's History has this to say:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Waddell is quite favorably mentioned in the official reports of this date. But it was under his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Moore, that the regiment won its highest honors. This gentleman was no trained soldier, but by mere force of character, unflinching courage and capital good sense he accomplished the best results in every kind of service. Under him two of the most brilliant dashes were made; that of Captain McClancey at White Oak Swamp in August, 1864, when he charged into the Yankee lines and brought out prisoners under short range of musketry; and Sergeant Johnston of Captain Hatchett's Company, when he entered the Federal camp on the Warren retreat from Bellfield in December, 1864, and made its whole circuit with a mounted squad of ten men. Half of those daring and gallant fellows were literally chopped to pieces with axes by the Pioneer Corps, but the survivors went ahead all the same.

"Colonel Roger Moore was not only conspicuous as a valiant soldier in the Confederate army, but he did yeoman's service for his section as Chief of the Division of the Ku-Klux-Klan in Wilmington. It is not violating the secrets of this organization to state that Colonel Roger Moore, after taking the secret oath at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1868, organized and commanded a Ku-Klux-Klan at Wilmington, which was made up of the best blood of the South. Many members of this Klan were loyal and devoted soldiers who had served under Colonel Roger Moore. It is now generally known that conditions in the South at the close of the war occasioned the birth of the organization known as the Ku-Klux-Klan. It was organized under the direction of General Nathan Bedford Forrest in 1867-68, to protect the South from the ravages and depredations of the spoilers who came South immediately after the war. A friend of Colonel Roger Moore's and a member of the Ku-Klux-Klan in an adjoining neighborhood in speaking of the debt the citizens owed Colonel Roger Moore said: 'Colonel Roger Moore did his duty in this matter and never allowed his Klan to commit an act that was not justified and endorsed by our superiors. He was in every sense a gallant and chivalrous citizen. The people of Wilmington had every cause to thank him and the Klan for the good order that followed. But of course none but the members knew it was he, as it was one of the closest hide-bound secret orders ever known.'"

Late in life the welfare and security of his home city of Wilmington were again entrusted to Col. Roger Moore in the capacity of commander of the general organization of white citizens to protect the lives and homes from the possible negro ravages during the race war of 1898. This war occurred November 10, 1898, and so thoroughly were the demoralized negroes controlled by the white men under the leadership of Col. Roger Moore that the unpleasant conditions were immediately changed in a way which meant permanent good for all concerned.

The early business career of Col. Roger Moore was as a commission merchant trading in turpentine and allied products. He subsequently engaged

in the manufacture of brick and as a dealer in building materials, and thus became the founder of the business house of Roger Moore & Sons Company, a business still continued at Wilmington by his son, Roger Moore, Jr.

Col. Roger Moore died April 21, 1900. He had always been a Christian gentleman, but in 1888, through the preaching of the noted evangelist, R. G. Pearson, became imbued with a profound religious fervor, which was unabated throughout the rest of his life. He served as a steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His first marriage was to Rebecca Scott Smith, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Frink) Smith, of Wilmington. Their only son and child, Roger, died in his fifteenth year.

On May 3, 1871, Colonel Moore married Eugenie Berry, widow of George Atkins and daughter of Benjamin W. and Ann Eliza Berry. There were nine children of this union, and five of them reached maturity.

Anne Moore, the oldest of her father's children, is one of the distinguished women of her time. She graduated with the highest average ever attained in St. Mary's School at Raleigh, won the degrees A. B., A. M., and honors including a graduate scholarship from Vassar College, and was twice in succession appointed to the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole. She had a scholarship in the University of Chicago, which awarded her the Ph. D. degree. For four years she was head of the department of physiology and biology at the State Normal School, San Diego, California, and subsequently became investigator of social conditions in New York City. She is the author of many scientific, sociological and various popular articles and stories. Perhaps the most noteworthy of her writings is "The Feeble-Minded in New York," published by the New York State Charities Aid Association in 1911, and used as a basis of appeal to the New York State Legislature for improved commitment laws and increased appropriations. Her "The Financial Standing of Patients in Fifteen Dispensaries," was published in the New York County Medical Record in February, 1914; "Physiology of Man and Other Animals" was published by Henry Holt & Company, 1909, and she is author of various scientific articles published in the American Journal of Physiology.

Parker Quince, the oldest son of the late Col. Roger Moore, was educated at Capt. Bell's Military School at Rutherfordton, North Carolina, and has twice been elected mayor of Wilmington. He married Willie May Hardin. The third son, Louis Toomer, who finished his education at the University of North Carolina, is a member of Davis-Moore Paint Company at Wilmington. Mary Ella, the youngest daughter, attended St. Mary's School at Raleigh and is the wife of Arthur L. Mills of Greenville, South Carolina.

Roger Moore was born at Wilmington October 10, 1879, was educated in private schools at Wilmington, and finished a course in a business college at Baltimore, Maryland. In 1900, upon the death of his father, he took his place as active manager of the old established firm of Roger Moore's Sons Company, and has carried this business forward on a scale of increasing importance. The leading feature of the business is the manufacture of brick and the handling of building supplies, and the firm employs about forty individuals.

Mr. Moore is also a director in the Mechanics Building & Loan Association, is past president of the Rotary Club, is president of the Chamber of Commerce, is a democrat in politics, trustee of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and president of the Adult Bible Class. He is chairman of the War Camp Community Service work under the Fosdick Commission.

He was twice married and a son, Edwin Gerry Moore, was born of the first marriage. At Wilmington October 14, 1914, he married Miss Alice Wallace Borden, daughter of Edwin and Penelope (Wallace) Borden. Her father was long officially connected with the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one son, Roger, Jr., born August 16, 1916.

Josiah Call Exum is a young man prominent in business affairs at Snow Hill, and is now president of the First National Bank. He was liberally educated, attending the University of North Carolina, and on leaving college took up a business career with his father.

He was born at Snow Hill, North Carolina, July 23, 1879, a son of Josiah and Martha (Suggs) Exum. His father for many years has been a well known merchant at Snow Hill. He attended the public schools, the Fayetteville Military Insitute and completed his education in the University of North Carolina. His early business experience was acquired with his father in a general merchandise store, and he became a member of the firm J. Exum and Company. In 1916 Mr. Exum turned his attention to banking and organized the First National Bank, of which he was elected president. The bank has a capital of $25,000 and its deposits according to a recent statement aggregate $300,000. The bank has a splendid home, a two-story brick building, with offices on the second floor. The bank was built at a cost of $9,000.

Mr. Exum has done much for his home county. For the past eight years he has served as chairman of the board of county commissioners and during that time the county undertook the construction of the splendid roads which now are a matter of pride to the entire community. Mr. Exum is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity and is active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In December, 1904, he married Miss Josie Herring, of Snow Hill. Mr. Exum has an ideal home life, and his efforts in a business way are inspired by his wife and children. The eight children who have blessed their marriage are: Robert, Grace, Jamie, Mattie, Josiah IV, Susan, Allen and Woodrow Wilson.

William Henry Stewart. Employed in a profession that is peculiarly exacting in its demands, William Henry Stewart, of Salisbury, proprietor and publisher of the Carolina Watchman, one of the oldest publications of the state, is successfully devoting his thought and energy to making his paper bright, newsy, reliable, and, above all, clean, nothing of worth being too small to escape his attention, and no topic so large that he cannot handle it with ability. Inheriting in no small measure the brilliant intellect, courageous spirit and the ready command of language that characterized his father, the late John Joseph Stewart, himself a noted journalist, Mr. Stewart does his own thinking, and in his criticisms spares no evil doer, instead he "hews to the line, letting the

chips fall where they will." He is a native born son of Rowan County, his birth having occurred in Salisbury January 17, 1870.

His paternal grandfather, Alexander Stewart, was born and educated in South Carolina. Subsequently moving to Georgia, he lived for a time in Newton County, but later bought land in Troup County, not far from West Point, and there on the farm which he improved spent the remainder of his years. The maiden name of his wife was Salina Bruner. She was born at Beaver Dam, Montgomery County, North Carolina, being a lineal descendant, it is thought, in the fifth generation of Jacob Bruner, who emigrated from Germany to America prior to the Revolutionary war, the line of descent being thus traced: Jacob, Henrich, Henry, Henry and Salina.

John Joseph Stewart was born June 15, 1827, in Newton County, Georgia, near Covington, and there spent his boyhood days. At the age of seventeen years he came with his uncle, J. J. Bruner, publisher of the Carolina Watchman, to Salisbury, the uncle having been a visitor at the Stewart home in Georgia, and for a while after coming here attended the city schools. Spending his leisure time in the office and work rooms of the Carolina Watchman, he became familiar with the art preservative and acquired a taste for journalism. He afterwards became a clerk in the store of James Ennis, and later bought out the interests of his employer. While engaged in mercantile pursuits he established a paper, the Banner, and continued its publication until the breaking out of the Civil war. Enlisting then in Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment, North Carolina Troops, he was made first sergeant, and later was twice promoted, first to second lieutenant and then to first lieutenant. With the exception of a while in the hospital while recovering from a wound inflicted by a minnie ball, and a brief sick leave, he was with his command in all of its marches, campaigns and battles until the close of the conflict.

Returning then to Salisbury, John Joseph Stewart continued to publish the Banner as a daily, semi-weekly and tri-weekly for a while, and also taught school a few terms. About 1880 he published The Examiner and in 1885 established the Salisbury Truth, a family and political newspaper. He kept himself well informed on local and national affairs, but did his own thinking, and never did he hesitate to publish the results of his mental activities, great names and exalted positions inspiring him with no dread. He was of an intense nature, and a master of strong, trenchant language, which he could use daringly and most effectively. Although an invalid during the latter part of his life, he edited his paper until his death, June 20, 1896.

The maiden name of the wife of John Joseph Stewart was Clara Lois Bruner. A daughter of John Joseph and Mary (Kincaid) Bruner, she was born in Salisbury, and there reared and educated, with the addition of several sessions at the Statesville Female College. Her paternal grandfather, Thomas Kincaid, married Clarissa Brandon, a daughter of Colonel James and Esther (Horah) Brandon. Of the marriage of John J. and Clara Lois Stewart, ten children were born, as follows: Beulah, who married James P. Moore; John Joseph married Grace Morton; William Henry, the special subject of this brief review; Mary Esther married Edwin Cuthrell; May Pearl married Henry D. Abernathy; Clara Grace married Henry M. Armistead; Charles F. married Lucy Brittingham; Bruner A. married Louisa Abernathy; Annie Viele married Frank M. Hood and Lois Dunbar married Walter L. Meek.

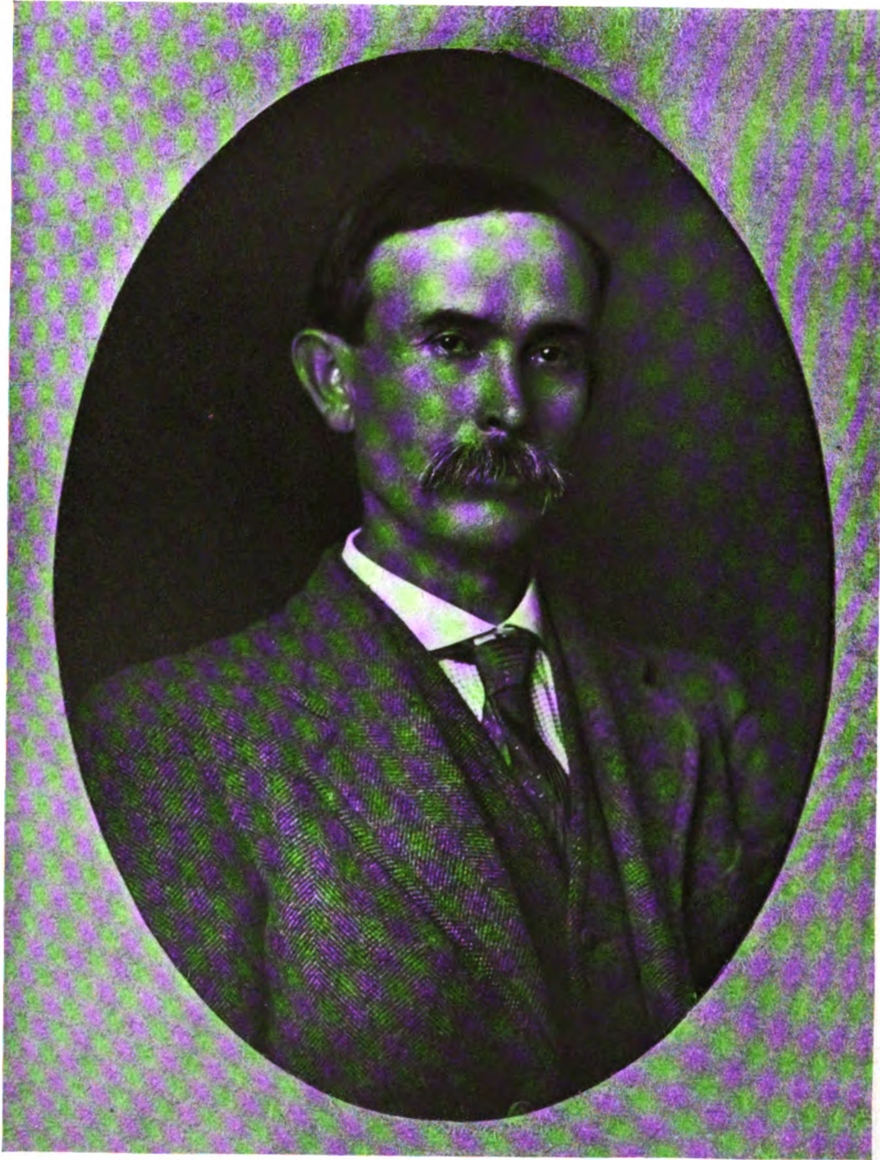
Having completed the course of study in the Salisbury schools, William H. Stewart was employed in the office of the Examiner, a weekly paper published in Salisbury by his father. Having in the year of 1883 been appointed mounted messenger in the United States Senate, he spent the following two years in Washington, District of Columbia. Returning to North Carolina in 1885, Mr. Stewart was engaged in journalistic work in Salisbury for five years. Going to Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1890, he remained there three years, having first been associated with the Chronicle, now the Observer, and afterward with the Charlotte News. In 1893, having accepted an appointment in the folding room of the United States House of Representatives, he lived for two years in Washington. Returning then to Salisbury, Mr. Stewart assumed charge of Salisbury Truth, a weekly paper referred to above, and managed it for about four years. Forming then a company, in which he was the chief stockholder, he conducted the Salisbury Daily Truth-Index. Later he purchased the plant, and at the end of eighteen months he bought out the other share holders and became sole proprietor. Selling the paper to Varner and Spillman in 1903, Mr. Stewart rotained the presses and published the paper for his successors for a year. Mr. Stewart then resurrected the Carolina Watchman, and has since devoted his time and attention to its interests, making it one of the best and most popular journals of the kind in the city.

Mr. Stewart married Charlotte A. Davidson, a woman of culture and refinement. True to the religious faith in which he was brought up, Mr. Stewart is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Stewart is a member of Saint Luke's Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Stewart belongs to Winona Council No. 18, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, which he represented in 1916, 1917 and 1918 at the State Council; to Bagley Council No. 5, Sons and Daughters of Liberty; and to the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

EUBERT LYERLY. In the remarkable industrial development that has made Hickory, North Carolina, one of the manufacturing centers of the state, the Lyerly family has borne an important part, their business enterprises having been potent factors for almost half a century. A prominent bearer of the name, and a sharer in the industrial fame that attaches thereto, is Maj. Eubert Lyerly, a retired officer of the National Guard of North Carolina, and a third owner of the Elliott Knitting Mills here.

Eubert Lyerly was born in 1877, at Hickory, North Carolina, and is one of three sons born to the late J. L. and Addie (Walker) Lyerly. One brother, Walker Lyerly, is an extensive manufacturer of lumber. The other brother, Capt. George Lyerly, is in the active service of the United States Army, in the World war.

J. L. Lyerly, the father, was born in Rowan County, North Carolina. During the war between the states, he served in Company K, in the famous Fourth North Carolina Infantry, of which he was quartermaster sergeant, and participated in many of the struggles that made this regiment one of the noted organizations of the Confederate Army. About 1869 or 1870 he came to Hickory and is



J. R. Bowden

credited with being largely the founder of its industrial life. He found here a simple country village, with no railroad connection. His start was in the lumber business, and he established and operated the first circular saw in Western North Carolina. He helped to build the Western North Carolina Railroad, now the Asheville branch of the Southern, and in a general way his business enterprise was the needed impetus that gave Hickory a start as a manufacturing town. He furnished the lumber and was the contractor for the building of the way stations along the line of this railroad. The station at Bridgewater, constructed more than forty years ago, is still standing and is in good condition. He was an able business man and a constructive citizen of the highest rank. He was permitted to live to see Hickory grow into a model manufacturing city teeming with industries, its great wood-working plants, its textile mills and other industries sending its name to far distant sections. In all this he had part, practically retiring from business activity in 1892, but surviving until 1903.

Eubert Lyerly was reared at Hickory and secured his education in the local schools and in the David Military School at Winston-Salem, from which he was graduated. For about ten years afterward he was in the railway mail service and then became interested in the knitting mill business and subsequently, with his two brothers, became the owner of the Elliott Knitting Mill, a modern plant equipped with sixty-four knitting machines for the manufacture of hosiery. Its product is high grade and its contracts have never been more numerous than at the present time.

Major Lyerly was the organizer in Hickory, of Company A, of the North Carolina National Guard, and was elected its captain and served as such for several years prior to being promoted major, being succeeded as captain by his brother George, who, as noted above, has gone to a wider field of service.

Major Lyerly was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Bonniwell, and they have one daughter, Josephine. The father of Mrs. Lyerly, the late George Bonniwell, was of French origin and his name was formerly spelled Bonneville. He came from New York to North Carolina and in the early '70s located at Hickory, where, in association with the father of Major Lyerly, he founded the famous Piedmont Wagon Company, which was the first large industry in the town. These wagons have been sold all over the country and the factory remains today one of the largest and most profitable of Hickory's industries. Subsequently Mr. Bonniwell left the wagon company and engaged extensively in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and building material, and for several years his plant furnished all the material used in the construction of buildings at Hickory and in adjacent territory.

Major Lyerly is active and influential in all that concerns the further development of Hickory, cooperating with his fellow citizens along every line of worthy endeavor and steadfastly maintaining the high business standards for which his family name has always stood.

John R. Bowden. One of the solid, substantial citizens of Cumberland County, the owner of a fine plantation and the proprietor of the leading general store at Wade, is John R. Bowden. Mr. Bowden is recognized as one of the successful business men of this section and he has deserved this success because he has built up his fortune from the very bottom entirely through his own industry and perseverance. Left fatherless in childhood, he had fewer opportunities than many others in the way of education and business opportunity, and it was through the discipline of adversity that his character was developed and his struggle for a business footing was successful.

John R. Bowden was born in 1861, at Wade, his birthplace being within a few yards of his present residence. His parents were William and Susan (Cook) Bowden. William Bowden was born in Duplin County, North Carolina, and came to the site of the present Town of Wade in the middle '50s, accompanying his father, Mitchell Bowden, and others of the family. Many Bowdens still live in Duplin County, where the family was established by the English Bowdens when they came to North Carolina before the Revolutionary war. They gave the name to the present Town of Bowden in Duplin County. William Bowden enlisted in the Confederate army when the war between the states broke out, and was a brave and efficient soldier until he was captured by the enemy and was confined in a Federal prison until the war was over. He was able to return to his home but exposure and hardship had done their work and he died shortly afterward, leaving a widow and children but illy provided for. He was a man of good intention and fine character and was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

John R. Bowden came upon the scene of life at an unhappy time in his country's history, and innocent although he, with thousands of others, was, he had to face and contend with hard conditions in youth and early manhood. As soon as he was able he assumed as much responsibility as he could in taking care of his over-burdened mother and his brothers and sisters, and eagerly accepted every offer of work, even distasteful ones, for there was little money in the county at that time and his wages were pitifully small. He presevered, however, and by dint of industry and self denial, finally accumulated sufficient capital to start a store at Wade, in a small way, and from that has succeeded through honorable methods and superior business capacity in building up a mercantile enterprise that is both profitable and prospering. He supplies the needs of a large territory, is personally known and esteemed by practically every one in this part of Cumberland County, and is rated commercially in the first rank as to business stability. For some years Mr. Bowden has also been accumulating farming land and now owns about 400 acres extending north of the Village of Wade and his yearly crops of cotton and corn are satisfying. This is becoming one of the most productive agricultural regions in the state, largely because of the system of drainage by canals that has been established, bringing enhanced value to Mr. Bowden's and his neighbors' lands.

Mr. Bowden was married to Miss Molly Meredith, and they have three children: John Atwood, Maggie May and Mrs. Willie Starling.

Since early youth Mr. Bowden has been a communicant in the historic old Bluff Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for several years. Bluff Church was founded in 1758 by the Scotch Presbyterians and probably is the oldest in the state. The original church edifice still stands on a bluff overlooking the Cape Fear River, about one mile from the Town of Wade. It is not now used for regular services, the congregation wor-

shiping in a more modern building at Wade. The old church and surrounding graveyard are kept in good condition and each year, in the month of September, a reunion and historical meeting of the members and their friends are held here. The old communion cups, presented to this church in 1775 by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, with a suitable inscription thereon, are still, after a lapse of 140 years, in the service of the congregation but taken out only at the annual reunion. These are beautiful cups of solid silver of exquisite design and workmanship. Mr. Bowden is their custodian and keeps them secure in his own home. He has always been an earnest citizen but has never accepted any other public office than membership on the board of county commissioners.

HON. OLIVER MAX GARDNER. In November, 1916, the people of North Carolina elected to the office of lieutenant governor a young lawyer of Cleveland County whose brief career in public life is one of the most brilliant witnessed in this state in the present generation. He has been called a new leader in politics, and that means that he not only has the resources of mind, the wit and logic, the savoir faire and the personal charm and graces of eloquence which have always been considered requisite to attainment in politics, but also the broad minded vision, the depth and sincerity of purpose, and both disinterestedness and competence which are the essentials of real statesmanship.

Mr. Gardner was born in Shelby March 22, 1882, a son of Dr. O. P. and Margaret Gardner. His father, the late Doctor Gardner, was a distinguished physician in Western North Carolina. He was a prominent leader in the state during the trying days of secession and war. He was a member of the General Assembly and the Secession Convention of North Carolina, and subsequently organized and became captain of a company from Cleveland County for active service in the field. From the close of the war until his death he practiced medicine, gave his life with the utmost zeal to his calling and to the service of humanity, and left a memory to be cherished. Governor Gardner's mother, Margaret (Young) Gardner, represented in her maternal line the distinguished Blanton family. Her grandfather, Burwell Blanton, was a man of wealth and distinction, reared a large family, and all of them made their mark in the world. The Blantons of the present generation are leaders in commerce and industry in Western North Carolina, and are a strong and virile race that has not died out, but are progressive and have increased in influence and substance. For several generations the Blantons have furnished some of the strongest and most successful characters to their section of the state.

Oliver Max Gardner attended local schools and in 1903 graduated Bachelor of Science from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina at Raleigh. During his college career he was captain of the football team, and was also prominent in other student activities, being the winner of the debater's medal and the orator's medal. After graduating he spent two years as instructor in chemistry in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. He subsequently studied law in the University of North Carolina, and while there was also a member of the famous football team of 1905, which defeated Virginia. He was elected captain of the team.

Mr. Gardner was admitted to the bar in 1906, and during the past ten years has rapidly risen in his profession and has practiced at Shelby. He is not only a strong and forceful lawyer, but is also interested in practical farming, and has a fine place of 500 acres three miles from Shelby, where he raises between 75 and 100 bales of cotton in every year.

For seven years he was captain of Company G, First Regiment, National Guard of North Carolina. His brother, Col. J. T. Gardner, is now colonel of the same regiment and is commanding it in service on the Mexican border.

Mr. Gardner's active connection with democratic politics began as soon as he reached his majority. He was formerly chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, and is now a member of the State Executive Committee. In 1908 he was president of the association of the College Democratic Club, and as such he organized 2,700 college men into clubs. He was a member of the State Senate of the General Assemblies of 1911 and 1915. In the 1915 session he was unanimously chosen president pro tem, and it fell to his duties to preside frequently over the Senate, and as president he proved a most able parliamentarian and kept the machinery of the Senate working with unequaled dispatch.

In the democratic state primary of 1916 Senator Gardner was the unanimous choice of his party for the office of lieutenant governor. It is said that he is the youngest man to be thus honored by the people of the state for such an important office during a period of half a century. No man has risen more rapidly politically in North Carolina, and the qualities which have contributed to this rapid rise are happily described in an editorial that appeared in the Winston-Salem Journal in October, 1916, under the title "A New Leader."

"Any man, and especially any young man, who can present the cause of a political party with such convincing power as Hon. O. Max Gardner presented the cause of democracy to the voters of Forsyth County here last night is bound to become a political leader of tremendous force and great influence. And we dare say that it won't take very many such campaigns as Mr. Gardner is making in North Carolina to-day to lift him into this high sphere.

"There are speeches that thrill and speeches that soothe but do not convince. There are speeches that please democrats very much, but make republicans so very mad that they don't count for anything on election day. There are speeches that help and speeches that injure the cause which they espouse. And then there are speeches that have no appreciable effect one way or another.

"Mr. Gardner's speech in Winston-Salem last night was a vote winning speech. And it is a very, very rare thing to see a political campaigner who is able to make just that sort of a speech. When any political party discovers such a speaker it usually ties to him. Speakers who can arouse democrats are valuable assets of the democracy in North Carolina. They help get democrats to the polls. But a much more valuable asset is the speaker who can win votes. For one vote won is worth two votes held, when the time comes to figure up the majority.

"Because Mr. Gardner is such a speaker, because he can both enthuse and convince, because he has a remarkable grasp on the issues of the

day and knows how to present them with that extraordinary effectiveness which can only be attained by one whose lips are touched with something akin to the divine fire of eloquence, because, along with these gifts, Nature has endowed him with a personality that wins men, we hail him as a new leader.''

Mr. Gardner was happily married November 6, 1908, to Miss Fay Lamar Webb, daughter of Judge James L. Webb. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Margaret Love, James Webb and Ralph L. Gardner. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

WALTER ALEXANDER GOODMAN. Conspicuously identified with the promotion of the leading business interests of Rowan County, Walter Alexander Goodman is numbered among the more intelligent, prosperous and progressive merchants of Spencer, where he has built up an extensive and profitable trade as a general merchant. A native of Rowan County, he was born in Atwill Township, January 8, 1870, being descended from one of two cousins who came from Pennsylvania to North Carolina in colonial days. His great great grandfather, William Goodman then called ''Gutermann,'' was but eight years old when brought by his parents from Germany to America. On attaining man's estate he located in that part of Rowan County, North Carolina, that is now included in Barringer Township, Iredell County, securing title to a tract of land in the vicinity called Amity, and there spent his remaining years.

William Goodman, grandfather of Walter A. Goodman and grandson of the original William Goodman, was born on the parental homestead in Barringer Township in 1807, and his son Alfred, the next in line of descent, was born in the same township, his birth occurring in 1838. A lifelong farmer of Barringer Township, William Goodman married Ann Burton Cook, and both lived to an advanced age, his death having occurred at the age of eighty-one years, while she lived to the age of eighty-three years.

Alfred Goodman, Mr. Goodman's father, grew to manhood on the ancestral homestead, and assisted in its care until the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in what was first known as the ''Iredell Blues,'' and later as the ''Santillo Boys''. The organization became Company B, Fourth Regiment, North Carolina Troops, which was commanded by Captain Andrews, while the regiment was first under the command of Colonel Anderson and then under Colonel Grimes. Going to the front with his command, he was wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines. Upon recovering from his injuries, he rejoined his command and in the Battle of Gettysburg was captured and afterward confined as a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware and Fort Lookout and while thus confined was employed as an instructor in carpentry. He was released on parole in January, 1865, but was not exchanged in season to join his command before the surrender. Returning home, he was subsequently prosperously engaged in farming in Rowan County until his death, January 17, 1916.

The maiden name of the wife of Alfred Goodman was Rebecca Shinn. She was born in Iredell County in 1840, of old and honored ancestry, having been a descendant in the sixth generation from John Shinn, the immigrant, the line being continued through Thomas, Samuel, Joseph, Isaac and Rebecca. John Shinn, a native of England, came to America in 1678, settling in New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a Quaker, and reared his family in the same faith. Samuel Shinn, the founder of the North Carolina family of Shinn, came to North Carolina in pioneer days, bringing slaves with him, he having left the Quaker Church on account of its antagonism to slave owning. Sojourning for awhile in Virginia, he lived in Hopewell in the valley south of Winchester. Continuing southward he then settled in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, where he purchased residential property, his home having been on the site now occupied by the railroad station at Concord. He married in New Jersey, Abigail Urie and after locating in Cabarrus County, they united with the Presbyterian Church, at their deaths both being buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard at Old Bethpage. Joseph Shinn was born in Hopewell, Virginia, but was reared in Cabarrus County, North Carolina and as a young man located in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Enlisting as a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, he became captain of the militia command of Mecklenburg in 1781. Both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Jane Ross, spent the later years of their lives in Mecklenburg County. Isaac Shinn, a native of Mecklenburg County, moved to Iredell County and having bought land in the Cool Springs community, improved the farm on which he lived and labored throughout the remainder of his life. His first wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Plunkett, bore him eleven children. By his marriage with his second wife, Elizabeth Wilkins, the maternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch, seven children were born, one of whom was Rebecca Shinn.

Rebecca (Shinn) Goodman died in 1910. To her and her husband, four children were born and reared, namely: James William, a graduate of Davidson College, is a Presbyterian minister; Walter Alexander; John Finley is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Hendersonville, North Carolina, and Laura Jane is the wife of Samuel McCorkle, of Rowan County. Both parents were active and faithful members of the Presbyterian Church at Hendersonville and Alfred Goodman was for forty-one years a ruling elder in Thyatira Church at Mill Bridge.

Acquiring his rudimentary education in the public schools, Walter A. Goodman completed the course of study at the Mill Bridge High School, and in 1897 was graduated from Davidson College with the degree Bachelor of Arts as Valedictorian of his class. He subsequently taught school five years, and the following four years was in the employ of the Southern Railroad Company as cashier at the Salisbury station. In 1906 Mr. Goodman became interested in business in Spencer, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits under the name of the Spencer Mercantile Company, having built up an extensive and highly remunerative trade as a general merchant. He, however resided in Salisbury, North Carolina at 403 South Main Street.

Mr. Goodman married in 1904 Lucy Brown, of Salisbury, a daughter of Jeremiah M. and Virginia (James) Brown. Mrs. Goodman is a direct lineal descendant of one of the prominent and early pioneers of Rowan County, named Michael Braun, as he spelled his name. He was the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Goodman. Michael Braun acquired large tracts of land and the large stone house, located about four miles east of Salisbury, which he built is still standing and in a good

state of preservation. The will made by this pioneer of the division of his property is now possessed by Mrs. Goodman's father and bears the date of 1807. The successive generations between Michael Braun and Mrs. Goodman were represented by Jeremiah Brown, her great-grandfather, Jeremiah M. and Charlotte Caroline (Verble) her grandparents, and Jeremiah M. and Virginia (James) Brown, her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodman have one child, Virginia Alexander Goodman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Goodman are members of the Presbyterian Church at Salisbury, and he is a member of its board of deacons. Fraternally Mr. Goodman is a member of Salisbury Lodge No. 24 Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all of the offices, and in 1915 joined the Grand Lodge.

FRANK LEE JACKSON. The value of modern efficiency in business methods, bookkeeping, accounting and kindred work, has long been recognized by large institutions the daily maintainence of which makes necessary the handling of a wealth of incidental matter, but it has been left until recent years for this business efficiency to be applied in a sound, practical manner to the management of our schools of learning. One of the first to realize the benefits accruing from such a work was Davidson College, one of the historic institutions of learning in the South. This old and honored college was founded in 1837 under the auspices of the Concord Presbytery, as a result of a movement inaugurated by the Rev. Dr. Robert Hall Morrison, and many noted men have been trained in its historic halls, notable among them being President Woodrow Wilson. That an institution of such established standing and reputation should adopt business efficiency as a part of its management is a distinct act of appreciation of such work, and the benefits which have been discernible since the appointment of Frank Lee Jackson, in 1914, to the position of business manager and treasurer of the institution, show that the course was wisely taken.

Frank Lee Jackson was born in Gaston County, North Carolina, in 1882, and is a son of John Frank and Mary Isabelle (Adams) Jackson, both of whom are still living in their home in Gaston County. John F. Jackson was born in York County, South Carolina, but when still a young man, shortly after he was married, removed just across the line into Gaston County, North Carolina, and settled on a farm eight miles south of Gastonia. In later years he has resided at his present home, a fine farm within a mile and one-half of Gastonia, within easy distance, in fact almost in the suburbs, of the highly prosperous and rapidly growing industrial city. He is a first class modern farmer and stockman, takes great pride in his farm, and has taken many prizes at fairs, etc., with the products of his farm.

Frank Lee Jackson was reared on the farm and attended the local schools. He spent four years as a student at Davidson College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1906, and then taught school at Maysville, for one year, and for the following two years at Belmont, Gaston County. From 1909 to 1913, inclusive, he was secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Montreat Association, at Montreat, in western North Carolina. It is at Montreat that the summer assemblies of the Southern Presbyterian Church are held, conducted under the name of the Montreat Association. It is one of the important features of church life in this denomination.

In 1914 Mr. Jackson accepted the position of treasurer and business manager of Davidson College, North Carolina, a newly created position. Previous to that time the business and financial affairs of the college, correspondence, etc., had been conducted by members of the faculty who combined their work with their teaching duties. In this new position Mr. Jackson has charge of all business and financial affairs, maintaining for this purpose a modern office system and modern accounting and auditing. In the regular course of business his office handles something over $40,000 annually. In addition to this as treasurer of the Board of Trustees, he has the responsibility of collecting the endowments, holding the college assets of three quarters of a million dollars and accounting for same. The business and financial affairs of the college have never before been conducted in such an efficient and resultant manner. It is the unanimous verdict of the faculty and board of trustees that Mr. Jackson has made good in this position, and they have shown their appreciation of this fact in a substantial and satisfying manner.

Mr. Jackson is a graduate of Walton School of Commerce in general accountancy and commercial law, and is a certified public accountant, having successfully stood the North Carolina examination as set by the Board of Accountancy in 1917.

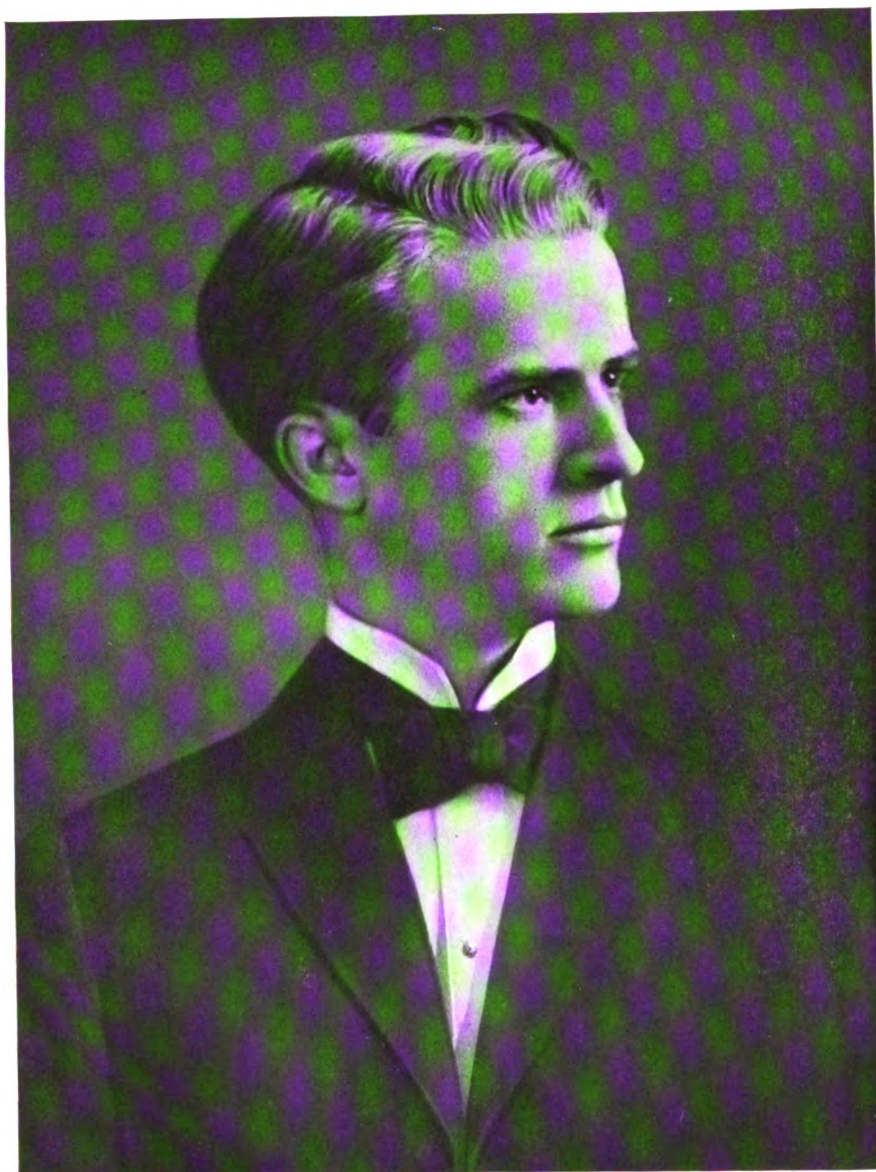
Mr. Jackson is a member and an elder of the Presbyterian Church. He was first made elder in Montreat church and after moving to Davidson College was also elected elder in the Davidson church. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Jackson married Miss Annie Chaffin, daughter of Robert and Sue (MacQueen) Chaffin, of Lumberton, North Carolina, the latter being a direct descendant of Col. James MacQueen, the founder of the famous MacQueen family in Robeson County, North Carolina. They have three children: Susie MacQueen, Annie Chaffin, and Frank Lee, Jr.

THOMAS JARVIS MARKHAM. A noticeable feature of the citizenship of Elizabeth City is the number of young men who have come to the front within the last decade who have made notable progress and in many cases have achieved successes which, in old times, would have been deemed exceedingly creditable to those of middle or even farther advanced age. This alive, alert spirit especially permeates the professions and is a very stirring factor in political matters. A case in point is the life and career of Thomas Jarvis Markham, lawyer, legislator and useful, progressive and dependable citizen.

Thomas Jarvis Markham was born at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, November 8, 1883. His parents are Thomas Crowder and Olivia (Brett) Markham. For many years his father has been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

During the boyhood and youth of Mr. Markham he was a student in the select school of Professor Tillett, an educator of note in this section, was there prepared for college and, like many of his fellow students, he selected Wake Forest as his alma mater. Subsequently he entered the law department of this institution and after completing his law course was admitted to the North Carolina bar in February, 1906. He immediately entered into practice in his native place and continues here and has made a fine record. He was elected



THOMAS J. MARKHAM

city attorney and served in that office for two terms, his complete efficiency in the same giving universal satisfaction.

After Mr. Markham's energy, ability and executive talent in the office above named, his political party felt safe in proposing further political advancement and to the satisfaction of his large circle of friends he was chosen for the Legislative race in 1911 and was elected with a flattering majority and entered upon his duties at Raleigh as the youngest member of the House of Representatives. Since his return to private life he has devoted himself largely to his ever increasing practice and is numbered with the leading men of the Pasquotank bar.

Owning a considerable extent of rich farming land, Mr. Markham is much interested in agricultural development and he is a member of the board of trustees of the Albemarle Agricultural Association. As a good citizen he promotes in every possible and honorable way the local organizations in which he has entire confidence, and is serving as a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School for Colored Race, and is a director and trustee of the Albemarle Building & Loan Association and is also attorney for the same.

From its founding here Mr. Markham has been interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is the present president. He is identified fraternally with such representative bodies as the Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is an acceptable member of the city's best social circles.

Samuel Bobbitt Underwood is an educator, and while one of the prominent men of his profession in North Carolina today his activities are by no means confined to the routine administration of schools but have entered intimately into many movements of vital interest to the welfare of the state and his community.

Mr. Underwood was born in Stanly County, North Carolina, October 19, 1885, a son of Rev. John Edmund and Ella (Allen) Underwood. His father has been one of the leading ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in North Carolina for the past thirty years. The son was educated in private schools, in Trinity Park School, and he graduated with the class of 1906 from Trinity College at Durham, North Carolina. Since then he has given his time and energies uninterruptedly to his chosen work as an educator. For one year he taught English in the Southern College at Sutherland, Florida, for three years was superintendent of the graded schools of Hertford, North Carolina, was head master of Trinity Park School at Durham a year, for three years was superintendent of city schools at Kinston, and in 1914 came to Greenville and has since been superintendent of the Pitt County public school system. He is also instructor in school management in the East Carolina Teachers Training School.

Among other activities that absorb his time and energies Mr. Underwood has been president of the Associated Charities of Greenville, is a member of the Pitt County Board of Health, a member of the North Carolina Social Service Conference, and is active in the North Carolina Teachers Assembly, being vice president of that body, and the National Education Association. He was chairman of the State Text-book Sub-commission in 1916. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Carolina Club of Greenville, and in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of that city is lay leader and teacher of the Baraca class. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1918.

December 27, 1906, he married Miss Eloise Lister, of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. They have one son, Samuel Bobbitt, Jr., born February 2, 1911.

Hon. Joseph M. Prevette, member of the State Legislature from Wilkes County, has successfully combined the profession of law with practical agricultural and horticulture in Wilkes County. He is a member of an old and well known family of Western North Carolina.

His grandfather, Joseph Prevette, owned a plantation in Iredell County and spent his active career there. John G. Prevette father of the Wilkesboro lawyer, was born in Iredell County in August, 1849. He attended the district schools, and on leaving the farm clerked a while for his brother near Hunting Creek, and subsequently he and his brother engaged in the mercantile business at Wilkesboro. For several years after they established their store, Wilkesboro had no direct railway communication and goods were hauled by wagons from Salisbury. They gradually broadened their trade and kept a large stock of general merchandise. John G. Prevette continued a business man at Wilkesboro until his death. He was also interested in farming. He passed away August 29, 1889. He was then forty years of age. He had married in 1887 Sarah Jane McNeill, who was born in Beaver Creek township of Wilkes County, a daughter of Rev. Milton and Martha (Barlow) McNeill. At the death of her husband she was left a widow with two sons, whom she reared and carefully educated and with whom she now lives on their farm. These sons are Joseph Milton and John Green Prevette.

The McNeills are a family of long and honorable standing in Western North Carolina. It was founded here by a native of Ireland of Scotch ancestry, who with three brothers came to America in colonial times and after living in Virginia a few years moved to Wilkes County, where the direct ancestor engaged in farming. He was also a pioneer Baptist preacher and he attained a good old age. Joseph McNeill, his son, grandfather of Rev. Milton McNeill, was born in Wilkes County and acquired land near Purlear in Ready River township, where he spent his active years. He reared three sons named Larkin, James and William, and two daughters, one of whom was named Fanny.

Larkin McNeill, who was born in what is now Ready River township, grew up on a farm and learned the cooper's trade. Later he bought land in Beaver Creek Township and lived there until late in life, when he removed to Moravian Falls Township and died at the home of a son. He lived to be sixty-seven and for a number of years had been afflicted with rheumatism. The maiden name of his wife was Nellie Ferguson, who was born in Beaver Creek Township, a daughter of Richard Ferguson, a farmer and probably a lifelong resident of Wilkes County. Mrs. Larkin McNeill died at the age of seventy. Her children were named Franklin, John, Louisa and Milton.

Rev. Milton McNeill was born on a farm in Beaver Creek Township, January 8, 1846. He

attended the rural schools, assisted on the farm, and began his active career as a renter. Several years later he bought a farm in Bushy Creek Township. In early life he was converted, joining the Baptist church, and in 1875 was ordained a minister. He has served as pastor of different churches in Wilkes County.

Milton McNeill has also played a prominent part in public affairs. He has served as postmaster of Wilkesboro, as sheriff of the county, as clerk of the United States District Court and since 1912 has been deputy clerk of the United States District Court. He was married in 1862 to Martha A. Barlow, who was born in Wilkes County, a daughter of Braxton and Charlotte (Carlton) Barlow. Rev. Mr. McNeill and wife have reared nine children, named America, Sarah J., James W., Julia, Martha, Jesse M., Robert H., Rosa V. and Nellie.

John Green Prevette, brother of Hon. Joseph M., was graduated from the Wilkesboro High School and subsequently took his degree B. A. from Wake Forest College in 1910. He has been actively associated with his brother both in the practice of law and in farming and fruit growing.

Joseph M. Prevette, who was born at Wilkesboro, attended the high school there, then entered Wake Forest College, where he finished the classical course in 1909, and in 1910 was graduated from the law department LL. B. He immediately began active practice at Wilkesboro, and has steadily pursued a dignified and influential course in the law and public affairs. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1917. The Governor recently appointed him a member of the State Building Commission and he is the youngest member of that board. Politically he is a republican, and has served as a member of the Town Board of Wilkesboro.

In 1913 Mr. Prevette bought a hundred, twelve and half acres near Wilkesboro and part of this is rich bottom land. This tract has been devoted to general farming and fruit growing. Mr. Prevette erected a commodious frame house on a hill commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, and there he and his family reside with his mother. Mr. Prevette also has seventy-five acres on Brushy Mountain, and a part of this is cultivated as an apple orchard. His brother has another tract adjoining, which is also in an apple orchard.

In 1913 Joseph M. Prevette married Elizabeth Alton Gill, daughter of George E. and Lizzie (Hunter) Gill of Wake Forest. They have one daughter, Sarah E., and a son, Joseph Milton Prevette, Jr.

William Frederick Carr. From the time he left the scholastic environment of the University of North Carolina, William Frederick Carr has been a progressive leader in business affairs and has made his mark among the textile industries of the state. He is now secretary and assistant treasurer of the Durham Hosiery Mill, and is one of the leading factors in the commercial life of that city.

Mr. Carr is a native of Durham, where he was born January 3, 1881, a son of Dr. Albert Gallatin and Anna (Parrish) Carr. His education was begun in public schools, continued in Horner's Military Institute at Oxford, and was finished with his graduation from the University of North Carolina in 1903. He then took up hosiery manufacturing, and by hard work and good natural ability has won his way to his present position.

He is also president of the Durham Morris Plan Bank, a director of the Home Savings Bank and of the Durham Loan and Trust Company, and in social affairs is member of the Rotary, Country and Commonwealth clubs and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On November 26, 1913, Mr. Carr married Clara Louise Carr of Baltimore, Maryland. They have one son, William Frederick, Jr., born September 19, 1914.

John Allan Taylor. No citizen of Wilmington has been a more aggressive factor in every forward movement for the upbuilding of that community in recent years than John Allan Taylor, long prominent as a wholesale merchant.

In 1898 he was one of the committee of safety, comprising twenty-five citizens in whom the people placed absolute confidence, and who took charge of the administration of civic affairs during the days of the Wilmington riot. This was known as the riot commission. Mr. Taylor was author of the resolutions to the Chamber of Commerce proclaiming to the world "The Wilmington Resolve," a notable document which Governor Aycock incorporated into his personal platform during the campaign.

Mr. Taylor was also a member of the "Revolutionary Board of Aldermen," who took up the paving and general betterment of the city and more than any other one factor laid the permanent foundation of the Wilmington of today.

Mr. Taylor organized the first Freight Traffic Association in North Carolina, known as the Wilmington Tariff Association. He carried its contentions before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and aggressively represented his home city in the movement to make Wilmington "a gateway" for North Carolina. This association was organized in 1898, and from that time forward Mr. Taylor has been very active in all traffic matters and was president of the association during its existence and was a leader in the fight for better traffic rates which culminated in 1912.

For ten years Mr. Taylor served as chairman of the Joint School Committee of Wilmington. Besides his service as alderman during the riot he served another term at a later date. For eight years he was president of the Chamber of Commerce, and as chairman of its traffic committee again and again appeared before Congress in behalf of Wilmington in its claims for recognition in river and harbor bills and in various tariff regulations.

John Allan Taylor is a native of North Carolina and has spent nearly all his life in and near Wilmington. He was born August 15, 1862, and lived on the plantation of his father until he was fifteen. His parents were John Douglas and Sarah Elizabeth (Walker) Taylor. He received his early education under a private tutor at Oaks Plantation, and afterwards attended a private normal school. His first business experience was as bookkeeper in a wholesale house and at the age of twenty-two he was admitted to partnership, and remained with that firm in Wilmington for eighteen years. In January, 1899, Mr. Taylor organized the present wholesale grocery business of which he is the head. He is a vestryman in St. James Episcopal Church. There is probably not



a better posted man on various economic questions affecting the country and his native state than Mr. Taylor.

On November 5, 1890, he married Miss May Baker French, daughter of Judge Robert Strange French. They lost one son, Robert French, at the age of seventeen. Two children are now living. John Douglas Taylor, Jr., attended Washington and Lee University and is now with the United States Army in France, with rank of second lieutenant. The daughter, Mary Reid, is a student in Hollis College at Roanoke, Virginia.

BENNETT WILLIAMSON MOSELEY is a Virginia man by birth and early training but for many years has been prominent in business circles at Greenville, North Carolina, and his name is associated with some of the most substantial industries and commercial affairs of that part of the state.

He was born at Bedford Springs, Virginia, January 3, 1874, son of Rev. Bennett Williamson and Louisa (Venable) Moseley. His father gave his active life to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia, where he died in 1886.

Bennett W. Moseley, twelve years old when his father died, was educated in the New London Academy and the Fishburne Military Academy at Waynesboro, Virginia, where he completed the course in 1892. He then began a career in business that he has steadily pursued from an unimportant and humble role as an employe until he now directs affairs of large importance and has been the creator of his own success. For a time he was employed as a clerk in a bank at Lynchburg, Virginia, worked three years there with a general merchandise establishment, and in 1900 came to Greenville as a cotton factor. In 1905 he and his brother Alfred formed a copartnership under the name Moseley Brothers, establishing an agency for general insurance, fire insurance, life insurance, bonding, and in 1907 they entered the real estate field. At the present time they have the largest agency of the kind in Eastern North Carolina.

Mr. Moseley is also sales manager of the Greenville Oil & Fertilizer Company is a director of the National Bank of Greenville, of the Home Building and Loan Association, the Greenville Cooperage and Lumber Company and is vice president and director of the Proctor Hotel Company. He is a member of the Carolina Club and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. July 7, 1905, he married Mrs. George B. Hughes, her maiden name being Miss Willie Fletcher Ficklen of Buckingham County, Virginia. Their three children are: Francis Venable, Bennett Williamson, Jr., fourth of the name, and Bancroft Ficklen.

Alfred McDowell Moseley brother and business partner of B. W. Moseley, was born in Virginia, was educated in the graded schools of Lynchburg and Cluster Springs High School, and his first business experience was gained as a clerk with a wholesale notion and hat firm. Later he worked as clerk in a tobacco factory and for seven years was connected with the cotton exporting firm of Alexander Sprunt & Son. At first he was in the office, and later his abilities brought him promotion as a cotton buyer. In 1903 he came to Greenville, North Carolina, as cotton buyer for Rodgers, McCabe & Company, cotton exporters of Norfolk, Virginia. Then in 1905 he joined his brother in the firm of Moseley Brothers. He is also general manager of the Greenville Oil & Fertilizer Company a director of the Greenville Banking & Trust Company and of the Greenville Cotton Mills. He is a member of the Carolina Club. On December 9, 1909, occurred his marriage to Nell M. Skinner, of Greenville.

JOHN L. WOLTZ, M. D. Member of one of the old and prominent families of Surry County, Dr. Woltz was born at Dobson in that county, and since completing his medical education has been busily engaged in an enlarging scope of practice. Since 1903 his home and office have been in Mount Airy.

Dr. Woltz is a son of John R. and Lou (Kingsbury) Woltz. He grew up in a home of substantial comforts, was educated in the public schools at Dobson and graduated from the East Bend High School. His father being a prominent physician, he began his medical studies under his direction, and subsequently entered the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons at Atlanta, Georgia, where he completed the course and was granted his M. D. degree in 1897. The early years of his experience Dr. Woltz had in Mountain City, Tennessee, where he practiced two years and then removed to Pilot Mountain in Surry County of his native state. In 1903 he came to Mount Airy and has found a liberal patronage for his ability and efforts in this community. Dr. Woltz is a member of the Surry County and North Carolina Medical societies and also belongs to the State Medical societies of Georgia and Tennessee.

He was married in 1896, the year before completing his medical course, to Issie Mildred Richards. Mrs. Woltz was born at Haystack, Surry County, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Lane) Richards. Dr. and Mrs. Woltz have a daughter and two sons: Lola Vivian and Howard Osler and Grier Cornelius. With his wife Dr. Woltz is an active member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is affiliated with Mount Airy Lodge No. 107, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Blue Ridge Council No. 73, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and with Mount Airy Camp No. 16770 of the Modern Woodmen of America.

JAMES FRANKLIN SPRUIL. An attorney by profession, James Franklin Spruil, of Lexington, being possessed of great tact, good judgment, and a splendid knowledge of the law, has won a noteworthy position among his colleagues of the Davidson County bar. A son of James Spruil, he was born, September 29, 1882, on a farm in township No. 5, Pamlico County, North Carolina.

Tully Spruil, Mr. Spruil's paternal grandfather, was born in Columbia, Tyrrell County, North Carolina, where his father, Jonathan Spruil, a farmer, settled on coming from England to America. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and about 1861 removed to Pamlico County, and having bought a tract of land in township No. 2, managed it with slave labor. During the Civil war, the section of the country in which he lived was visited by both armies, and he suffered heavy losses in stock and supplies, as well as having thirteen of his negroes set free. He continued his residence there, however, until his death. He ber 27, 1856, and has always followed the and his good wife reared nine children, five daughters and four sons, Albert, Jonathan, Daniel, and James. The three older sons served in the Confederate Army.

James Spruil was born on the parental home-

stead, in township No. 2, Pamlico County, December 27, 1856, and has always followed the occupation of his father and grandfather. When ready to establish a home of his own, he bought land in township No. 5, Pamlico County, where he has since been profitably engaged in agricultural pursuits, his fine farm being well improved, and highly productive. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza Cahoon. She was born in Dare County, North Carolina, a daughter of Clifford and Elizabeth (Midgett) Cahoon, coming from French ancestry, her paternal grandfather having been a native of France. Nine children were born into their home, namely: Cora, Annie, James Franklin, Carrie, Bertie, Alice A., Clifford, Rosa, and Sadie. Cora is the wife of Herman Ritch. Bertie married J. B. Bryan. Alice is the wife of Curtis Willey; and Sadie married Frank Summers.

Acquiring his early education in the rural schools, James Franklin Spruil continued his studies at the Vandemere High School, and at the Pamlico Educational Institute, at Bayboro. In 1903, he was graduated from the Allenton Collegiate Institute, and four years later he was graduated from the University of North Carolina with the degree of A. B. Mr. Spruil then entered the law department of that university, and was there graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1910. In August, 1910, he was licensed to practice, and a month later, in September, 1910, located in Lexington, where he has since built up a large and eminently successful practice. Mr. Spruil cast his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan, and has been a firm adherent of the democratic party since. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Benjamin Franklin McLean, a lawyer of unusual talents and long and varied experience, is a member of the bar of Robeson County and has practiced at Maxton for many years. He is one of the youngest surviving veterans of those Southern youths who took their places in the ranks before the close of the war between the states and withstood the shock of battle with all the calmness and bravery of veterans.

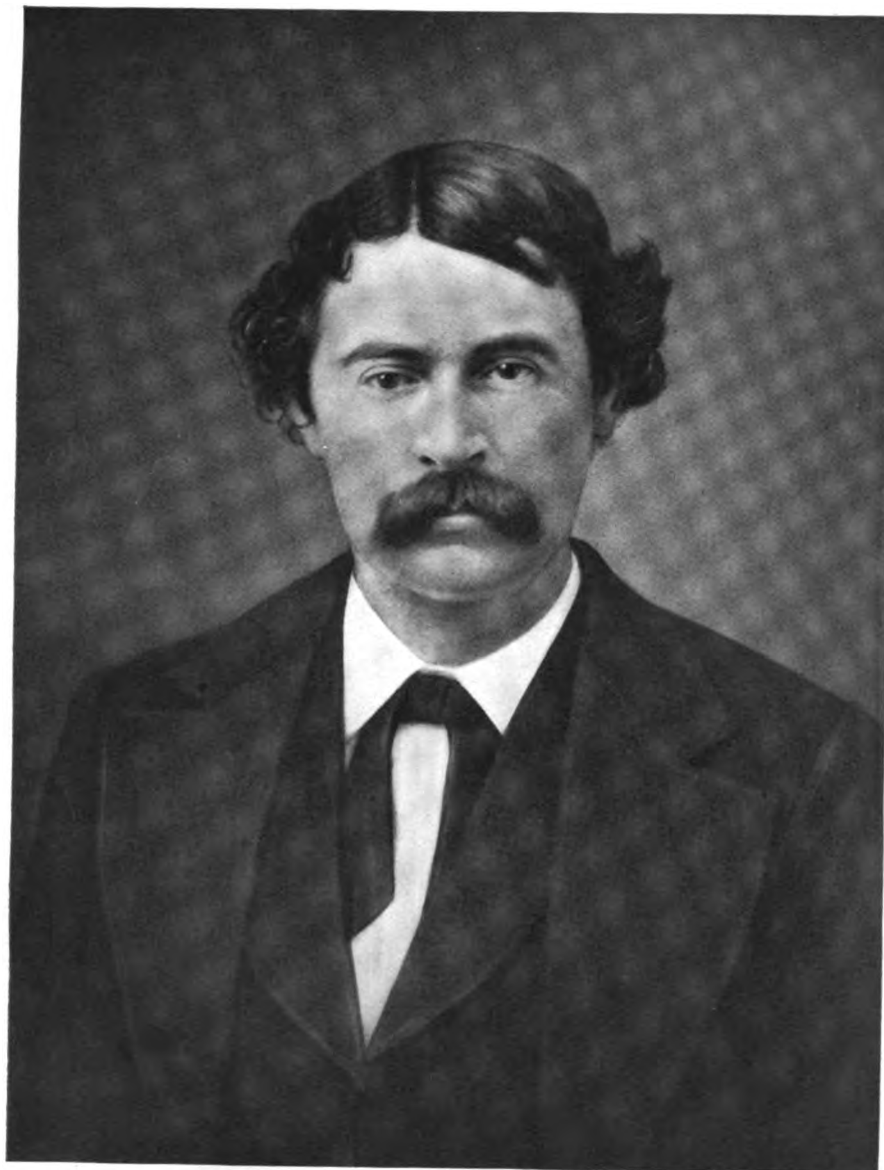
Mr. McLean was born near Floral College in Robeson County in 1847, and represents some of the sterling Scotch family stock of this section of North Carolina. He is a son of Daniel W. and Sarah (Campbell) McLean. His father was also born in Robeson County. The grandfather, Neill McLean, came from Argyleshire, Scotland, to North Carolina about 1795. He located near Alfordsville in what is now the southeastern corner of Robeson County. Subsequently he removed to the vicinity of Red Springs and established the place known as "Cross Roads." He had a large plantation and his son Daniel followed him in that vocation. Daniel W. McLean manifested unusual interest in educational affairs and was himself a teacher of more than ordinary prominence. He was one of the founders of Floral College, established about 1845, and a member of its first board of trustees, and continued that relationship with the college for a number of years. Floral College was a noted school for young women, and maintained under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Its modern successor is the well known Flora McDonald College at Red Springs. Daniel W. McLean died in 1862.

Benjamin F. McLean was between sixteen and seventeen years of age when in 1864 he joined Company D of the First North Carolina Battalion of Heavy Artillery. This battalion was stationed during his service therein at Fort Caswell, below Wilmington. Mr. McLean did his part in the gallant defense of Fort Fisher against an immense fleet of Federal forces which for days trained a terrible fire against the inadequate but brave and determined Confederate garrison. This was one of the fiercest battles between the land and naval forces in the Civil war. At the fall of Fort Fisher Mr. McLean was made a prisoner and during the rest of the war, until June, 1865, was confined at Point Lookout, Maryland.

The McLean family suffered the economic evils and losses that fell to the lot of so many southern families after the war. Benjamin F. McLean on his return to the South put himself in the harness and began working not only for himself but for his widowed mother and the family. He found a position as a bookkeeper and for several years was also engaged in the turpentine industry. His early ambition had been for the law, but it was many years before he was able to carry out the program of preparation required. He studied law as opportunity presented and was licensed to practice in 1895. Since then he has built up an enviable practice in Robeson County, and has looked after an increasing volume of litigation in the legal business in the county, state and federal courts. For several terms he served as mayor of Maxton, and was also formerly a United States commissioner.

Mr. McLean is father of a talented and highly educated family of three children, Dr. Frank McLean, Prof. George Halbert McLean and Mrs. Sarah Morrison. All received liberal educations and Mrs. Morrison is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music. Dr. Frank McLean has attained an enviable position as a physician and surgeon in New York City. He received his literary and two years of his medical education in the University of North Carolina, and subsequently graduated in medicine from the University of Virginia. He then spent a year in a hospital at Waltham, Massachusetts, six months in the Bellevue Hospital at New York, another six months in the Presbyterian Hospital, and then set up in active private practice at New York, where his name is already mentioned among the leaders of the profession. He is now a captain in the Medical Reserve Corps and at present stationed at Camp Dix in New Jersey. Prof. George Halbert McLean was educated in the North Carolina Military Academy and graduated from the Citadel Preparatory School at Charleston. For a year he was principal of the High School at Union, South Carolina, and then became professor of French, German and Modern languages at Staunton Military Academy at Staunton, Virginia. He is now at the officers' training school at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina.

Rev. Nathaniel Harding. One of the most loved of men, Rev. Nathaniel Harding spent a lifetime of devoted service to his state and county. His first and only pastorate as a minister of the Episcopal Church was St. Peter's Parish, Washington, North Carolina, where he served continuously for forty-three years. He resisted every tempting offer to call him from his home, the duties and people he so much loved. Undoubtedly he had the affection and confidence of a larger number of people, regardless of class or creed, than any other man who ever lived in that community.



B. F. McLean

He was born at Chocowinity, Beaufort County, North Carolina, March 6, 1847, the youngest son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Patrick) Harding, and his career was only part of the honorable record of this family. His oldest brother, Jarvis Buxtōn, was one time sheriff of the county, afterwards losing his life in Virginia, as a Confederate soldier. Another brother, Rev. Israel Harding, was also a prominent Episcopal minister. Maj. Henry Harding and Capt. Frederick Harding were officers in the Confederate service, who after the war filled many places of honor and distinction in their native and Pitt counties.

As a boy Rev. N. Harding attended school at Chocowinity, where the teaching and life of Rev. N. Collin Hughes had a most powerful influence upon him. He volunteered as a private when only seventeen years old, during the last year of the Civil war, and served faithfully to the end. He was always deeply interested in his comrades of the Confederate cause, attending many reunions. He was also prominent in the State National Guard, being chaplain of the Second Infantry and had the honor of holding the oldest commission in the state and was one of the oldest men of his rank in the country. At the close of the war he taught school in Beaufort County and near Wilmington, North Carolina, until 1868, when he went to Cheshire Military Academy in Connecticut and Trinity College, Hartford, afterwards teaching at Cheshire and preparing for the ministry. He was ordained deacon at Wilmington, North Carolina, in July, 1873, by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, and priest in Washington, North Carolina December, 1875, by the same bishop. He was called to the rectorship of St. Peter's Parish at Washington in September, 1873, and here he found his work until he answered the call of death on June 27, 1917.

During these years it is said that he baptized 774 persons, married 215 couples, and officiated at the funeral of 435. He conducted more than 2,000 services, and seldom missed a Sunday from his pulpit, though unable to walk without help for seven years.

The diocese of East Carolina bestowed upon him every honor in its power, even offering him the high office of bishop, which he felt himself unable to consider on account of his infirmities. He was deputy to the General Convention from 1884 to 1907, president of Standing Committee, member of the Board of Examining Chaplains, president of the Council, and dean of Convocation of Edenton.

Other duties filled up his time to overflowing. For twenty-five years he was county superintendent of schools and did much for the cause of local public education. His efforts were especially directed to the raising of the standards of the country schools.

Rev. Nathaniel Harding was married February 3, 1874, to Mary Elizabeth Hughes, who died January 5, 1887. Of this marriage four children survive him: Collin Hughes, Frederick Harriman, Mrs. Kenneth G. Henry and William Blount Harding. On October 1, 1889, Rev. Mr. Harding married Marina Brickell Handy, daughter of Edmund S. Hoyt, of Washington, North Carolina. She with their two children Edmund Hoyt and Rena B. H. Harding, survive him.

Edward Chatham Bivens, mayor of Mount Airy, is a successful young lawyer of Surry County

and represents an honored family name in the state.

Mr. Bivens was born in Union County, North Carolina, December 29, 1886. His grandfather, William Bivens, served in the Confederate army during the war between the states. His main business was as a planter, and prior to the war he operated his land with the aid of his slaves. So far as known he spent his entire life in Union County. He married and reared a family of children, including Henry F. Bivens, father of the Mount Airy lawyer. Henry F. Bivens was born on the farm owned by his father. This farm is about four miles northeast of Monroe. His early life was spent there and eventually he succeeded to the ownership of the place. He finally left the farm and moved to Waxhaw in Union County, where he engaged in the drug business. At the same time he superintended the operation of his farm. His death occurred in Waxhaw in May, 1908, at the age of fifty-five. His wife was Lulu M. Porter, who was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina. Her father served with the rank of lieutenant in the war between the states. She is now living in Durham. Her four children were named Edward C., William Patterson, Laura May and Ione.

Edward Chatham Bivens spent most of his early life in Waxhaw, where he attended public schools. He took the full classical course in Trinity College at Durham, where he was graduated A. B. in 1908. From Trinity he went to the University of North Carolina Law School and finished his course and received his license in 1910. Since his graduation and admission to the bar Mr. Bivens has been in practice at Mount Airy, and by careful and conscientious attention to his work has built up a fine professional reputation.

Mr. Bivens was married November 10, 1915, to Miss Alma Louise Banner, who was born at Mount Airy, daughter of John L. and Emma Banner.

Mr. Bivens was elected to his office as mayor of Mount Airy in 1915. A democrat in politics, he cast his first vote for William J. Bryan. He is affiliated with Granite Lodge No. 207, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Blue Ridge Council No. 73, Junior Order United American Mechanics.

Mrs. Bivens' father, John L. Banner, was born on a farm in Forsyth County, North Carolina. His great-grandfather Ephraim Banner, was of early English ancestry and owned and occupied a plantation in Stokes County in colonial times. Benjamin Banner, grandfather of John L., was born in Stokes or Forsyth County, was a planter and kept many slaves to perform the work of the fields. He married Peggy Kiger, who was of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. Wesley Banner, father of John L. Banner, was born in Forsyth County and as a young man taught school, later engaging in farming and the manufacture of tobacco, and in 1886 he removed to Surry County and bought a flour and saw mill on Johnson's Creek, with the operation of which he was identified until his death in 1892. Wesley Banner married Ann Morris. She was born in Stokes County, a daughter of Frederick and Polly (Horn) Morris, a granddaughter of Hammond Morris and a great-granddaughter of Robert Morris, whose name is familiar to every reader of early American history as a friend of Washington and the "financier of the revolution."

John L. Banner married Mary Emma Banner, a daughter of John and Louisa (Prather) Banner. Louisa Prather was the daughter of Thomas and

Jane (Beal) Prather. Mr. and Mrs. John L. Banner are still living at Mount Airy.

CALVIN COWLES SANFORD. A prominent factor in the business life of Davie County, Calvin Cowles Sanford, president of the C. C. Sanford Sons Company, of Mocksville, is at the head of one of the largest mercantile establishments of his community, as a general merchant having a large and prosperous trade. He was born, October 15, 1843, in Davie County, on a farm lying ten miles west of Mocksville, of English ancestry, being a descendant in the eighth generation from the immigrant ancestor, his genealogy being thus traced: Thomas, Ephraim, Samuel, Samuel, Isaac, Abel, Amos, and Calvin C.

Thomas Sanford, born in Essex, England, in 1607, immigrated to New England in early manhood, settling permanently in Milford, Connecticut. His posterity is numerous, and may be found in almost every state of the Union. Ephraim Sanford became a planter in New Haven, Connecticut, and married Mary Powell, a daughter of Thomas and Priscilla Powell. Samuel Sanford married Hannah Baldwin, daughter of Richard Baldwin. Samuel Sanford married Abigail, daughter of Peletiah and Martha (Sanford) Holbrook. Isaac Sanford married Jerusha Baker. Abel Sanford married Delilah Sperry, and migrated from Connecticut to Marion, New York.

Amos Sanford was born at Woodbridge, Connecticut, June 18, 1798, and was brought up and educated in Marion, New York. As a young man, he came to North Carolina in search of a favorable opportunity for improving his fortunes. He settled first in Iredell County, but later located on land just across the Iredell County line, in that part of Rowan County now included within the limits of Davie County. He improved a good farm there, and later moved to Jonesville where he resided until his death. He was twice married. He married first Catherine Johnston, and married second Mrs. Mary C. (Lunn) Griffin, a daughter of William and Esther Lunn. By his first marriage two sons were born, namely: Louis; and William, who served as captain of a company in the Seventh Regiment, North Carolina Troops, during the Civil war, and died from the effects of wounds received at Newbern. By his second marriage he had but one child, Calvin C. Sanford, of this sketch.

Calvin Cowles Sanford attended the rural schools of his district throughout his boyhood days, later continuing his studies at the Olin High School, under the tutelage of Professors A. H. Merritt and R. P. Troy. In 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Forty-Second Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and on December 4, of that year, was promoted, being commissioned second lieutenant of his company. Continuing with his command in all of its marches, campaigns and battles until the close of the war, he was paroled at Bush Hill, near Old Trinity, and returned home.

Mr. Sanford subsequently taught school a very few terms, after which he came to Mocksville, and began his mercantile career in the general store of Brown Brothers, being employed as a clerk. Becoming familiar with the details of the business, Mr. Sanford, acquired a one-third interest in the firm, which was continued under the name of the Brown Brothers Company. Later J. L. Adams purchased a third interest in the concern, and was admitted to the firm. After a short time, Mr. Sanford and Mr. Adams bought Mr. Brown's interest in the business, and the firm name was changed to Sanford & Adams. About four years later, at the death of Mr. Adams, Mr. Sanford became sole proprietor of the business, which he continued alone for a time. In 1907, his sons were admitted to a copartnership, and the business was incorporated as the C. C. Sanford Sons Company, with Mr. Sanford as president, and his son, Rufus B. Sanford, as secretary and treasurer. This enterprising company carries a large stock of general merchandise, including almost everything in use in the house or on the farm, and is well patronized throughout the community. The firm also owns and operates an up-to-date garage, it being the only one in the city.

Mr. Sanford married, in 1872, Mary D. Brown, who was born in Mocksville, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Brinegar) Brown. Mrs. Sanford passed to the life beyond July 5, 1909, leaving eight children, namely: William, Thomas Franklin, Rufus Brown, Edwin Cowles, Laura, Hugh A., John Calvin, and Mary L. Thomas F. Sanford married first Julia Farrier, and second Mary Hogshead, neither of whom are now living. By his second marriage he had two children, Mary M., and Margaret Blair. Laura, wife of Robert T. Fawcette, has three children, Mary Catherine, Calvin Cowles and Robert T. Rufus B. married Adelaide Gaither, and they have three children, Lash Gaither, Rufus Brown, and Marshall Clement. Hugh A. married Marjorie Gelder, and John C. married Agnes G. Speight.

H. EDMUND RODGERS. A northern man by birth and training, H. Edmund Rodgers for the past three years has practiced law with growing prestige and success at Wilmington and besides looking after the interests of his private clientage he has been dean of the Wilmington Law School since he came to the city in 1913, being the youngest dean of law school in the country.

He is a graduate in law with the degree LL. B. from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1913. Mr. Rodgers was born at Dayton, Ohio, January 23, 1885, a son of Harry Frank Rodgers, who at one time was sheriff of Montgomery County, Ohio. His early education was in the Steele High School at Dayton, where he took the scientific course, did his preparatory work in Doane Academy, and was graduated Bachelor of Science from Denison College at Granville, Ohio, in 1909. From there he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and while there was prominent in both his class work and in athletics, playing a position on the university football team, was one of the members of the team specially honored, and was All-American tackle in 1910.

Mr. Rodgers was married September 19, 1913, to Lillian Morton Baugh, daughter of the late George W. Baugh, a well known Philadelphia attorney. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers are members of the Episcopal Church and in politics he is a republican.

JOHN RANDOLPH UZZELL, whose abilities long adorned the Wilson County bar, was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, July 16, 1858, a son of Thomas and Tirzah (Smith) Uzzell.

His people were farmers, and it was in a rural district that he grew up and received his first instruction. However, he was liberally educated, attending the University of North Carolina and afterwards the Dick and Dillard Law School. Admitted to the bar in 1882, he at once began prac-



H. Edmund Rodgers.

tice at Kinston, but in 1888 removed to Wilson, where he acquired a splendid practice and a high reputation and where he continued his work as a lawyer until his death on May 29, 1907. John R. Uzzell was an active member of the Presbyterian Church and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On September 26, 1886, he married Martha, better known as Pattie, Simms Woodard. Five children were born to their union: James W., now secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and tax lister at Wilson; Thomas R., the Wilson attorney; Pattie, wife of T. E. Davis, a traveling salesman living at Wilson; George Anderson and Helen, who are still attending school.

THOMAS RANDOLPH UZZELL, now in general practice as a lawyer at Wilson, has had a successful experience and has done much to qualify himself for the position which he now enjoys in the esteem of his fellow practitioners and the general public.

Mr. Uzzell is former county attorney of Wilson County. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1911 and has since been in general practice. He belongs to the North Carolina Bar Association and is a member of the Commonwealth and Country clubs of Wilson.

He was born in Wilson County October 6, 1889, and his father, John Randolph Uzzell, was for many years successfully engaged in practice as a lawyer. His mother was Pattie S. (Woodard) Uzzell. Thomas R. Uzzell was educated in the public schools of Wilson, the Oak Ridge Institute, and for two years was a student in the academic department of the University of North Carolina and prepared for his profession in the law school of the university.

EDWARD M. LINVILLE, of the old and well known family of that name in Western North Carolina, has for several years been a successful lawyer at Mount Airy. He is a leader in the republican party in that section of the state, and was filling the office of postmaster at Kernersville when he resigned to establish his office at Mount Airy.

He was born in Kernersville Township of Forsyth County March 3, 1887. Concerning his ancestry it is known that three brothers named Benjamin, David and Solomon Linville, natives of Wales, came to America along with the William Penn colony. They lived for a time in Pennsylvania. Descendants of one of the brothers migrated west and are now to be found in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. Solomon became separated from the other two brothers, and it is not definitely known where he spent his last years, but the fact has been established beyond doubt that his descendants located in Belews Creek Township of Forsyth County, where they were pioneers. One of these was Benjamin, great-great-grandfather of Edward M. Linville. His descendants are numerous and have been represented not only in agriculture but in the various professions. There is record of David Linville, who is recorded in the 1790 census as head of a family in Stokes County, which then included Forsyth County.

Moses Linville, grandfather of the Mount Airy lawyer, was born in Belews Creek Township and spent his life there as a planter and as a very capable and influential citizen. He married Elizabeth Hester, daughter of John Hester, also a planter in the same township.

William S. Linville, father of Edward M., was born in Kernersville Township of Forsyth County in 1854. He acquired a good education and for several years was a teacher, though his chief occupation was farming. He is now engaged in the mercantile business at Kernersville and has a large and complete stock of general merchandise sufficient to supply all the needs of that community. He married Mary Vance, daughter of Martin N. and Hepsy J. (Smith) Vance. Mrs. Hepsy Vance was born in Kernersville, a daughter of Adam and Eunice (Starbuck) Smith, of a Massachusetts family, and she died at the age of sixty-four. Martin N. Vance was born in Forsyth County in 1819, was a farmer and died at the age of eighty-two. His father was John Vance, also a native of Kernersville Township. He lived to the age of eighty-four and his wife, Polly Marshall, died at seventy-eight. John Vance was descended from an ancestor who came out of Ireland and settled in North Carolina in colonial times. John Vance's father was also John, and he spent his last years in Kernersville Township. Mr. and Mrs. William S. Linville have reared children named Addison N., William Clinton, Arthur J., Bettie E., Mollie, Walter S., Laura Frances and Edward M. The sons Addison, Arthur and Walter are all associated with their father in general merchandising at Kernersville. William C. is a successful physician at Goldsboro. Bettie E. is the wife of Judge Gideon Hastings. Mollie married Clyde A. Holt. Laura is the wife of Herman Morton.

Edward M. Linville attended his first school in a log house in the old home district of Kernersville Township. Later he attended the graded and high schools at Kernersville and completed his education in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina and in Shenandoah College at Dayton, Virginia. Having in the meantime decided upon the legal profession as his career he entered the law department of the University of North Carolina in 1908, and in the same year was given his license to practice. For a time he was associated with Judge Hastings at Winston-Salem, but a year later removed to Kernersville and had a promising business as a lawyer in that locality until November, 1914. Since then his home and professional interests have been centered at Mount Airy and he has built up a profitable practice. As a republican he has served as the candidate of his party for the Legislature. In August, 1917, he was appointed county attorney for Surry County.

Mr. Linville was married November 30, 1911, to Mrs. Sue Lindsay Holcomb. She was born in Davidson County, a daughter of H. W. and Minerva (Phillips) Lindsay, and is the widow of Virgil P. Holcomb. By her first husband she has two children, named Lindsay and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Linville are active members of Trinity Episcopal Church, in which he is serving as vestryman and lay reader. He is also affiliated with Blue Ridge Council No. 73, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, with Magnolia Camp No. 109, Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is now serving as secretary of the Surry County Fair Association.

HON. JAMES L. SHEEK. Public spirited, energetic and enterprising, Hon. James L. Sheek, of Mocksville, North Carolina, is actively identified with the industrial and agricultural prosperity of Davie County, and has served his fellow-citizens with ability and fidelity in many official positions. A native of Davie County, he was born, December

1, 1866, on a farm lying near Smith Grove, not far from the place in which the birth of his father, Daniel S. Sheek, occurred, on September 18, 1818, and which was likewise the birthplace of his grandfather, Rev. Jacob Sheek.

William Sheek, Mr. Sheek's great-grandfather, was born and reared in Germany, and with two of his brothers immigated to America, the land of great opportunities. Coming directly to North Carolina, he secured title to a tract of land in Davie County, near Smith Grove, and on the homestead that he hewed from the forest spent the remainder of his life. He reared four sons, as follows: Jacob, Mr. Sheek's grandfather; George, who settled on the North Yadkin River, in Davie County; John, who took up land near Smith Grove, in Christian and Yadkin counties; and one that located in Weatherford County.

Rev. Jacob Sheek acqūired a practical knowledge of agriculture when young. At the death of his father, he inherited a part of the parental estate, and having purchased other tracts of land carried on farming with the assistance of his slaves, living upon his plantation until his death, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Deeply interested in religious matters from his youth, he was converted in early life, and in addition to his agricultural work was for many years a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Jacob Sheek married Sallie Sain, who was born in Davie County, on Dutchmans Creek. Four children were born of their union, namely: Daniel S., father of James L. of this sketch; Wiley, who died in Atlanta, Georgia; Albert, a life-long resident of Davie County; and Emily, who married Jonathan Smith.

Daniel S. Sheek began his business career as a general merchant at Smith Grove, and through good management built up a prosperous trade. Subsequently acquiring land by inheritance, he bought adjacent tracts of land near Smith Grove, and there spent the remainder of his four score years of earthly life. He was quite successful in his labors, and in addition to farming owned and operated a flour mill for many years. He married Martha Williams, a native of Smith Grove. Her father, John Williams, born, it is believed, in Caswell County, this state, came to Davie County in early life, and purchased, near Smith Grove, the farm on which he and his wife, whose maiden name was Beulah Etchison, spent the larger part of their lives. Mrs. Daniel S. Sheek died at the age of sixty-five years, leaving five sons, George W., John W., Charles F., James L., and Milton D.

Brought up on the parental homestead, James L. Sheek attended the rural schools in boyhood, and later took a course of study at Moore's Commercial College, in Atlanta, Georgia. Following in the footsteps of his ancestors, he has always taken an active interest in everything pertaining to agriculture, and in the management of his fine farm, adjoining Mocksville, a part of it being in the city, he finds both pleasure and profit. Mr. Sheek has made improvements of great value on his estate, in 1916 having erected the commodious and conveniently arranged house which he and his family now occupy. A man of versatile talents, and undoubted business ability and tact, Mr. Sheek, in addition to farming, owns and operates a lumber mill in Mocksville, and also deals extensively in cotton. In 1898 Mr. Sheek was elected sheriff of Davie County, and served so ably that he was continued in office, by reelection, for a period of twelve years. In 1912 he had the honor of being elected as a representative to the State Legislature, and while serving in that capacity was ever loyal to the interests of his constituents.

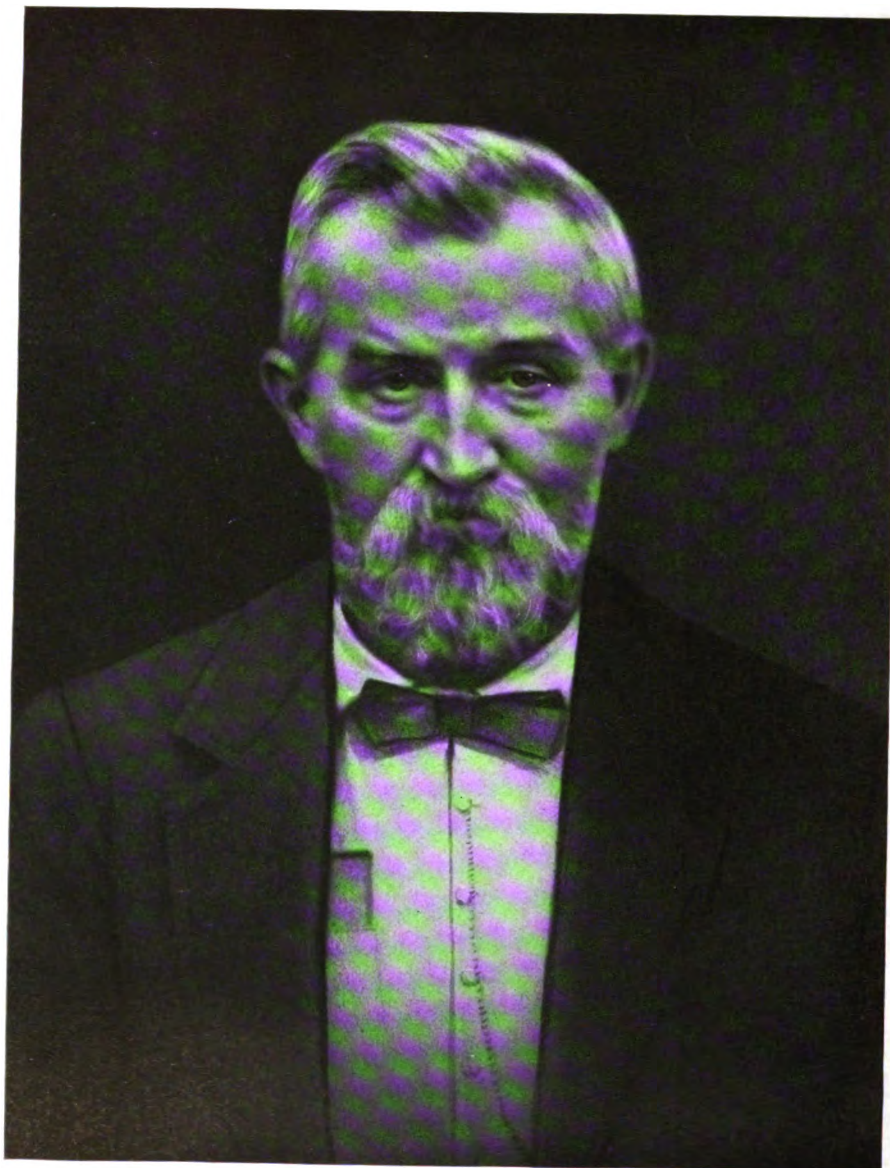
Mr. Sheek married, in 1889, Julia Rena Kimbrough. She was born in Smith Grove, a daughter of Dr. George Marmaduke and Sallie E. (Brock) Kimbrough. Their only child, James Kimbrough Sheek, was graduated from the Mocksville High School, and afterward studied for two years in the medical department of the University of North Carolina. In 1916 he enlisted as a volunteer in the Lincolnton Cavalry . Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Sheek are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Sheek belongs to Mocksville Lodge No. 134, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; and to Mocksville Council No. 226, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Marmaduke D. Kimbrough, M. D. Conspicuous on the long roll of names that have conferred honor upon the medical profession of Davie County is that of the late Marmaduke D. Kimbrough, M. D., who gained marked prestige in medical circles, and for many years was known as one of the most progressive and popular citizens of Mocksville. He was born, June 2, 1838, at Shallow Ford, on the Yadkin River, in Yadkin County, North Carolina.

His grandfather, Dr. George Kimbrough, a native, it is thought, of France, immigrated to the United States when young, locating in Yadkin County, North Carolina. Entering the medical profession, he was for many years actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, being one of the more prominent physicians and surgeons of this section of the state, his patronage extending for miles in either direction from his home.

Born, bred and educated in Yadkin County, John Young Kimbrough spent his entire life in the vicinity of his birthplace. Embarking in agricultural pursuits in early manhood, he bought land at Shallow Ford, and with the assistance of slaves improved a fine farm, on which he lived until his death, at a ripe old age. His wife, whose maiden name was Amy Joiner, spent her long and happy life in the same locality. Four sons were born of their union, namely: Marmaduke D., John Anderson, William Nathaniel, and Lewis, who enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate Army, and died while in service.

Having acquired an excellent education in his youthful days, Marmaduke D. Kimbrough, who was an ambitious student, entered the University Medical College, in Philadelphia, and was there graduated with the degree of M. D. The young doctor immediately began the practice of medicine in Brookstown, and during the Civil war he served as assistant surgeon. Subsequently locating at Smith Grove, Davie County, Dr. Kimbrough made rapid strides in his professional status, winning his way to prominence as a physician and surgeon, and gaining to a marked degree the confidence of his colleagues, and of the general public. In 1872 and 1873, the doctor took a post graduate course in medicine and surgery, making a special study of the latter, and of diseases of the chest. Becoming skilful in various operations connected with his surgical work, Doctor Kimbrough successfully performed tracheotomy, and other equally delicate operations, besides those of minor importance, his skill with the surgeon's tools being recognized. The doctor subsequently removed to



D Turlington

Mocksville, where he continued a respected and eminently popular resident until his death, in 1910.

Doctor Kimbrough married, in 1861, Sally Brock, who is now living at Smith Grove. She was born near Farmington, Davie County, in December, 1847, a daughter of William Britton and Frances Smith (Chaffin) Brock. Ten children were born of their marriage, namely: Camilla Frances, Mary L., Chalmers L., Sally B., Julia Rena, Joseph William, John Armitt, Algin Lezora, Alexander M., and Puryear Ramsey. A stanch republican in his political affiliations, Doctor Kimbrough always took an intelligent interest in the public welfare, and served efficiently in many offices, including that of deputy revenue collector. From 1884 until 1896 he was chairman of the Davie County Republican Committee, and from 1882 until 1896 was also chairman of the Congressional and Judicial District Committee.

DEVERAUX TURLINGTON, whose activities for many years were concentrated upon his plantation in Harnett County, is a resident of Turlington, a little village on the Durham & Southern Railway named for this family. For many years it contained a postoffice and Deveraux Turlington was postmaster for twenty-one years. With the changes brought about by the inauguration of rural free delivery, the postoffice has been discontinued, and the people there now get their mail over rural route from Duke and Dunn. Turlington is situated about four miles north of the thriving little City of Dunn.

Mr. Turlington was born in Grove Township of Harnett County within a hundred years of his present home, in 1848. This homestead is an historic place. His grandfather, Willis Turlington, bought it in 1839 from Dushee Shaw. At that time it comprised nearly three thousand acres. Dushee Shaw was the son of Daniel Shaw, a family which located in this part of North Carolina before the Revolutionary war. There is a tradition that the first Scotch Presbyterian services in Eastern North Carolina were held in the old house which is still standing on the Turlington place.

While Willis Turlington thus acquired a large stake in the lands of Harnett County, he never occupied them as a home. He had removed from Martin County to Johnston County, where he spent many years of his life and where he died.

The parents of Deveraux Turlington were Andrew J. and Bradhilla (Denning) Turlington. Andrew J. Turlington was born in this general vicinity of North Carolina, in Johnston County, and during the early '40s moved to the lands acquired by his father in Harnett County, and in this locality spent the remainder of his life. He and his father were extensive planters. Andrew J. Turlington died June 23, 1897. His wife, Bradhilla Turlington, died in December, 1914, at the advanced age of ninety.

After growing up and receiving his education Deveraux Turlington took up the business of planting and farming, and for a long period of years has been one of the solid and substantial bulwarks of this section. He has reared a fine family and in order to avoid the uncertainties of settlement of an estate has already bequeathed a fine farm to each of his children, these farms constituting portions of the original Turlington holdings.

Mr. Turlington's wife died some years ago. There are three children: Stewart Turlington; Cora, wife of G. M. Stewart, of Turlington; and Mary, wife of O. E. Bain, of Smithfield. Stewart Turlington besides having a fine farm keyed up to a high standard of cultivation and operation, also owns and operates a large cotton gin and a sawmill at Turlington Station.

WILLIAM TIMOTHY ROSE. One of the most progressive and enterprising business men of Rocky Mount is William Timothy Rose, senior member of the firm of W. T. Rose & Son, manufacturers of buggies and conducting an automobile repair and garage business. The manufacturing department was founded in 1900 by Mr. Rose, a practical machinist, and a large business was done in manufacturing wagons and buggies before the advent of the automobile. Accepting new conditions, Mr. Rose soon readjusted himself and has been equally successful along modern lines.

William Timothy Rose was born December 31, 1862, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, and is a son of Timothy G. and Amanda (Phillips) Rose. He was a small farmer when the war between the states broke out, and served through the war as a private in the ranks and was a brave soldier until the end. He returned to Edgecombe County and continued his agricultural pursuits.

In boyhood William T. Rose attended the public schools. He was of a mechanical turn of mind and preferred to work with other tools than the hoe and plough and therefore soon went from home and learned the blacksmith trade, which included in his case a knowledge of buggy and wagonmaking. He established first a general repair business but in 1900 branched out into a regular manufacturing business and in 1911 admitted his son, Howard L. Rose, to a partnership. In the same year the firm opened a garage and an automobile repair shop and the latter is thoroughly equipped and work is done by experienced machinists. Mr. Rose is fortunate in having in his son a partner whose ideas are his own and whose business talent is marked. The firm carries all kinds of automobile accessories and supplies and keeps on hand all kinds of high grade vehicles beside automobiles, such as buggies, carriages and wagons. They have fine display rooms located on Tarboro and Washington streets, a four-story modern brick building, and they are agents for the Buick, the Oakland and the Call machines and the Republic and Vim trucks. This is a dependable business house.

Mr. Rose was married October 10, 1888, to Miss Fannie Farmer, who was born at Wilson, North Carolina, and they have six children, namely: Howard L., Leslie W., Ethel, Bessie, Raymond and William Timothy. Mr. Rose and his family belong to the First Baptist Church of Rocky Mount.

While not very active politically, Mr. Rose has the best interests of community and country at heart and no one is more willing to perform a public duty or assume a necessary responsibility than he. He has been proved a sound, reliable, trustworthy man in every particular and among his fellow citizens is held in esteem. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows for many years and belongs also to the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics.

WILLIAM HAYES FOSTER, whose people have been planters and honored citizens of Wilkes

County for several generations, has found a worthy and valuable place for himself in the life of that community. He has been a teacher, merchant, farmer, and now for several years an active public official of the county and city of Wilkesboro.

His birth occurred on a farm in Lewis Fork Township of Wilkes County April 11, 1879. His grandfather, Edmund Foster, was a planter in Lewis Fork Township, and before the war had slaves to work his fields. Edmund Foster married Jane Eller. Her father, Absalom Eller, also owned and occupied a plantation in Lewis Fork Township. Abslum M. Foster, father of William H., was born in the same township, grew up there and has always made farming the chief part of his vocation. For a number of years he was also a merchant, having a store in the locality known as Dyers Postoffice. He carried a stock of general merchandise and continued actively in business until the store was burned in 1917. He is now giving all his attention to his farm in Lewis Fork Township. He married Martha Ann Hubbard, also a native of Lewis Fork Township. Her father, William Green Hubbard, was a miller, owning and operating a mill at Laytown and later at King's Creek, and finally at Lewis Fork, where he spent his last years. Being a miller, he was an important part of the industrial army and therefore exempt from field service during the war. Mr. Hubbard married Susan Lipford. Both lived to a good old age. Mrs. Abslum M. Foster died at the age of fifty-two. He then married for his second wife Mrs. Lillie Eller. The eight children of the first marriage were: Susan J., who married W. Cicero Triplett; William Hayes; Arthur Garfield; Monroe; Ferchase Olen; Beulah; Kinsey; and Arpha.

William Hayes Foster during his boyhood attended district school and also the Moravian Falls Academy. From his student career he engaged in teaching, at first in the Dix Hollow District, then in Old Lewis Fork and finally at Hubbard Mills. Altogether his work as a teacher continued five years. His next occupation was as a merchant in Reddies River Township. There he combined the occupation of general merchant with farmer.

In 1905 Mr. Foster entered public service as a gauger in the United States Revenue Department. He held that post until 1908. In 1910 Mr. Foster was one of the nine candidates for the office of register of deeds of Wilkes County, was elected, and by re-election has been continued in that office until the present time. He is one of the leading republicans in Wilkes County, has served as chairman of the executive committee in Reddies River Township and also as delegate to numerous county, district and state conventions.

On March 26, 1899, Mr. Foster married Dorothy Luray Walsh. She was born in Lewis Fork Township, a daughter of Lee and Diana (Goforth) Walsh. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have seven children: Charles C., Roy G., Veva Irene, Halsey Brainard, Nola, Shelton Bramlet and Lutrelle. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are members of the Baptist Church. He is affiliated with Mount Pleasant Lodge No. 573, Free and Accepted Masons, and North Wilkesboro Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. Ever since leaving his work as a teacher he has continued an active interest in educational affairs and is now a member of the Board of Trustees of the Wilkesboro High School, having been elected in 1914. In 1916 he was elected a member of the Finance Committee of the Town of Wilkesboro.

JOHN CHRISTOPH B. EHRINGHAUS. Few names are more closely identified with the history of Elizabeth City than that of Ehringhaus, and few have been held, as generation succeeded generation, in higher general esteem. Not long can a visitor in this beautiful little southern city mingle with its residents without hearing mention of this old and honorable name, a prominent bearer of which at present is John Christoph B. Ehringhaus, who has won distinction both at the bar and in public life.

John Christoph B. Ehringhaus was born at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, February 5, 1882, and is a son of Erskine and Carrie (Matthews) Ehringhaus. His father, one of Elizabeth City's substantial citizens, was engaged in business here as a merchant for many years.

In the city's excellent private schools, of which there were several during Mr. Ehringhaus's boyhood and youth, he was carefully prepared for college and then entered the University of North Carolina, where he remained until he secured his A. B. degree in 1901 and his LL. B. degree in August, 1903. He returned then to Elizabeth City and established himself in a general practice in which he has met with marked success, and as a lawyer has taken a foremost place on the Pasquotank bar. He has been connected with some famous cases in these courts and has acquitted himself brilliantly. At present he is solicitor for the First Judicial District of North Carolina, in which he has served for two terms, and he is retained as attorney by a number of important corporations.

No one recognizes more fully the necessity of a sound, fundamental system of government than the trained and enlightened young professional man, and hence it is natural for him to take a hearty interest in politics and be willing to assume political responsibilities with a higher end in view than personal preferment alone. In 1905 Mr. Ehringhaus was elected to the State Legislature, and during the sessions of that year was the youngest member of the House. Nevertheless, he was not the least active and useful and the statesmanship qualities he displayed his first term brought him a second election in 1907. Among the many useful measures that Mr. Ehringhaus successfully championed while in the Legislature, a very important one was of an educational character. He drew and introduced in 1905, a bill to establish a teachers' training school in Eastern North Carolina and secured its passage by the Lower House. As a result of the movement thus started such a school was provided for by the Legislature of 1907, and he, together with Governor Jarvis and Superintendent of Public Instruction Jacques composed the sub-committee which drafted the bill finally passed. As a result of this a training school was located in Eastern North Carolina, known as the East Carolina Teachers' Training School, Greenville, North Carolina. A feature in deciding its location was the highest cash inducement by the various towns, and Greenville secured the school. It is an enterprise that must always reflect the greatest credit and exercise of public spirit on Mr. Ehringhaus.

Mr. Ehringhaus was married January 4, 1912, to Miss Matilda Haughton, who was born in Washington County, North Carolina. They have three children: John Christoph B., Matilda and Haughton. Mr. Ehringhaus and family are members of



Christ Episcopal Church at Elizabeth City, in which he is a vestryman.

Mr. Ehringhaus has business interests aside from his profession and is vice president of the Elizabeth City Shipyard Company. Personally he is friendly and companionable and is a valued member of the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Masons, and various college fraternities.

WILLIAM GRIEST UNDERWOOD. One of the men of large affairs at Hertford is William Griest Underwood, vice president, secretary and general manager of the Albemarle Lumber Company, and otherwise identified with leading interests in Eastern North Carolina. Although Mr. Underwood is not a native Carolinian, his interests have been centered here for many years and he has been a very important factor in the growth and development of Hertford.

William Griest Underwood was born near Bellefonte, Center County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Joseph and Ann Ada (Griest) Underwood, the former of whom has been deceased for many years. He was a merchant and interested in lumber manufacturing. The grandfather of Mr. Underwood, Dr. William Underwood, a man endowed with dynamic energy, was one of the pioneer northern business men who brought capital and enterprise to Eastern North Carolina when this section was beginning to recover from the ravages of war. He was largely instrumental in securing the construction of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad to Elizabeth City and points further south, and the first locomotive was named William Underwood in his honor.

William G. Underwood was liberally educated, first in private schools and later at Swathmore College near Philadelphia, from which institution he was most creditably graduated in 1889, being president of his class. During his college life he was active in its literary, fraternal and social activities and was editor of the Swathmore Phoenix, the college paper. Mr. Underwood has always kept in touch with his alma mater and preserves many happy memories of his old fraternity associates in the Phi Kappa Psi and the Book and Key.

After completing his college course Mr. Underwood returned to Elizabeth City, then the family home, and ever since has been more or less identified with the great lumber industry in which both his father and grandfather were so largely concerned. For a number of years he was connected also with the Blades Lumber Company of Elizabeth City.

In 1905 Mr. Underwood came to Hertford and in association with other capitalists purchased the Albemarle Lumber Company, with which he has since continued to be identified as vice president, secretary and general manager. Saw and planing mills are operated and the plant has a capacity of 80,000 feet of lumber daily, and under Mr. Underwood's able management it is one of the most flourishing industries of this section of the state. Mr. Underwood has many additional interests. He is vice president of the North Carolina Forestry Association, is a director of the North Carolina Pine Association, and is on the directing board of the Hertford Banking Company.

Mr. Underwood married Miss Florence E. Smith, who is a daughter of William and Rose Smith, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Underwood is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, and belongs to that exclusive social organization, the Virginia Club, Norfolk, Virginia.

FRANK BYNUM HENDREN is a lawyer by profession, and for many years has been giving the best of his time and energies to his large private practice at Wilkesboro. While his own name suggests commendable ability in the law, the family name has long been significant in this section of North Carolina, and many of the Hendrens have lived close to the soil and have borne their part in the industrial and military and civic activities of the region.

Mr. Hendren was born on a farm in Brushy Mountain Township of Wilkes County, North Carolina. His first American ancestor was William Hendren, who was born in the Province of Ulster in Ireland of Scotch ancestry. Coming to America a young man, he joined the pioneers in Wilkes County and soon afterward entered heartily into the struggle for independence. He was a member of Captain Gilreath's company in the great battle of King's Mountain. For his estate he secured a tract of timbered land in what is now Brushy Mountain Township and there hewed a farm from the wilderness. From this sturdy ancestry many distinct branches of the family have sprung. He was twice married. His second wife was a Miss Taylor, and she was the great-grandmother of the Wilkesboro lawyer. By the first marriage there were seven sons, and the second marriage had fruit in four sons and two daughters. Several of the sons went to Kentucky and their descendants have gone further North and West.

Stephen Hendren, grandfather of Frank Bynum, was born in Brushy Mountain Township in 1807. He spent his life as a planter and in the locality of his birth, where he died at the age of seventy. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Cook. Her father owned and occupied a plantation in Iredell County and had numerous slaves. Mary Hendren survived her husband some years, and reared eight children, named Ambrose Enzer, Ephraim Elbert, Jane, Amelia, Ailcy, Stephen Elliott, Oliver and Lavinia. Of these children the father of Frank Bynum was Ephraim Elbert Hendren, who was born in Brushy Mountain Township in 1836. He located on lands given him by his father near the old home and there erected a log dwelling and other farm buildings. His success enabled him to acquire adjoining land and he finally bought the old homestead, to which he returned and where he spent the rest of his days. During the war he was a member of the Home Guard. His death occurred at the age of sixty-two. He married Rufina Hendren, who was born in Alexander County, North Carolina, a daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Hendren. She is still living at the old home farm. Her four children are Frank Bynum, John, Lloyd and Lenora, who married H. C. Walker.

During his early life on the farm Frank Bynum attended the district schools. He was also a student in Cedar Run Academy in Alexander County and in Moravian Falls Academy. In 1888 he graduated in the literary course from Wake Forest College and subsequently took up the study of law in the offices of R. F. and C. H. Armfield at Statesville. He was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1895 and was the next two years in practice at Morganton with J. F. Spainhour. Dissolving that partnership he removed to Wilkesboro

and for the last twenty years has enjoyed a constantly increasing practice and prestige. For fifteen years he has been associated with T. B. Finley.

In 1893 Mr. Hendren married Emma Catherine Campbell. She was born at Vashti in Alexander County, North Carolina, a daughter of S. W. and Adeline (Deal) Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Hendren are the parents of eight children: Mabel, Frances, Adeline, Frank, Gwendolyn, Hope, Irene and Katheryn. Mr. and Mrs. Hendren are active members of the Baptist Church, and have reared their children in the same faith. Fraternally Mr. Hendren is affiliated with Liberty Lodge No. 345, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Henry Leonidas Stevens has been in his full career as a lawyer and business man at Warsaw thirty years, and over a rugged road, against the competition in earlier years of some of the ablest members of the bar of the state he has won distinction and success to a degree that qualifies him as one of North Carolina's foremost men in the law and in public life.

He was born in Piney Grove Township, Sampson County, North Carolina, August 31, 1859, a son of Henry and Martha Cornelia (Best) Stevens, his father of English and his mother of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Genealogists have established a pretty good case to connect this branch of the Stevens family of North Carolina with the great English house of Fitz-Stephens that originated in Normandy. His Stevens ancestors in North Carolina had their home in Johnston County, originally Craven County. It is very probable that his great-grandfather was Henry or Harry Stevens, who owned property in Johnston County in 1750.

William Stevens, grandfather of Henry L., married Zilpha Ann Cogdale, a direct descendant of the well known Richard Cogdale of Newbern, North Carolina, a member of the general meeting of deputies in 1774 and of the assembly in 1775 from Craven County. William Stevens sold his old home place in 1825 and moved to Tennessee, accompanied by all his children except Henry Stevens. Henry Stevens was born in Johnston County April 3, 1807, and moved to Sampson, where he died April 3, 1870. His first wife was Zilpha Darden, and his second wife was Martha Cornelia Best, there being a son and a daughter by the second wife, Henry Leonidas and Plina A. Stevens.

Henry Stevens was a slave owner, and after the war was left in comparatively poor circumstances, and being unable to adapt himself quickly to the new order of things left his widow and young children almost with no means of support when he died about 1870. Henry Leonidas Stevens was then ten years old and he bravely shouldered the responsibilities of helping his widowed mother and his baby sister. He had to forego a college education and his early opportunities were supplied by the Warsaw High School, a private tutor and the study of law in the intervals of other occupations under Prof. J. N. Stallings. He stood the examination before the Supreme Court and was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court on June 7, 1881. In March, 1885, he took up the duties of his profession at Kenansville but one year later removed to Warsaw, where his achievements have made his name an honored one in the profession. He has been a lawyer, a practical agriculturist, has been interested in banks and various industrial enterprises, has served as chairman of the Legal Advisory Board of Duplin County, as chairman of the executive committee of the North Carolina Bar Association, and has been a very prominent democrat, but has never sought nor desired any public office as a means and instrument through which to exercise his influence upon public affairs. None the less his name is conspicuous in North Carolina political history, and to him is given the chief credit for at least one of the greatest movements ever undertaken in state political reform.

From 1892 to 1897 he served as county chairman of the democratic party and was on the State Democratic Committee in 1896-97. On the night of November 30, 1897, he drew up, offered and passed before the committee the famous resolution committing the democratic party to the white man's fight. This resolution was printed in the state paper December 1, 1897, and it served to bring the white people together and thereby redeem North Carolina from the control of the fusionists and the radicals. Probably no other event in politics has been referred to more frequently since the close of the Reconstruction era, and none has had a really greater significance.

In 1898 Mr. Stevens was a candidate for the judgeship in the Fifth Congressional District, and lacked only four votes of being elected. He has been credited, and rightly, with having been the father of nearly every enterprise in his home town and of many of those in nearby communities. He organized the Bank of Warsaw, of which he is president, is stockholder and director in nearly all the other banks of the county, is chairman and trustee of the board of trustees of the Warsaw High and Graded schools, offices he has held for many years, and is a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church. He served as a member of the Duplin Rifle Guard in 1880-81, is a member of the Nahunga Country Club of Warsaw, and is affiliated with the Masonic order.

From an earlier published sketch it is appropriate to quote the following paragraph, which everyone of his friends will recognize as an expression of the exact truth: "He has a kindly nature, developed no doubt by his own early struggles; for he went through that period of hard trial which so often means tragedy, but which, when met with a proper mental attitude, with strenuous effort and firm will, gives an increased strength and a final undreamed of success. He is known as the friend of the widow and orphan and his generous interest in the young loses no opportunity of expression. He has helped several young men through college and assisted them to start in business. No one knows how much of this kind of help he has given."

December 22, 1892, at Burgaw in Pender County, Mr. Stevens married Fanny Walker, daughter of Edward DeCoin Walker, of French Huguenot ancestry, and Sarah Victoria Register, of Scotch-Irish and English descent. Her family figured in all the wars of the United States including the Revolution.

Having now secured that degree of prosperity which represents freedom from anxiety for the future, Mr. Stevens thinks less and less of his own career and more and more follows day after day the growing prospects and the interesting achievements of his two young sons. The older, Henry Leonidas Stevens, Jr., born January 27, 1896, is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and in 1917 entered the officers' training



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camp and was commissioned a lieutenant, and is now assigned as a member of the 316th Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina. The younger son, Elliott Walker Stevens, is eighteen years of age, and is registered as a Bachelor of Science medical student in the freshman class of the University of North Carolina. Prior to entering the university he graduated from the Warsaw High School and then entered the "Citadel," the Military College of South Carolina, remaining there for one year.

CLARENCE ALFRED JOHNSON, who was born at Raleigh March 25, 1877, a son of Demsey Taylor and Texanna (Foushee) Johnson, is a man of great energy and capability, a statement that is proved by his numerous influential business and civic relations. For a man not yet forty years of age he has attained an enviable prominence in the business affairs of his native state.

He was educated in public schools, in the Raleigh Male Academy and in a business college, and his first work after leaving school was as clerk in a fire insurance company. Later he became cashier, and in 1906 became associated with his brother Arthur R. D. Johnson in the organization of the corporation Johnson & Johnson Co., merchandise brokers, coal, ice and brick dealers and manufacturers. Since then he has been vice president of this business.

He is secretary and treasurer of the Cherokee Brick Company, secretary and treasurer of the Standard Ice Company and in addition to all these demands upon his time and energy has been an efficient worker in the city government.

For four years he was on the board of aldermen of Raleigh, from 1909 to 1912 inclusive. While an alderman he was chairman of the fire committee, and during that time the fire department was reorganized and put on a paid service basis. He was also an alderman when the water board acquired by purchase the city waterworks from a private corporation, and he performed an important service in looking after many of the complicated business details of this transaction.

Mr. Johnson is a member and former president of the Raleigh Country Club, belongs to the Capital Club, and has membership in several fishing clubs. He is a past grand regent of the Royal Arcanum, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Rotary Club.

On April 15, 1903, he was married at Morganton, North Carolina, to Miss Kate A. Burr. They have two children: Clarence Alfred, Jr., and Frederick Burr.

ARTHUR R. D. JOHNSON. Few business men in the state represent more important interests than Arthur R. D. Johnson, of Raleigh. He is president and treasurer of the Johnson & Johnson Company.

For a number of years Mr. Johnson was associated with John S. Johnson under the firm name of Johnson & Johnson. In 1906, at the death of the other partner, the present corporation was organized, and Mr. Arthur Johnson has since been its president and treasurer. Another party to the organization of the company was C. A. Johnson, a brother, who was vice president.

While this is one of the strong and influential commercial organizations of Raleigh, Mr. Johnson has other connections with the business and civic life of North Carolina. He is president of the Standard Ice Company, vice president of the Carolina Ice Company, president of the Cherokee Brick Company, director of the Commercial National Bank and the Wake County Savings Bank, and is a member of the capital and the Country clubs and the Chamber of Commerce at Raleigh.

Arthur R. D. Johnson was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, October 10, 1872, a son of Demsey T. and Texanna (Foushee) Johnson. His father was a merchant, and the family in both lines have long been prominent in North Carolina. Mr. Johnson's parents moved from Chatham County in 1875 to reside in Raleigh, and he attended the public schools of Raleigh and the Raleigh Male Academy, and in 1890 graduated from Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York.

November 25, 1896, he married Miss Mary Victoria Harris, of Franklin County, North Carolina. They are the parents of four children: James Foushee, Arthur Taylor, Charlotte Elizabeth and Frank Harris.

CAPT. FRANK BROWN. Standing prominent among the more highly esteemed and respected citizens in Rowan County is Capt. Frank Brown, of Salisbury, a man of integrity and ability, whose life has been broadened by extensive travel and by wide contact with public men and public affairs. A son of the late Thomas E. Brown, he was born in Rowan County, on the Bringles Ferry Road, about two miles from Salisbury.

His grandfather, Allen Brown, was born, it is supposed, in England. Immigrating to America, he settled near Fayetteville, North Carolina, at an early day, before there were any railways in this section of the country. He made a business for several years of transporting goods on flat boats from Wilmington to Fayetteville, from whence they were hauled by teams to the interior. Coming from there to Rowan County in 1840, he spent his last years here, his remains being buried in the Union Churchyard. He reared seven children, John D., Thomas, Elizabeth, James V., Andrew, William and Henry T.

Thomas E. Brown, the second child of his parents, was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, near Fayetteville, in 1821, and as a young man came to Rowan County to live. Purchasing a plantation and a saw mill two miles south of Salisbury, he resided there until 1855, when he moved to Salisbury. He had previous to that time opened a livery stable on East Fisher Street, between Lee and Main streets, and was operating it with slaves. Having taken the contract to carry mail from Salisbury to Olin, Iredell County, he was exempt from military service in the Civil war. He subsequently went to Denton, Texas, where he lived a while, having purchased and improved property there. Returning to North Carolina a few years later, he embarked in the hardware business at Asheville as head of the firm of Brown, Van Gilder & Company, which was later changed to Brown, Northrup & Company, with which he was actively identified until his death, at the age of seventy-nine years.

The maiden name of the wife of Thomas E. Brown was Elenora Verble. She was born on a plantation 2½ miles east of Salisbury, a daughter of Charles Verble, who married Clementine Braun, a daughter of Michael Braun, of the Stone House. Mrs. Thomas E. Brown died in 1900, leaving two children, Frank, the special subject of this sketch, and Lewis Van, who was for several years associated with his father in business in Asheville, and whose death occurred in December, 1916.

Frank Brown was a student in the preparatory department of Davidson College when the Civil war started, in 1861. Immediately leaving school, he returned home with the intention of enlisting in the Confederate Army. Appearing before the examining board, the surgeon told him that he would discharge him from all military service during the war. This, Mr. Brown thinks, was done at his father's request. After Gen. James Gordon passed through Salisbury, and told the boy's father in which regiment he could enlist, the brave youth joined Company H, Fifth North Carolina Cavalry, and at once went to the front with his command. His first experience in battle was in a skirmish preliminary to the engagements at "The Wilderness." The brigadier general called for men to go forward and pick off the artillery men that were besieging them. Frank Brown, one of the youngest men of his company, saw ahead of him a tree that would shelter him, and soon, with two comrades, reached the tree. The comrades laid down and reloaded the rifle, while Frank fired 150 shots.

Subsequently Mr. Brown was detailed as courier to General Barringer, and during the battle at Chamberlain's Run he led both charges. At Boydton Plank Road he led the charge on a battery, and in that charge he grabbed the colors and rushed up the hill ahead of the regiment fifty yards when he was called upon by the colonel to "bring the flag back to the line." His reply was, "bring the line to the flag," which they did. In a history of the First Maine Cavalry, by Col. E. P. Tobie, it is stated that Private Brown, of Company H, Fifth North Carolina Cavalry, captured a Yankee captain, Vaughn, of Hamilton, Maine and four privates and three horses.

For gallant and meritorious conduct Mr. Brown was promoted to the rank of captain by Gen. W. H. Lee. The captain continued in active service until April 6, 1865, when he was captured and taken to Hart's Island in Long Island Sound. He had been there but a short time when he was detailed to do clerical work in the paymaster's department, with which he was connected until July 1, 1865, when he was released. Returning home, he again entered Davidson College, but at the end of six months was forced to relinquish his studies on account of ill health.

Going then to Baltimore, Captain Brown remained there a few months, and then took charge of a bankrupt stock of merchandise in Salisbury. Disposing of that, he established the first extensive shoe store in the city, and managed it successfully until 1870. Going then to Mississippi, he had charge of a plantation in Clarke County for five years. Returning to Salisbury, the captain was here engaged in business for a time, and later had the supervision of the government works on the Yadkin River. Subsequently he was engaged with T. B. Jones & Company, railroad contractors, as manager, and at the same time was right-of-way agent for the Southern Railway Company. Since 1908 Captain Brown has traveled extensively, visiting every state in the union and nearly every country in South America.

Captain Brown married, in 1868, Addie Reid. She was born at Mount Mourne, Iredell County, a daughter of Hon. Rufus Reid. Her father, who owned a large plantation in Iredell County, was born in either Gaston or Lincoln County. He operated his plantation with slaves, who used to spin and weave, making material for all of their clothes, both of cotton and woolen. He was also engaged in mercantile pursuits, having a general store at Mount Mourne, and was prominent in public affairs, having represented Iredell County in the Legislature. He died in 1853. Hon. Rufus Reid was three times married. The maiden name of his third wife, Mrs. Brown's mother, was Isabella Torrance. She was born in Mecklenburg County, and survived her husband many years. Mrs. Brown has three sisters and three brothers, as follows: Emma, Rufus, Addie, John, Lucy and Frank.

Four children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, namely: Frank Reid, Isabelle Eleanor, Hugh Torrance and Emma Camille. Frank R. married Blanche Dupuy, and they have three children, Mary Dudley, Elmer and Frank Reid. Hugh T. married Grace Scott, and they are the parents of two children, Gordon and Warren. Hugh T. is now a first lieutenant in Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, National Army. Emma Camille is the wife of Hiram Grantham, and has two children, Hiram and Reid. Captain and Mrs. Brown are valued members of the Presbyterian Church. The captain has always been interested in religious affairs, and while in Clarke County, Mississippi, assisted in organizing a Presbyterian Church at Shubuta.

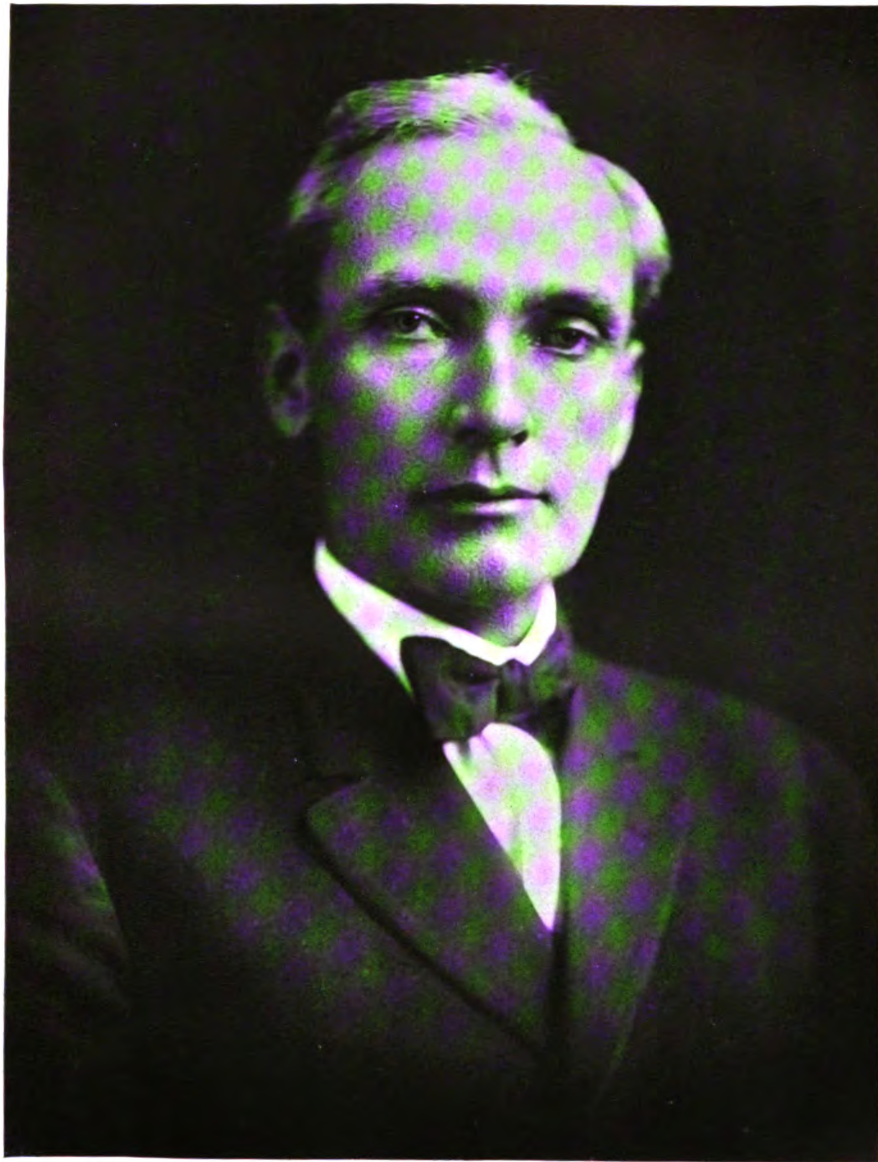
HOWARD CAMPBELL MACNAIR is one of those substantial men who are content to spend their lives largely in one community, to perform the duties that lie nearest them, and by their work and character gain the esteem of old friends and neighbors rather than seek fortune and fame in distant neighborhoods. Mr. MacNair has prospered as a farmer and business man, has served in the Legislature and in other places of trust and responsibility and has maintained and increased the prestige of a family name that is one of the oldest and most honored in Robeson County.

Mr. MacNair was born on the place he now occupies, near Maxton in Robeson County, in 1863. The MacNair home place has long been known as Cowper Hill. His parents were Murphy C. and Margaret Elizabeth (Stubbs) MacNair, both now deceased.

The MacNairs are of pure Scotch origin and have been identified with Robeson County, formerly Anson and Bladen counties, from very early times.

There is kept in the family annals "a short history of John MacNair, written by himself and transcribed by his granddaughter." This John MacNair was the great-grandfather of Howard C. McNair. The short history referred to reads as follows:

"I am a native of Scotland, was born in the Year of Our Lord 1735, in   , a small village of that name in the Parish of Kilkenny in the Shire of Argyle, North Britain. I was the youngest son of Neil MacNair. My grandfather's name was Edward MacNair, my mother's name was Sally McGill. I was married to Jennet Smylie, daughter of John Smylie, December 1763. My eldest son Roderick was born October 1764. My daughter Betsy was born January 1766. My third child Neill was born in 1768. My first wife died September 1769, and my third child Neill died in December of the same year. I came to North Carolina in America in the year 1770 and bought a plantation at Hitchcock in Anson county and lived there some time. I married my second wife Catherine Buie, daughter of Donald Buie from



H. C. MacNair.

Dura, Scotland, in 1772. My eldest daughter Sallie by my second wife was born in 1773. My first son by my second wife, Malcolm, was born August 1776. My second wife died August 1787.''

To this brief history his granddaughter added other notes which throw additional light on the founder of the family and some of his descendants. Referring to John MacNair, she says: ''From all I can learn of him he was a very pious man, an elder in the Presbyterian church and raised up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. He also belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was promoted to a Royal Arch Mason in that order. After living a while in Richmond county he removed to Bladen, now Robeson county, and settled on Lumber River, where his great-grandson, Robert MacNair, afterwards lived. He then became a ruling elder in Center church and filled that office until his death.'' His second marriage was to a widow, Mrs. Catherine (Buie) McFarland, who had several children by her first union. One of them was Duncan McFarland, a great man in his day who almost controlled the two counties of Richmond and Robeson, laid out all the public roads, and was a member of Congress for a number of years. By his second marriage John MacNair had two children, Sarah and Malcolm. Sarah married Peter Wilkinson, and they moved to the State of Mississippi, and had a large family.

Rev. Malcolm MacNair, son of John MacNair and grandfather of Howard C. MacNair, was a distinguished pioneer minister of the Presbyterian Church. His name appears prominently in the early religious history of North Carolina. He was a man of the highest talents, and although death came to him in his prime he had accomplished a great work for the cause of religion. The family annalist already quoted says of him: ''He was a great man and was one of the most talented ministers of the day. Was for twenty years pastor of Centre, Ashpole, Laurel Hill and Red Bluff churches. He was born August 26, 1776, and died on August 4, 1822, and was buried at Laurel Hill. His wife was a native of Petersburg, Virginia, was left an orphan, left Petersburg at the age of twelve years, and was reared in the home of her mother's brother, Harrison, a man of wealth.

Murphy C. MacNair, a son of the pioneer minister of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Malcolm MacNair, was born at the old homestead a mile and a half east of Maxton on the Lumberton Road in 1818. He was educated in the University of North Carolina, and graduated at the early age of sixteen. After teaching school he studied law and while a young man located at Bennettsville, South Carolina, where he practiced his profession for a number of years. Giving up the law he returned to the old home near Maxton, and lived there until his death at the age of sixty-three. During the war he held a civil position under the Confederate Government. He operated a large estate as a farmer, and for many years served as a magistrate at Maxton. In that capacity he was a friend and legal adviser to practically all the people in the country around Maxton. He was a man of splendid character and measured up to the highest ideals of manhood. His wife, Margaret Elizabeth Stubbs, who was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, was a daughter of Rev. Campbell Stubbs, a noted Baptist minister.

The old MacNair place near Maxton where Howard C. MacNair was born and still lives has been in cultivation as a plantation and farm since about the beginning of the Revolutionary war. It was originally a very large estate, but during succeeding generations, as a result of inheritance, has been divided a number of times. Mr. MacNair's farm at present comprises 120 acres. Farming is his chief business and has been so for many years, but he has other interests in Maxton, being president of the Carolina Electric Company, a local public service corporation.

Mr. H. C. MacNair was educated in the public schools of Robeson County and in McMillan's Military School at Floral College in that county. He has proved himself a vigorous and forward looking democrat, and in 1912 was elected a member of the Legislature from his county and served during the session of 1913. He was a member of the board of road commissioners in 1907 and 1908, and again in 1911 and 1912. Mr. MacNair has been a deacon of the Presbyterian Church since 1898. The most successful and busy men of modern times have a diversion or recreation. Mr. MacNair's is the game of checkers. He is an expert checker player, not only as measured by his local reputation, but in many competitions has proved himself the equal of the best in the entire South.

Mr. MacNair married Miss Susanna Morrison, a native of Robeson County and daughter of the late Daniel S. Morrison, for many years a leading citizen of the county. Mr. and Mrs. MacNair have in their home near Maxton a family of seven children, to whom they have accorded the best of advantages. Their names are: Lillian, wife of Mr. E. P. Williams; Miss Margaret Elizabeth; H. Campbell MacNair, a member of the United States Army and now in France; Donald MacNair; Walter MacNair; Sue MacNair; and John Franklin MacNair.

Judge Frank Marion Wooten, judge of the Pitt County Court, is a man of versatile abilities and experience, is a pharmacist as well as a lawyer by profession, and his friends say it is characteristic of him to do well whatever he undertakes.

He was born at LaGrange, North Carolina, August 4, 1875, a son of Richard Lafayette and Julia A. (Loftin) Wooten. His father was a farmer and in a country environment spent his boyhood, attending public schools and Davis Military Institute. For four years he was a farmer on his own account. Judge Wooten arrived in Greenville January 17, 1893. His first two years here were spent as clerk in a drug store. Going to Philadelphia, he studied pharmacy and in 1897 completed his course in the New York College of Pharmacy. He then entered the drug business, but in 1901 gave up that profession and business temporarily to attend the law department of the University of North Carolina. He was licensed in 1903, and returned to Greenville to assume the new role of attorney and build up a practice during the next year. After that he resumed his active connections with the drug business, but since 1909 has been wholly active as a lawyer and public official.

Greenville gives him credit for a very successful administration of the municipal affairs while he occupied the office of mayor in 1906-07 and again from 1908 to 1913. In 1915 he was elected judge of the Pitt County Court, and that is his present official relationship with his home county.

Judge Wooten is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, the Masonic Order, and is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. On July 7, 1909, he married Miss Elizabeth Wade, of Virginia. They have one son, Frank Marion, Jr.

VIRGIL L. BLACKBURN. The kind of success that comes to a man after years of experience and close attention to business is perhaps the most satisfactory of all, and it is the kind enjoyed by Virgil L. Blackburn in his capacity as a merchant at Clemmons in Forsyth County. Mr. Blackburn has been through all the grades of apprenticeship and service in the mercantile line, and for many years was a traveling salesman over the South.

He was born in Lewiston Township of Forsyth County and his people were pioneers in this section of North Carolina. His great-grandfather, Bryson Blackburn, was born in the north of Ireland, came to America when a young man, and established the family line which has since produced so many worthy citizens in North Carolina.

Robert Blackburn, grandfather of Virgil L., was a natural mechanic and an expert and industrious workman. He established a machine shop and blacksmith shop, and gained wide-spread fame as a gunsmith and as a maker of various kinds of edged tools and farm implements. His skill naturally attracted a large patronage and he found his services in demand up to the limit of his strength and time. His shop gave name to an entire community, and for years it was the center of Blackburn's Crossroads. He lived there until his death at the age of fifty-seven. Robert Blackburn married Mary Goslen, who died at the age of eighty-eight. Her parents spent their lives in Lewiston Township, and her mother, whose maiden name was Thorp, was unusually well educated for a woman of her generation and possessed unusual gifts as a poet. Robert Blackburn and wife reared three sons named Harvey, Milton and Coston.

Milton E. Blackburn was born in Forsyth County and Lewiston Township, May 28, 1820. He inherited some of his father's skill and learned the carpenter's trade. When the Fogle Brothers started business he was the first man to enter their employ and assisted in building their first mill. He continued in their service steadily for twenty years. During the war he was in the service of the Confederate government, being detailed to work at the saltpeter works. Following the war he bought the Jacob Frye plantation on Muddy Creek, and not only superintended the farm but continued work at his trade. He lived there until his death. Milton Blackburn married Lucinda Doub. She was born in the Doub settlement in Vienna Township of Forsyth County, February 14, 1825. Her grandfather, Rev. John Doub, was born in Germany, came to America and settled in North Carolina, was a tanner by trade and built and operated one of the first tanneries in the state, the location of the tannery becoming known as the Doub Chapel Settlement. He was a good business man and was also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the first Methodist meetings in that locality were held in his log house. His remains now repose in Doub Chapel Churchyard. His son, Peter Doub, took up the ministry as a regular profession, and was one of the founders of Methodism in various parts of the South. He traveled as a missionary and church organizer all over North and South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, and in many places was the first to preach the Gospel. Lucinda Doub's father, Michael Doub, was born in Vienna Township, learned the tanner's trade, was converted in his youth and was also a Methodist Episcopal minister. As a member of the North Carolina Conference he held pastorates in different places, and he finally bought a home in the Doub Chapel Settlement where he spent his last years. He married Grace Reynolds, who was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, daughter of a physician and surgeon who had rendered service to the American cause in a professional capacity during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Milton Blackburn died at the age of seventy-seven, having reared six children named Mary, Ida, Newton E., Olin W., Lulu G. and Virgil L.

The environment in which Virgil L. Blackburn spent his early life was sufficient to stimulate his ambition and give him character and the moral fiber necessary for meeting the various problems of the world. He attended the home school, and at the age of eighteen was clerk in a general store at Clemmons. He also worked in a store at Arcadia and with this experience he went on the road as a traveling salesman. He traveled over most of the South, selling goods in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. In 1899 Mr. Blackburn left the road and locating at Winston became a member of the firm of Rominger & Crim, furniture dealers. He was in business with that firm until 1910, when he sold his interests and opened a department store at Clemmons. He has developed a large and flourishing trade. His success is due to the fact that he has made a close study of the varied wants of his community and has endeavored to keep a stock of goods that would satisfy all reasonable demands. His stock includes everything to eat and wear, also household furnishings and equipment, sewing machines, pianos and organs and other merchandise.

Mr. Blackburn was married in 1894 to Miss Maggie Sheets. She was born in Clemmons Township, daughter of John W. and Charlotte (Harper) Sheets. To their marriage was born one son, Milton Virgil Blackburn. Mr. Blackburn is a member of Clemmons Aerie No. 733, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Salem Lodge No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Elm Camp of the Woodmen of the World, and is a former member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER SHEPARD. One of the conspicuous successes in business affairs at Wilmington has been won by Joseph Christopher Shepard. For a number of years he was a retail druggist and pharmacist, and finally utilized his experience and business ability to organize the Shepard Chemical Company, and as the head of that business he has built it up until it is now one of the largest concerns of its kind in the South. It is incorporated with a capital stock of $600,000 and the company keeps from ten to fifteen traveling representatives on the road.

Mr. Shepard was born at Scotts Hill in New Hanover County, North Carolina, July 11, 1867, a son of Dr. Joseph C. and Henrietta (Foy) Shepard. His father was a physician and for some time the son had inclinations to follow the same profession. As a boy he attended public and private schools and at the age of nineteen finished the course of the A. C. Davis College.



Jos. C. Shepard

He was also a student of medicine for two years but eventually turned to the drug business and in 1887 came to Wilmington. For twelve years Mr. Shepard was in the wholesale and retail drug business and then having originated and prepared a number of proprietary remedies he took steps to provide for their manufacture and sale. That was the origin of the Shepard Chemical Company, which was established in 1913, with Mr. Shepard as president.

On November 25, 1896, he married Miss Winifred Davis Bowden, of Kenansville, North Carolina. Their two children are Winifred Bowden and Mary Louise. Mr. Shepard is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the United Commercial Travelers, and is a former trustee of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilmington.

JOHN DAVID COX, clerk of the Superior Court of Pitt County, has played an active role in many lines of business and public life, and is one of the best known and most admired citizens of Greenville.

He was born in Pitt County February 5, 1859, a son of Josiah and Sallie Ann (Tyson) Cox. His father was a farmer and the son grew up in the atmosphere of rural pursuits and his early training was accomplished under the direction of John G. Elliott, a native educator of the time, while he finished his education in the University of North Carolina during 1883-84. Returning home, he took up farming and also surveying. For about twenty years Mr. Cox gave most of his time to his work as a surveyor and timber estimator. Along with private duties he carried public responsibilities. He served eighteen years as justice of the peace, was for four years a member of the Board of Education, represented Pitt County in the State Legislature in 1891 with a dignity and efficiency that are even yet remembered gratefully, and for six years filled the office of county surveyor. He was elected to his present position as clerk of the Superior Court in 1914, for the term of four years. Mr. Cox among other interests is a director of the Pitt County Cotton Oil Company and he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On December 23, 1885, he married Miss Adelaide Smith, of Pitt County. While they have no children of their own they have reared a fine family consisting of five adopted children. The names of these children are Laura V., James S., Addie A., George H. and Loren G.

ALFRED ROSS LAZENBY. Prominently and actively associated with the industrial and manufacturing interests of Rowan County, Alfred Ross Lazenby, of Salisbury, occupies a noteworthy position among the foremost contractors and builders of this section of the state, and through the exercise of his native ability and good judgment has built up a large and profitable business. A native of Iredell County, he was born in Olin Township, and was there bred and educated.

Humphrey Bennett Lazenby, his father, was born in Olin Township, Iredell County, November 2, 1818, and as a young man served an apprenticeship at the carriage maker's trade and as a millwright. During the Civil war, he entered the Confederate service, and was assigned to the quartermaster's department. After the war he operated a flour mill for nearly a score of years. His last days were passed in Statesville, his death occurring there July 24, 1887. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Tomlinson, was born in Iredell County, June 21, 1827, and died October 4, 1889. They were the parents of eight children, Adelia, William, Robina, Sallie, Ellen, Thomas, Alfred Ross and Humphrey Lee.

At the age of eighteen years, making use of his native mechanical talents, Alfred Ross Lazenby began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and at the end of two years had mastered its details. He then accepted a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Statesville, but soon gave that up and worked at his trade as a journeyman carpenter for a time. Mr. Lazenby subsequently, in partnership with his brother William, embarked in business in Statesville as a contractor, continuing until 1898. In that year Mr. Lazenby located in Salisbury, where he has since been kept busily employed, as a contractor and builder his services being in constant demand. He has erected many of the finest residences, business blocks and public buildings in this section of the county, and has now in process of erection the First Methodist Episcopal Church Building of Salisbury, and the Central Methodist Church at Spencer. His work is specially noted for its thoroughness, artistic beauty and durability, and is a credit to his industry and ability and an ornament to the neighborhood in which it is located.

Mr. Lazenby married, in 1899, Minnie Estelle Rickert, a native of Iredell County. Her father, Silas Rickert, was born in the same county, August 17, 1827, and his father, Michael Rickert, was born in Germany. Mrs. Lazenby's great-grandfather on the paternal side came with his wife and three sons, Michael, Jacob and Andrew, to North Carolina from Germany, settling in Mecklenburg County, where he was for many years employed as a school teacher. Michael Rickert grew to manhood in Mecklenburg County, and there married Margaret Swann. Silas Rickert was reared in Iredell County, and there spent his life, dying January 19, 1884. He married Victoria Feimster, a daughter of James King and Flora Adaline (Campbell) Feimster. She was born April 8, 1840, and died July 9, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Lazenby have one child, Alfred Rickert. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lazenby are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served for many years as a member of the official board. Fraternally Mr. Lazenby belongs to Salisbury Lodge No. 24, Knights of Pythias, and to Salisbury Council No. 26, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

JOHN MATTHIAS BERNHARDT. About the middle of the eighteenth century there were many colonists in North Carolina of German extraction. They were mainly an agricultural people but a number became prominent in public life. Four of these families became especially notable, the Bernhardt, Ramsauer, Behringer or Barringer, and Warlick, and to all these can John Matthias Bernhardt, one of the substantial citizens of Lenior, North Carolina, trace an ancestral line.

John Matthias Bernhardt was born near Lenoir, in Caldwell County, in 1860. His parents were Matthias and Barbara ((Ramsauer) Bernhardt. On the maternal side the historic family name is perpetuated in history by the Battle of Ramsauer's Mill, one of the decisive battles of the War of the Revolution, in North Carolina. This battle was fought on the plantation of the Ramsauer family, two miles north of Lincolnton. The Ramsauers

were whigs and Daniel Ramsauer fought in this battle on the whig side against his brother-in-law, Nicholas Warlick, and other near relatives. The mother of Mr. Bernhardt was born near here, on the South Fork River, where her parents owned ancestral lands. Her father was Solomon Ramsauer. Her mother was a Warlick and was a descendant of Nicholas Warlick, a tory captain who was killed at the Battle of Ramsauer's Mill. The mother was also a descendant of the well known Shuford family of North Carolina.

On the paternal side the great-great-grandfather of John M. Bernhardt, was John Christian Bernhardt, of German parentage. He came to America from Switzerland, in 1748, returned to Switzerland and came back to the United States in 1750. He settled at Philadelphia and married Ann Elizabeth Behringer, or Barringer, a sister of Gen. John Paul Barringer, of Revolutionary fame. On coming to North Carolina, about 1760, he settled on Little Coldwater Creek, in what is now Cabarrus but was then a part of Mecklenberg County. He organized the first German Reformed Church in North Carolina and was otherwise prominent in his day and generation.

John Matthias Bernhardt, the great-grandfather of John M. Bernhardt of Lenoir, married Anna Margaret Bernhardt, and their son, John Christian Bernhardt, was the grandfather. He lived and died at Bethel Church, near Meisenheimer Springs, in what is now Stanly but formerly Cabarrus County. He was a member of the North Carolina State Senate for a number of terms, was a prominent layman in the German Reformed Church and was interested in gold mining in the period in which that industry flourished in North Carolina, and, with his brother, Col. George Bernhardt, was one of the originators of the Gold Hill mining district.

Matthias Alexander Bernhardt, son of John Christian and father of John Matthias Bernhardt, was born on his father's farm on Bear Creek, in Stanly County. He was for many years a merchant at Concord, North Carolina. In 1857 he removed to Caldwell County, locating on a farm three miles east of Lenoir, the county seat. He was a farmer and also a statesman, representing Caldwell County in the Legislature in 1864 and 1874. His death occurred in 1876.

John Matthias Bernhardt bears his great-grandfather's name and reverences his memory. He attended the local schools and Davidson College, after which he engaged in the mercantile business at Lenoir, in partnership with Maj. G. W. F. Harper and the firm was the leading enterprise of its kind in the place. Mr. Bernhardt became active in politics and his party services received recognition during the first administration of President Cleveland, who appointed him a special agent for the Interior Department, in Oregon, in which capacity Mr. Bernhardt served two years with the greatest efficiency. Upon his return to Lenoir he organized a furniture factory here, under the title of the Bernhardt Manufacturing Company. It has been developed into a great industry, employing many hands, its products being both high grade and medium priced furniture, especially bedroom suites. This, however, is rather a side line for Mr. Bernhardt, as he is one of the leading lumber men of the state and his principal interests are in timber and general lumber manufacturing. He is a prominent Mason and a member of several other orders.

Mr. Bernhardt married Miss Ellen Douglas Harper, who is a daughter of Maj. G. W. F. Harper, extended mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Bernhardt have four children: George Harper, James D., Ella and John Christian. Mr. Bernhardt and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is one of Lenoir's most useful citizens, public spirited and dependable, a hearty supporter of many worthy enterprises that have grown prosperous through his encouragement, and a liberal contributor to both small and great charities.

EDGAR J. GODWIN. One of the thriving commercial centers of Cumberland County is Godwin, and while this village was named for another member of the Godwin family, its business enterprise is now chiefly in the hands of Mr. Edgar J. Godwin, who has done much to sustain and increase the reputation of this notable family for worthy achievement in business, farming and public spirited citizenship in this part of North Carolina.

Mr. Godwin is still a young man in years, but has crowded his life full of worthy activities as a merchant, farmer and public official. He was born in 1878 at the Godwin plantation, five miles northeast of the present Town of Godwin in Cumberland County. His early associations were with the farm and his main occupation has always been farming. In the last few years his business interests have grown until his store at Godwin is one of the largest and best equipped country stores in this section of North Carolina. He first sold goods as a merchant at his home five miles northeast of Godwin, where he established a store in 1905. In the latter part of 1915 he opened his present stock of goods at Godwin, and though he still continues to live at his farm his business keeps him in almost continuous services at Godwin.

This town, which is on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, sixteen miles from Fayetteville and seven miles from Dunn, was named for one of his uncles, the late Hon. I. W. Godwin, the original settler in that vicinity, and who at one time represented Cumberland County in the State Legislature. Besides his extensive mercantile business Mr. Edgar J. Godwin carried on general farming at his home place and is an extensive cotton planter. He is a man of solid resources and enjoys the highest financial rating in the business world. His mercantile business is carried on under the name of E. J. Godwin & Son. His partner is his son Oliver W. Godwin, who, though only seventeen years old, has shown commendable aptitude and ability for business administration. Mr. Edgar J. Godwin married Miss Alma Godwin, of Wayne County. Besides the son Oliver they have three daughters, Mabel, Marie and Garnette.

The public record of Mr. Edgar J. Godwin comprises nine years of service as justice of the peace for Cumberland County. For six years ending in 1914 he was a member of the Board of County Commissioners of that county.

Edgar J. Godwin is a son of D. J. and Caroline (Thornton) Godwin, the former deceased and the latter still living at the age of eighty-four. The Godwins are of English ancestry. About a hundred twenty-five years ago the first of the name settled in Cumberland County, North Carolina, and they have lived continuously through several generations in the vicinity of the place where Edgar J. Godwin was born. The latter's



E. J. Godwin

grandfather, Edgar J. Godwin, for whom he was named, was also born and reared there. The old Godwin home is five miles northeast of the present Town of Godwin, and in the extreme northeast part of Cumberland County. It is about five miles from Dunn, which is in Harnett County, that county having been a part of Cumberland until its creation in 1853. The Godwin homestead is close to the Black River.

Among other prominent members of the family one of national reputation at the present time is Hon. Hannibal L. Godwin, of Dunn, who was born in Harnett County, November 3, 1873, son of Archibald B. Godwin. He was educated in Trinity College and the University of North Carolina law department, was admitted to the bar in 1896, has served as mayor of Dunn, as a member of the North Carolina State Senate, was on the State Central Committee from 1903 to 1905, presidential elector in 1904, and since his election in 1906 has been continuously representative of the Sixth North Carolina District in Congress, serving from the session of 1907 to the present date, and bearing a conspicuous and influential part in the notable program of democratic legislation carried out within the past ten years. Congressman Godwin's brother, Mr. R. L. Godwin, is also a resident of Dunn and is one of the widely known lawyers of North Carolina.

The Godwins are notable as a family both for their intellectual strength and for physical stature and power. They are in every sense of the word a race of big men. Equally notable as a characteristic is their love for beautiful homes. Congressman Godwin and his brother have magnificent mansions at Dunn. Mr. Edgar J. Godwin shares the family characteristic in this respect and has a home which would bear favorable comparison with any in the state and among country homes is truly preeminent. Although most of his farm lies in Cumberland County his residence is situated just over the line in Harnett County. The finest of city homes do not surpass it in its comfort and conveniences of electric lights and other facilities, while in its harmonious setting and in the treatment of its architecture with relationship to the beautiful grounds that surround it the charm of the home is unsurpassed. The costly and beautiful structure stands upon an elevation in the midst of a beautiful grove, and is a country home which once seen is never forgotten and remains one of the most pleasing memories of North Carolina landscape carried away by any traveler or visitor.

WILLIAM WILLS GREEN, M. D., is the third successive member of the family to bear the name and the Greens are a widely known and prominent family of North Carolina. Doctor Green enjoys a successful and secure position as a physician and surgeon, with many influential associations and connections. His home is at Tarboro.

He was born in Franklin County, North Carolina, July 29, 1885, a son of William Wills and Mary Elizabeth (Blacknall) Green. His father was a farmer and planter, and agriculture has been the chief vocation of the family through many generations. Doctor Green was educated in public schools, in the noted Bingham School at Mebane, took his literary course in the University of North Carolina, and later attended the medical department, where he was graduated M. D. in 1908. In 1913 he pursued post-graduate studies in Cornell University Medical Department.

Doctor Green began practice at Tarboro, and though handling a general practice he is coming to the front rapidly as a capable surgeon. He is on the surgical staff of the Edgecombe General Hospital, is local surgeon of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, is physician for Edgecombe County, is county coroner, and belongs to the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Association of Surgeons and the Edgecombe County, the District and North Carolina Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Green is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the Beta Theta Pi and the Phi Thi college fraternities and the Tar Heel Club. November 19, 1913, he married Miss Sue Foxhill Baker, daughter of the distinguished Tarboro surgeon, Dr. Julius Meredith Baker. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Baker.

Doctor Green is now in France, a captain in the Medical Reserve Corps with Evacuation Hospital No. 4.

EDWARD E. ELLER, who is president of the North Wilkesboro Commercial Organization, has done a good deal in recent years to promote co-operative marketing in his agricultural district. When he located at North Wilkesboro in 1909 the farmers were just waking up to the necessity of building up a home market for the distribution and disposition of their poultry and other produce. Mr. Eller, who had had previous experience in the produce business in different localities, established connections with the source of production and the larger markets of Philadelphia, New York City and Baltimore, and has been the medium of the shipment of hundreds of carloads of general produce and poultry from this section. His business enterprise has stimulated and raised the standard of the local industry and has proved a factor in the world-wide movement for a closer connection between the producer and consumer.

While Mr. Eller was born near Ottumwa, Iowa, February 12, 1870, his present home is in the vicinity of where his ancestors lived for several generations. He is a son of Jesse Eller, who was born in Lewis Fork Township of Wilkes County in December, 1835, and a grandson of Peter Eller. Jesse Eller acquired a very good education during his youth and taught school. He afterwards took up farming, and continued his residence in Wilkes County until 1869, when he removed to Iowa and settled near Ottumwa. In 1871 he went still further west, to the Nebraska frontier, and was one of the pioneers in Clay County of that state. He took up a government claim and proceeded to develop it by breaking the virgin prairie and living in a sod house, which was typical of the homes in that district then and for many years afterward. Around him was a practically unchartered and undeveloped wilderness. The prairies were still covered with buffalo, elk and antelope and the period of Indian hostilities was not yet passed. The lot of the pioneers in Nebraska was not an altogether happy one. There were persistent hot winds, grasshoppers, crop failures, low prices and other obstacles to prosperity too numerous to mention. Finally, in 1880, Jesse Eller gave up the struggle, sold his farm and returned East. He bought a farm near Atkins in Smyth County, Virginia, and there continued his work as a general farmer until his death at the age of sixty-seven.

He married Mary Laxton, who was born near Boomer in Wilkes County. She died at the age of sixty-eight. Her twelve children were named Oscar, Virginia, James A., Quincy A., Edward E., Ella, Toy, Lulu, Mollie, Mattie, Emma and Ben H.

Edward E. Eller has many recollections of life in a sod house in a western prairie community. Much of his education was acquired after the family returned to Virginia. He attended in that state the Marion High School. When quite young he was a factor on the home farm and he continued farming until the age of twenty-five. He then spent two years as a teacher in Ashe County, North Carolina, and also took up the mercantile business at Obids in that county. In 1897 Mr. Eller removed to Norfolk, Virginia, and was engaged in the produce business in that city until 1899, when he came to North Wilkesboro and began the development of his present enterprise.

In 1897 he married Elizabeth McNeill, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Phillips) McNeill. They have three children: Mary, Ernest and Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Eller are members of the Baptist Church, he being a member of the Board of Deacons and secretary of the Berean Sunday School Class. He has been a member of the Board of Aldermen of North Wilkesboro, and is affiliated with Wilkesboro Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, the North Wilkesboro Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and with the Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPH DUCKWORTH ELLIOTT. It would be difficult to name any of the important enterprises contributing to the remarkable prosperity of Hickory, Catawba County, without naming Joseph Duckworth Elliott, for he has been the main moving force in the development of this place from an unimportant country town to one of the foremost industrial centers in North Carolina. Builder, banker and manufacturer, Mr. Elliott has led in every enterprise commercially and industrially, and additionally has been a dominating factor in public matters leading to civic improvement.

Joseph Duckworth Elliott was born in South Carolina during the temporary residence of the family there, and is a son of Hiram C. and Altha (Duckworth) Elliott. Hiram C. Elliott was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, where his father, of Scotch-Irish parentage, had settled when he came to America, and that county continued to be the family home for many years. Hiram C. Elliott became a contractor and builder and because of his skill and honorable business methods, was called to many sections of both Carolinas to engage in important construction work. Joseph Duckworth was reared on his father's farm located in the western part of Iredell County and attended school at Statesville. Inheriting a measure of mechanical skill, perhaps, and having a natural inclination toward working in wood, he laid the groundwork of his building knowledge by first learning the carpenter trade in a well known establishment at Knoxville, Tennessee, where his training was thorough in every detail of the building art.

Mr. Elliott came to Hickory in 1885, finding the usual quiet, unambitious country town, with its small, everyday activities and unimportant dragging industries. His quick intelligence saw wonderful opportunities here, and with the instinct of a natural builder, in imagination he pictured the present flourishing industrial plants with their hundreds of happy, contented, prosperous workmen, and then set the machinery in order that made his visions concrete facts. Since then hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested here in establishing furniture factories and various kinds of wood-working industries, this being a great construction point for wagons, builders' material and cotton mills. All these concerns are well capitalized and pay high wages and this contributes to general prosperity as the larger part of these wages are spent at Hickory.

While Mr. Elliott has built up an independent fortune for himself, no other man has done so much for the place. Besides being the organizer and principal financier of most of the large enterprises, he has spent a fortune in erecting the business houses and industrial plants that he still owns. Mr. Elliott owns a large amount of property but very little of it is vacant, it being said of him that no land appears attractive to him until it has been improved with buildings, and these, to satisfy him, must be appropriate and fine examples of constructive art. He may be especially proud of the building which is the home of the First National Bank, of which institution he is president. This is, undoubtedly, one of the handsomest bank buildings in the South, with an exterior of white marble and an interior of Tennessee marble, seemingly perfect in its classic beauty. It is the exclusive home of the bank and is equipped with every modern safety device and comfort and convenience.

Mr. Elliott is president, as mentioned above, of the First National Bank, and additionally is president of the Hickory Manufacturing Company; the Dudley Shoals Cotton Mills; the Falls Manufacturing Company; the Hickory Electric Company; the Elliott Knitting Mills; the Hickory Overall Company; and is vice president of the Hickory Furniture Company; of the First Building and Loan Association, and of the Hickory Spinning Company. The last named is a new industry, the most modern, complete and thoroughly equipped spinning mills in the South, for the manufacture of cotton yarns, having been completed in the summer of 1917, on a site of twenty-three acres, in West Hickory. Mr. Elliott is also a member of the board of directors of the A. A. Shuford Mills Company, of the Piedmont Wagon and Manufacturing Company, and a number of other business enterprises and industries in which he is interested financially.

It is remarkable, but typical of the energy and enterprise of Mr. Elliott, that with the responsibilities of these large business interests resting upon him, he should have found time and inspiration to take an active part in politics and the civic welfare of the community. It is creditable to his fellow citizens that they early recognized his sterling traits of character, his energy, vitality and sound judgment, and practically forced public office upon him, with the convictions that he would find a way to accomplish needed things. He has served ten terms of two years each, as mayor of Hickory, and during his administrations admirable public improvements have been brought about. He also served two terms as state senator from this district, representing Catawba and Lincoln counties, and during that time brought about the passage of the bill that provided for the drainage of these counties under which thousands of acres of what is now the richest agricultural land in the district have been reclaimed.

Mr. Elliott was united in marriage with Miss Mary Eliott, who belongs to one of the old families of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and they have three daughters:



J. Q. A. Wood.

Mrs. Pearl Sherrill, Mrs. Hazel Henderson, and Miss Kate Elliott. Mr. Elliott is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner, belonging to Osiris Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Charlotte.

JOHN Q. A. WOOD. Few there are still remaining among earthly scenes who can claim the unique distinction of having carried on the dangerous work of blockade-running during the civil strife between the forces of the South and North in the '60s, yet this was the experience of Hon. John Quincy Adams Wood, then a lad in his 'teens, and now one of the most highly respected business men of Elizabeth City. During a long and honorable career Mr. Wood has been identified with various large and important business enterprises, has likewise been prominent in public life, and at the present time is chiefly interested in the operation of a large buggy manufacturing and repair shop and automobile garage.

Hon. John Q. A. Wood was born at Parkville, North Carolina, July 20, 1846, and is a son of William G. and Martha (White) Wood. His parents were farming people, and the youth's early education was gained in the country public schools, and when the struggle between the states came on he ran the blockade on the land between Elizabeth City and Richmond. When the war had closed he completed his education in the University of North Carolina, and after completing his education secured employment in a general store as a clerk. In that capacity he gained the necessary knowledge of business methods to engage in commercial pursuits on his own account, and for some years carried on a general merchandising business.

For some years Mr. Wood had been interested in republican national affairs, and finally came prominently before the public in 1874 as candidate for a seat in the Legislature. He was duly elected to that body, and when he left the House, in 1878, was elected clerk of the Superior Court, a position which he retained for twenty years. He was then ready to reenter the business field, and January 1, 1899, purchased a plant for the manufacture of wagons, buggies, etc., which he soon put on a decidedly paying basis and which he has since built up to large proportions, now employing fifteen skilled mechanics. The advent of the automobile and its subsequent growth in public favor caused him to add a garage to his manufacturing and repair plant, and he now handles Dodge Brothers automobiles, this department having also shown a steady and healthy growth. In the meantime Mr. Wood has continued to maintain his interest in politics and public affairs, and is one of the most prominent republicans in the commonwealth. In 1896 he was nominated and made an especially good race for Congress, but political conditions were against him, as they were also in 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914 and 1916, in each of which years he was candidate for state auditor. He has numerous business interests and is a director in the Savings Bank & Trust Company, the Elizabeth City Electric Light & Power Company, and the Elizabeth City Water Works. He is a Mason of prominence, and has been active in religious work, being a member of the board of stewards of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and a delegate to conventions of that denomination for many years.

Mr. Wood has been married three times, the present Mrs. Wood having borne the maiden name of Julia Elliott. Mr. Wood is the father of the following children: Mary E., who is now Mrs. T. B. Cooke; Julia E., who is the wife of William P. Skinner; John E., who graduated from the state university and taught there one year. He is now a lieutenant in Company C, One Hundred and First United States Engineers, and now in France in the line of battle; Walter P.; Nellie R., of Saint Mary's College; Helen G., a graduate of Winston-Salem College; Elizabeth Olive; and Harold Stuart.

CAPT. JAMES BORDEN LYNCH. Among the men prominent in the architectural profession of Wilmington, one who has come to the forefront rapidly during recent years is Capt. James Borden Lynch, junior member of the firm of Gause & Lynch. Captain Lynch is also well known in military circles, being an officer of the Wilmington Light Artillery, now connected with the United States Coast Artillery.

Captain Lynch was born January 29, 1883, at Wilmington, North Carolina, and is a son of Adolphus B. and Mary (Borden) Lynch. His father is one of the well known citizens of Wilmington, and at present is paymaster for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. James B. Lynch was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, at Cape Fear Academy, and at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, North Carolina. For eight years after his graduation from the last-named institution he was employed in the offices of various architects from New York City to Tampa, Florida, and in 1915 returned to Wilmington and entered upon the private practice of his profession. Shortly thereafter he formed a partnership with James F. Gause, Jr., and the firm of Gause & Lynch is now accounted one of the leading firms of this kind in the county. They have numerous handsome structures to their credit and have contributed materially to the upbuilding and beauty of Wilmington. Mr. Lynch is a member of the North Carolina Architectural Association, and aside from his profession is a member of the Cape Fear Country Club, the Carolina Yacht Club and the Kappa Sigma fraternity. In 1901 he enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Regiment, North Carolina National Guards, known as the Wilmington Light Artillery. In 1909 he was advanced to second lieutenant, in 1915 to first lieutenant, and August 1, 1916, was promoted to captain, a rank which he now holds. Company C has since 1908 been connected with the Coast Artillery, and is known as Second Company, Coast Artillery Corps, North Carolina National Guard.

On January 16, 1916, Captain Lynch was married to Miss Carlotta Mugge, of Wilmington. They are members of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. A. CARPENTER. Among the old families of Catawba County, none are more widely known or have been of more substantial importance to this section of the state, than the Carpenters. Since 1760 this family has belonged to this county, living in the vicinity of the present Town of Maiden, a busy center that it founded, furnishing the original site and largely nourishing by the enterprises it established. The Maiden Cotton mill, which has been in continuous and successful operation for the past thirty-five years, was the beginning of the industrial prosperity of this section.

The present head of this old and prominent family worthily represents the stock and is found in L. A. Carpenter, one of Maiden's most substantial men and respected citizens.

L. A. Carpenter was born on the Carpenter homestead, five miles east of the present Town of Maiden, Catawba County, North Carolina, in 1853. His parents were H. F. and Mary (Carpenter) Carpenter.

Joseph Carpenter, the paternal grandfather, descended from one of the early German settlers in Catawba County and here he reared his family. He acquired extensive tracts of land, the Carpenter farm embracing a wide territory. His son H. F., father of L. A. Carpenter, was born one mile south of the present Town of Maiden. He became a farmer and for many years did a heavy business as a tanner. He was one of the thrifty, enterprising men who are so valuable to a community. In 1882 he established the Maiden Cotton mill, which was the first industry here and around it the town was built up on what was previously the Carpenter farm. For many years the mill was operated under the firm of H. F. Carpenter & Sons, and he retained his interest until his death.

L. A. Carpenter not only learned the principles of farming but also the affiliated industries that pertain to extensive agricultural operations. Thus he became an expert tanner and also a wool carder, wool carding being an industry in the hands of the Carpenter family to a large extent in this section at that time. As a member of his father's firm, he was one of the owners of the Maiden Cotton mill, and still retains this valuable interest. He owns the old Carpenter farm on which his father was reared and it is highly developed and well improved.

Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Huitt, who belongs to a well known old family of the county, and they have the following children: Mrs. Essie Murphy, M. F., P. A., Mrs. Bertha Holeshauser, Mrs. Pearl Covington, Mrs. Daisy Warlick, Mrs. S. M. Finger, and Clyde, Ruby, David and Donald Carpenter. While a number of his children are married and have settled near the old home, the third youngest son, thinks of home and parents from the other side of the world. He is a soldier in the regular army of the United States, is sergeant of his company, and is stationed in the Philippine Islands.

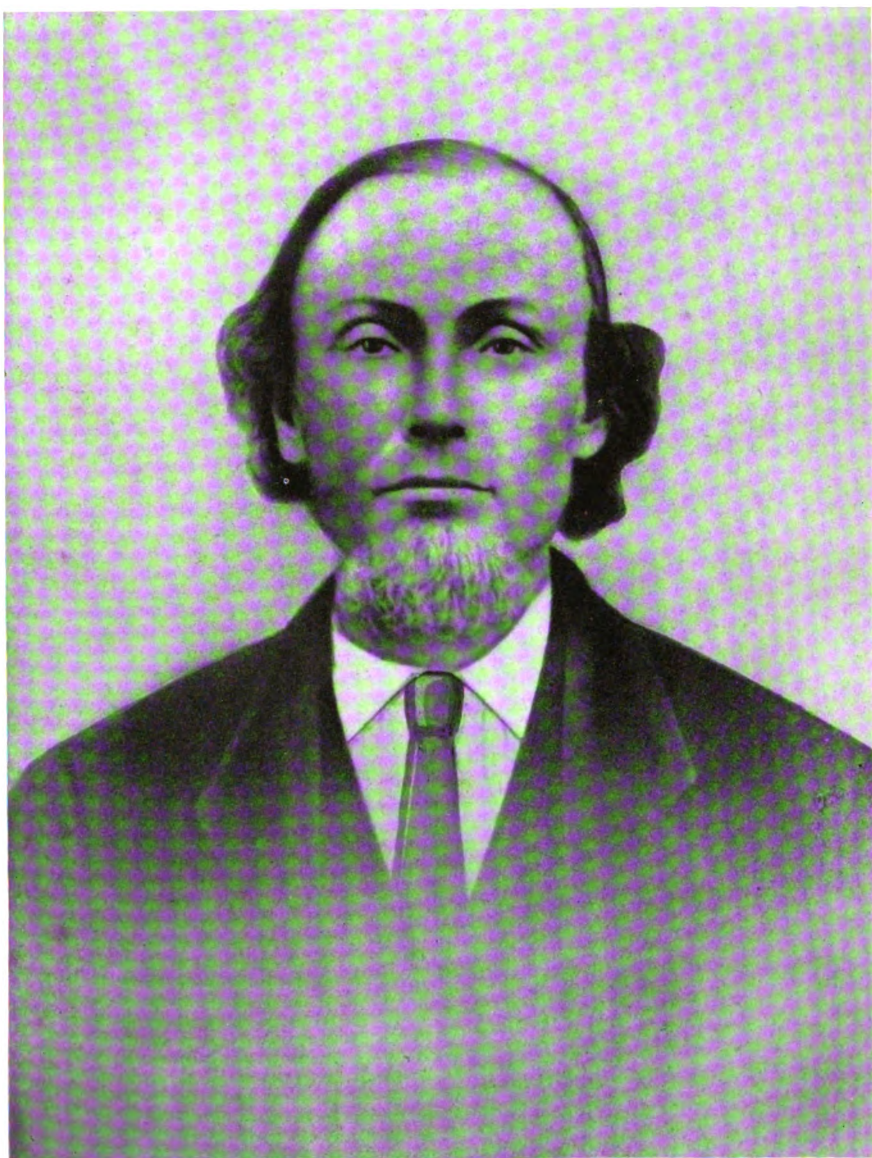
Mr. Carpenter has always taken some pride in his ancestry and also an interest in local history, identified as it is with so much that pertains to the honorable achievements of his own family. At his home in Maiden, a visitor is sometimes invited to a view of a wonderful collection that he owns, a museum in fact, for it contains articles of great value and antiquity, and an added interest is afforded as Mr. Carpenter is acquainted with the history of the rare old books, the ancient ornaments, the faded pictures and by-gone household utensils and even the firearms of another day. The collection is larger and more varied than is often found in a private home and if its ultimate destination be a public museum, Mr. Carpenter will have performed a generous and public spirited act.

Archibald L. Bullock is one of the leading merchants, bankers and planters of the community of Rowland in Robeson County. The qualities which have been dominant in his own successful career are those which have characterized and distinguished the Bullocks for generations. There is hardly a better known name in the South. It is an English family, and the first Americans of the name settled in Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century. From Virginia one brother went to North Carolina and another to Georgia. The Georgia Bullocks have spelled their names slightly different from those of North Carolina. Some of the family still remain in England, where for several generations they have been connected with the Bank of England. Sturdiness and stability are the outstanding characteristics of this family. With few exceptions they have never gone in for public life, law or politics. They have been essentially and practically financiers and builders of permanent wealth in property and lands.

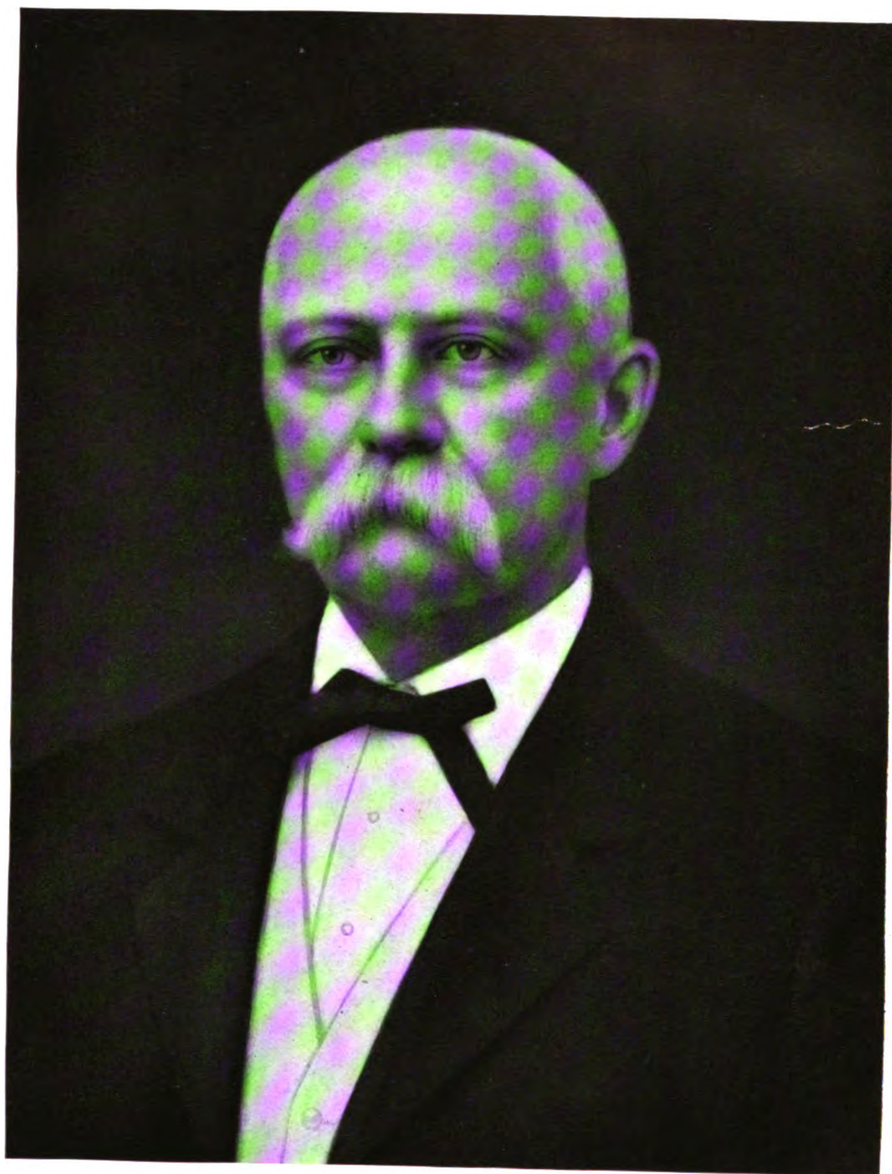
Archibald L. Bullock was born in Robeson County, at what is now the Town of Fairmont, in 1852. He is a son of J. W. and Sarah (McCallum) Bullock. His father was born in Robeson County in 1828, served through the war as a Confederate soldier, and died at his home at Rowland in 1906. His father was Lemuel Bullock, and his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier who settled in Robeson County, North Carolina, while the war for independence was still in progress. J. W. Bullock's wife, Sarah McCallum, was of pure Scotch ancestry. Her father, Archie McCallum, was a Robeson County resident and the family had been identified with that county from the time of the earliest Scotch settlements there.

Until he was twenty-two years of age Archibald L. Bullock lived at home on his father's plantation. When he left home it was to take his place at wages of $10 a month in a store at Alfordsville. It was chiefly on the foundation of his own character and sturdy abilities that he laid the structure of his permanent and substantial success. He remained an employe of the store at Alfordsville 7½ years. Experience gave him confidence and with his capital he finally formed a partnership with his brother, W. F. Bullock, and together they set up as general merchants at Alfordsville under the name A. L. and W. F. Bullock. That business grew and prospered and was continued until 1903, when A. L. Bullock withdrew and established himself in a similar business at Rowland. For the past fifteen years Rowland has been his home and the scene of his varied business enterprises. He now has the largest store and the best commercial building in Rowland, conducted under the name of A. L. Bullock. The store building is one of the best in the entire county, a two-story brick block with a hundred foot frontage. It comprises several complete stores, filled with a large stock of merchandise. Mr. Bullock is also vice president of the Bank of Rowland, is an extensive farmer and one of the leading producers of cotton in this section of the state. His principal farm is the "Doors" farm in Alfordsville Township, comprising 300 acres of the rich soil for which this part of the state is noted. Two other good farms belonging to Mr. Bullock lie east of Rowland in Thompson Township.

His solid character and large means have made him a leading and invaluable citizen of his town and county. He served four years as county commissioner of Robeson County and two years as a member of the county board of road commissioners. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Flora McDonald College at Red Springs, and has



J. W. BULLOCK



been one of the most liberal supporters of that splendid Presbyterian school since its foundation. On his mother's side he inherits the best of Scotch Presbyterianism and since his youth has been a leader in the church. He is a communicant and an elder in the Ashpole Presbyterian Church. This is 1½ miles from Rowland, and is a flourishing congregation of nearly 250 members. Ashpole has much history associated with it as a church, and has been an organized institution for about 125 years.

Mr. Bullock married Mary Whitley, of Mecklenburg County. They have one son, A. L. Bullock, Jr.

Alonzo Commodore Kerley is an alumnus of the University of North Carolina whose time and activities for fifteen years have been completely devoted to educational work. Aside from the formal routine of teaching he has done much in a constructive way to promote educational advancement in different sections of the state, and is regarded as one of the most resourceful school administrators. Mr. Kerley is now superintendent of the Morganton graded schools.

He was born in Burke County, North Carolina, May 22, 1877, son of Samuel Commodore and Harriet Matilda (Warlick) Kerley. He grew up on his father's farm, attended country schools and also the Patton School at Morganton. From 1898 to 1902 he pursued the classical course in the University of North Carolina, graduating A. B. During the following year he taught at Siler City and then for one year was principal of the Ashland Avenue School in Asheville, for two years did school work in Tennessee, and then took charge of the schools of Mooresville, North Carolina. Mr. Kerley has the distinction of having organized the graded school system of that town, and worked until the community had voted sufficient bond issues to give the schools proper equipment. He was there from 1906 to 1910 and stepped from the school superintendency into the office of postmaster of Mooresville, which he held from 1910 to 1914. Since then he has been superintendent of the Morganton High School.

Mr. Kerley is a member of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He was formerly a steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

November 26, 1905, he married Mary Louise McAnulty, of Hickory Valley, Tennessee They have three children: Martha Louise, Robert Commodore, born August 28, 1908, and David Moorman, born January 9, 1918.

Rev. William Caloway Meadows. Earnest and sincere in his convictions and broad and liberal in spirit, Rev. William C. Meadows, of East Fruitland, Wilkes County, is well-known throughout the district in which he resides as an earnest worker in all religious and charitable undertakings and as a man of sterling worth and integrity. He was born in Sugar Loaf Township, Alexander County, North Carolina, February 11, 1845, of English ancestry, being a descendant in the fifth generation from Daniel Meadows (1), the immigrant ancestor, the line of descent being through Daniel (2), Gilham (3), Harvey (4), and William C. (5).

Daniel Meadows (1) was born and bred in England, and as a soldier in the British Army came to America during the Revolutionary war. He evidently sympathized with the colonists, as he never returned to his native land, but settled in Virginia at the close of the war, and there remained until his death.

Daniel Meadows (2) migrated from Virginia, the place of his birth, to North Carolina when young, becoming one of the earlier settlers of that part of Wilkes County that is now included within the limits of Alexander County. Purchasing a tract of wild land, he at once began its improvement, and was there engaged in tilling the soil throughout the remainder of his life.

Gilham Meadows was born and reared on the home farm in Alexander County. He became a farmer from choice, and with his wife, whose maiden name was Sally Laws, lived to a good old age, his entire life having been spent in his native county.

Harvey Meadows was born in Alexander County in 1806, and was there a life-long resident and farmer. He married Jane Grayson, who was born in Wilkes County in 1814, of Virginian ancestry, and to them six children were born and reared, as follows: Elizabeth, Martha, William C., John G., Serena and Clementine.

During the days of his boyhood, William C. Meadows attended the short terms of the Sugar Loaf Township Schools, in the meantime, while assisting his father, becoming thoroughly familiar with the various branches of agriculture. In November, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and with his comrades actively participated in many engagements of importance. At Winchester, Virginia, in October, 1864, Mr. Meadows was severely injured, a ball passing through his neck. Two months later, having recovered from his injuries, he rejoined his command, and was again at the front in several battles. On April 3, 1865, he was captured by the enemy, and being taken to New York was there held as a prisoner of war until June 20, 1865, when he was paroled.

Returning to the parental home, Mr. Meadows resumed farming with his father, and continued as his assistant about three years, when he settled on the farm which he has since occupied. This property was improved by Mr. Meadows' father-in-law, Mr. James Price, who came to Moravian Falls Township at an early day, and having bought this land, which is advantageously located on Moravian Creek, immediately began to make use of its available resources. Soon after settling here Mr. Meadows built a grist mill and a saw mill, and subsequently took up the millwright's trade, which he followed successfully several years, erecting mills in different parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. In 1901 Mr. Meadows invented the Meadows Mill, a portable mill for grinding corn, and in 1907 took out a patent for the mill. He and his son Franklin D., subsequently began to manufacture these mills on the home farm, and at the Jamestown Exposition were awarded the gold medal for the best mill. In 1909 they sold their mill manufacturing business to R. L. Doughton and J. D. Moore, and Mr. Meadows resumed farming.

At the age of twelve years William C. Meadows united with the Baptist Church, and from that time was deeply interested in religious matters. In 1871 he was licensed to preach, and in 1879 was ordained as a minister of the gospel. The ensuing four years he had charge of the Pilgrim Church in Alexander County, and for another four years was pastor of the Pleasant Home Church in Wilkes County, at the same time preaching in Little Rock

Church. Later Mr. Meadows had charge of the churches of his denomination in Mount Carmel, Mount Pleasant and Pleasant Hill, and at New Hope in Wilkes County. After eighteen years of strenuous labor as a minister Mr. Meadows lost his voice, and he was forced to retire from the ministry for twenty years. Since regaining his vocal powers he has often supplied pulpits in different places, being ever ready to respond to calls.

Mr. Meadows married, April 3, 1867, Mary Price, who was born on the farm now occupied by Mr. Meadows, a daughter of James and Annie (Hubbard) Price. She died November 7, 1895, leaving five children, William G., Franklin D., Robert C., Viola and Pansy. Mr. Meadows married for his second wife, in 1896, Eveline Carlton, who was born in Wilkes County, a daughter of Burton and Nancy (Swanson) Carlton.

William G. Meadows, the eldest child of Rev. Mr. Meadows, married Grace McRary, and they have three children, Vetra, Mark and Annie. Franklin D. Meadows married for his second wife, Miss Parlier, who died a few years later, leaving two children, Fay and Clate. He subsequently married for his third wife Edna Edson. Robert C. Meadows married Minnie Carlton, and they have two sons, James and Earl. Viola, wife of Rom Carlton, has three children, Blake, Caloway and Marie. Pansy, wife of Mint Jones, has two children, Mary and Evelyn. Vetra Meadows, the oldest grandchild of Rev. Mr. Meadows, married Arthur Deal, and has two children, Lucile and Annie W. Mark Meadows married Margaret Pennell, and they have one daughter, Pauline. Annie Meadows married Romulus Jennings, and has three children, Beatrice, Romulus, Jr., and Gracie E.

Although seventy-three years of age, Rev. Mr. Meadows continues evangelistic work, the latest result of which is the organizing of a Baptist Church at Oakwood, North Carolina, to which he has given a large part of the means needed for the erection of a house of worship. He also has given liberally of his means to the Thomasville Baptist Orphanage, located at Thomasville, North Carolina.

Caleb H. Haynes. As general deputy collector of revenue for the United States Caleb H. Haynes, of Mount Airy, Surry County, is administering the affairs of his office wisely and well, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. A son of Caleb H. Haynes, Sr., he was born on a farm lying two miles south of Mount Airy, August 16, 1863.

William Haynes, his paternal grandfather, was a Virginian by birth and breeding, and a millwright by trade. Coming to North Carolina, he located in Rockford, and while working at his trade fell from a mill, receiving injuries that caused his death. The maiden name of his wife was Martha Hill. She was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, and many of her relatives are now residents of that locality, and of Forsyth County. Left a widow with nine young children, Stephen, Robert, Joseph, James, John, Caleb H., Polly, Martha and Susan, she reared and educated them, keeping a home for them until her death, in 1863.

Caleb H. Haynes, Sr., was born in Rockford, Surry County, and there as a boy and youth became familiar with the various branches of agriculture. Industrious and economical, he saved some money, and before his marriage bought a farm, making at first but a small payment. Laboring with energy and untiring zeal, he was subsequently enabled to complete the payment on his land, which was advantageously located in Mount Airy Township, and there he spent the remainder of his life, passing away April 30, 1863, aged thirty-six years, his birth having occurred in 1827. A patriotic, loyal citizen, he was ever interested in all movements tending toward the betterment of the community in which he lived, and during the Civil war was a member of the Home Guards.

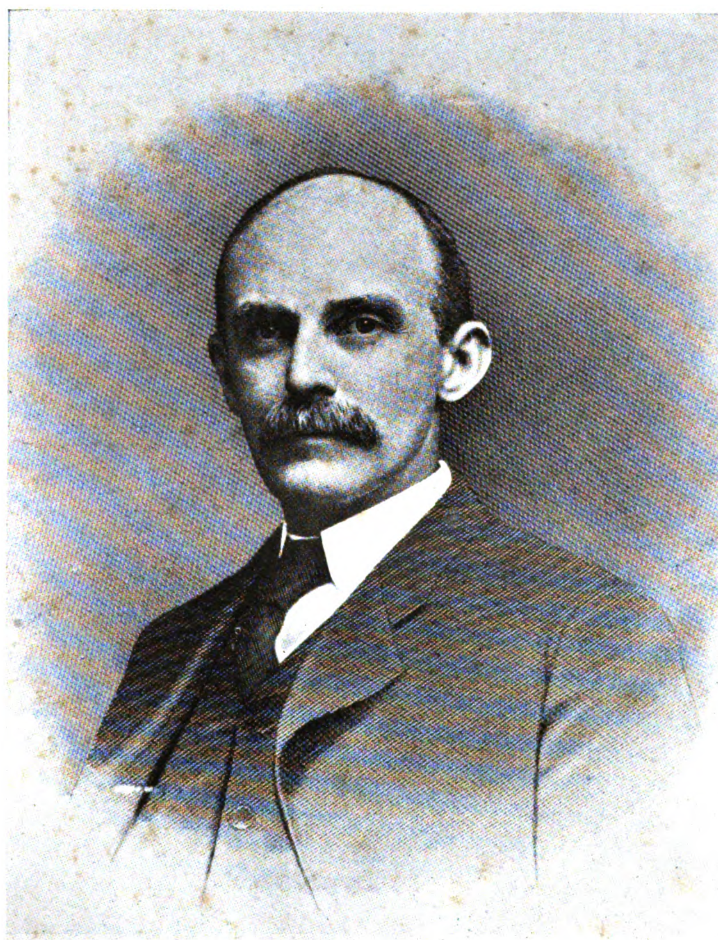
Caleb H. Haynes, Sr., married Margaret Davis, who was born in Mount Airy Township, Surry County, a daughter of William and Ruth (Fields) Davis, and granddaughter of Matthew Davis, a pioneer of Surry County, coming to North Carolina from Grayson County, Virginia. Her father was an extensive land owner, operating his plantation with slave labor, and, in common with his neighbors, met with great financial losses during the Civil war. After the death of her husband, which occurred at a comparatively early age, Mrs. Margaret (Davis) Haynes, superintended the management of the home farm, and at the time of her death, in April, 1910, had the pleasure of knowing that each child had a good home of its own. She reared three children, as follows: William D.; Mary, wife of Christopher Bunker, who owns and occupies the Haystack Farm, just west of Mount Airy; and Caleb H.

While assisting his widowed mother in the care of the family homestead, Caleb H. Haynes acquired a practical knowledge and experience in the art and science of general farming, which he followed on the home estate until 1892. Being elected registrar of deeds in that year, Mr. Haynes held the position for the ensuing four years. In 1898 he was elected clerk of the Superior Court, and in that capacity rendered excellent service for eight consecutive years. From 1908 until 1912 Mr. Haynes served as sheriff, an important office to which he was elected by the people, and in 1913 he was honored with an appointment to his present official position as United States general deputy collector of revenue. In this capacity, he displays wise judgment, and labors diligently, his duties taking him oft times into and through many other states of the Union.

On January 10, 1889, Mr. Haynes was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Bunker, daughter of Chang (one of the Siamese Twins) and Adelaide (Yates) Bunker. Ten children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, namely: Minnie, Joseph Bunker, Grace Adelaide, Caleb Vance, Rachel, Lucile, Ethel, Charles D., Lester Yates and Mary Lou.

Mr. and Mrs. Haynes are active members of the Baptist Church, and when, in 1907, the present church edifice was erected, Mr. Haynes was a member of its building committee. Fraternally Mr. Haynes belongs to Mount Airy Lodge No. 107, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he has been an ardent supporter of the principles of the democratic party since casting his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. In 1912 Mr. Haynes was a delegate to the national democratic convention in Baltimore, and was an original Woodrow Wilson man. He is now a member of the local board of education.

George Rountree. The famous Cape Fear region of North Carolina is no less rich in men and women of fine attainments and character than in historical associations and deeds of achievement. In business, politics and the law the name of Rountree has been one of honorable distinctions in this region for a long period of years.



Geo. Rountree

One of the leading members of the Wilmington bar today is George Rountree, a former president of the State Bar Association and also a former judge of the Superior Court.

Judge Rountree was born at Kinston, North Carolina, July 7, 1855, a son of Robert Hart and Cynthia Biddle (Loftin) Rountree. His own career has reflected many of the characteristics of his father. Robert H. Rountree during a long life has been known for his business ability, his personal character that has won him leadership in every relationship, and along with the attainment of business success he has won and attained the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

Coming of a family of means, George Rountree had a liberal training for his life work. One phase of his early education was passed at Bethany College, situated in the rugged region of the West Virginia Pan-handle, a school founded and fostered by Alexander Campbell. After finishing his junior year there Mr. Rountree entered Harvard University with the junior class, and was graduated A. B. in June, 1877. He also prepared for the law and began its practice. His work was interrupted by reasons of health and for some four or five years he busied himself with commercial affairs, until he found that field uncongenial to his tastes and abilities. He then resumed the practice of law as a partner of his uncle, A. J. Loftin, under the name and style of Loftin & Rountree, at Kinston. In 1890 Mr. Rountree removed to Wilmington and in 1901 admitted as a partner J. O. Carr and continued the practice of law under the firm name of Rountree & Carr until 1913, when he was appointed judge of the Superior Court by Governor Locke Craig. In 1906 he was elected president of the State Bar Association in North Carolina.

His career as a public man has some points of interest. In November, 1898, he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and during the following session was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments. In that capacity he practically drafted and secured the passage of the amendment to the State Constitution on suffrage or elective franchise. That amendment was adopted by the people at the election of 1900, and still is the basis for electoral qualifications. The primary purpose of the amendment was to secure an educated electorate, and that purpose has been, to a certain extent, realized by the stimulus given to popular education by that amendment. Mr. Rountree was again elected to the Legislature in 1900, and in the assembly of 1901 again impressed his ability and judgment upon current legislation.

In 1913 Mr. Rountree was called from his private practice when Governor Locke Craig appointed him a judge of the Superior Court. In 1914 he was elected for the full term in that office but after three years on the bench he resigned, his resignation taking effect January 1, 1916. He then resumed private practice as a member of the firm of Rountree, Davis & Carr. Mr. Rountree has enjoyed a large practice and has been connected with much of the important litigation of his time, such as the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad receivership and the case of South Dakota vs. North Carolina, in the Supreme Court, in which he appeared as one of the counsel for North Carolina; and although unsuccessful his argument was adopted in the dissenting opinion of Justice (now Chief Justice) White.

Mr. Rountree is a democrat in politics, but belongs distinctively to the conservative wing of that party; was a great admirer of Grover Cleveland and believed in his policies, and was, therefore, out of sympathy with all phases of radicalism, either in law or politics, and is a convinced believer in the system of government, with its checks and balances, established by the "Fathers" by the Convention of 1787.

Judge Rountree is a member of the Harvard Club of New York City, of the Cape Fear Club and the Country Club of Wilmington, and is a member of the vestry of St. James Episcopal Church at Wilmington and for a number of years until he was elevated to the bench was Chancellor of the Diocese of East Carolina.

October 27, 1881, at Wilmington, he married Meta Alexander Davis, daughter of Hon. George and Mary (Polk) Davis. One of the men whom North Carolina holds in high honor and esteem was George Davis. He was not only a man of large achievements, but was greatly beloved and revered in his state. A testimony to the regard in which he was held by his fellow citizens is the monument that stands to his memory at the corner of Third and Market streets in Wilmington. George Davis served as a senator in the Confederate States Congress and for over a year was attorney-general of the Confederate states, being the last to hold that office. Mrs. Rountree's mother was a daughter of William G. Polk, and a niece of the famous bishop and Confederate general, Leonidas Polk.

Mr. and Mrs. Rountree have had five children. Isabel Davis, born July 10, 1883, married November 12, 1908, Van R. C. King, and died on May 21, 1916. Robert Hart, the second child, was born September 14, 1886, and died July 31, 1887. Cynthia Polk was born March 2, 1890; Meta Davis was born December 16, 1893; and George was born April 7, 1904.

Clarence Call. A man of excellent business judgment and tact, actively and successfully dealing with extended interests and enterprises, Clarence Call, a prominent citizen of Wilkesboro, is contributing his full share toward the advancement of the mercantile, manufacturing and financial prosperity of city, county and state. A son of Isaac Slater Call, he was born in 1869, in Wilkesboro, of pioneer ancestry.

His paternal grandfather, Thomas Call, was born, it is thought, in what is now Davie County, North Carolina. Coming from there when young to Wilkes County, he bought a tract of land in Wilkes County, east of Wilkesboro, and on the farm which he improved spent the remainder of his days. He married Elizabeth Slater, a sister of Fielding Slater and an aunt of Senator Overman. She survived her husband, living to a good old age.

Born on the home farm in Wilkes County in 1825, Isaac Slater Call received a practical education in the public schools, and while yet young entered the employ of Colonel Waugh, becoming a clerk in his store at Wilkesboro. When familiar with the details of trade he embarked in mercantile pursuits on his own account in Wilkesboro, where he operated a general store until 1856, when he was unfortunately burned out. The following twenty-eight years he was employed in the Court House, a part of the time being clerk of the courts, and a part of the time serving as deputy county clerk and as county treasurer, continuing thus until his death in 1893.

The maiden name of the wife of Isaac S. Call was Martha Caroline Mastin. She was born in the eastern part of Wilkes County, November 13, 1836, a daughter of William Mastin, and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Mastin. She was of pioneer ancestry. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Mastin, a native of Virginia, was one of the very early settlers of Wilkes County. Rev. Thomas Mastin was a pioneer Baptist preacher, and spent the last years of his life at Briar Creek Church in Wilkes County. William Mastin was born, without doubt, in Wilkes County, and as a young man was for a while engaged in the mercantile business, having been in partnership with Colonel Waugh. Subsequently he served for many years as clerk of the courts of Wilkes County. He married Rebecca Amanda Saint Clair, a daughter of John Saint Clair.

Mrs. Martha Caroline (Mastin) Call still resides in Wilkesboro, an active and interesting woman of eighty-one years retaining the full possession of her mental faculties, and giving no evidence of having traveled so far beyond the seventy-mile post at which the journey of the average person is supposed to stop. Brought up in pioneer times, she well remembers when all supplies were brought from Fayetteville to Wilkes County with teams, a hard and tedious mode of transportation. Just before she was married her father bought a stove, the first one she had ever seen, her mother having previously cooked before the open fire, and she thinks that was the first stove ever brought into Wilkes County. A part of her wedding feast, by the way, was cooked on that stove. As a girl she learned to spin and weave, and during the progress of the Civil war she clothed her family in homespun, spinning and weaving the material, and fashioning the garments with her own hands. She reared seven children, namely: Alice Amanda, Eugenia, Annie, Laura Jane, Clarence, Buel Slater and Isaac Slater. She has now living twenty grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren descendants of whom she may well be proud.

Having obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of Wilkesboro, Clarence Call entered the Moravian Dalls Academy, of which Professor George W. Greene, later a missionary to China, was then principal. Beginning life for himself as a clerk, he was first employed in a drug store at North Wilkesboro, and later in a general store. Changing his occupation, Mr. Call became a commercial traveler, dealing first in hardware, and afterwards selling hats for a Norfolk firm. Resigning that position, he entered the employ of Samuel Wittkossky, of Charlotte, and traveled for him until 1894. In that year he was elected sheriff and treasurer, and having been re-elected to the same offices in 1896 served two full terms in each position. In the meantime, in 1895, Mr. Call opened a mercantile establishment in North Wilkesboro, and has since carried on a substantial and successful business in that line. He is likewise actively associated with various other enterprises, being a director in the Bank of North Wilkesboro; a director of the Oak Furniture Company, and the president of the New Williams Mill Company, manufacturers of corn mills.

Mr. Call married, in December 1901, Miss Sallie Cook, who was born at Friendship, Guilford County, North Carolina, a daughter of Thomas Cook, and into their home three children have been born, namely: Gozeal, Madeline and Dorothy. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Call are members of the Episcopal Church, in which he has served as vestryman and of which he is now treasurer. Actively identified with the republican party since casting his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison, Mr. Call has since been an earnest supporter of its principles. He has served for sixteen years as a member of the State Board of Elections, having first been appointed by Governor Aycock, and later by Governor Bickett. He has also served as a member of the State Republican Committee and as chairman of Congressional Committee of his district. Intelligently interested in political matters, Mr. Call attended the republican national conventions of 1896, 1908, 1912 and 1916.

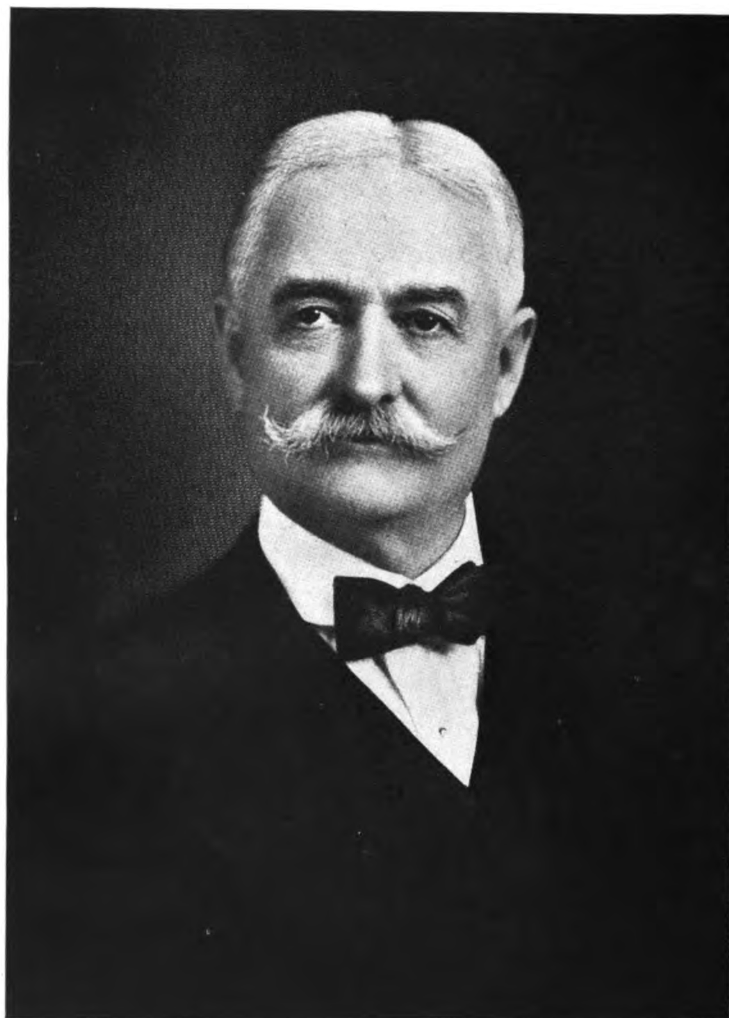
DANIEL JOEL BROOKSHIRE. One of the foremost building contractors of Wilkes County, Daniel J. Brookshire, of North Wilkesboro, is a self-made man in every sense implied by the term. Beginning life on a low rung of the ladder of attainments, he has made diligent use of his faculties and opportunities and is fast approaching the top, his success being due entirely to his own earnest efforts. A son of Willis Brookshire, he was born on a farm in Moravian Falls Township January 6, 1876. His grandfather, Joel Brookshire, was born in Alexander County, while his great-grandfather on the paternal side was a native of Caldwell County, being of pioneer ancestry.

Acquiring a good education when young, Joel Brookshire taught school for many years, teaching first in Alexander County, and afterwards in Wilkes County, where he spent the closing years of his life. He married, and reared four sons: Farley, Hubbard, Joel and Willis.

A native of Alexander County, Willis Brookshire was born in Mount Olive Township, and was there brought up on a farm. He served as a soldier in the Confederate Army, and at the close of the war settled in Wilkes County, about three miles from Boomer, on the farm that he now owns and occupies. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Welborn. A native of Wilkes County, she was born not far from Boomer, being a daughter of David and Rebecca Welborn and a member of the well-known pioneer family of that name. She died when but fifty years of age, leaving the following children: Philo, James, Mary, Ellen, Daniel Joel, Susie and Bonnie.

In the days of his boyhood and youth Daniel J. Brookshire attended the district school, and on the home farm was well drilled in the numerous branches of agriculture. At the age of eighteen years he began learning the trade of a brick mason, and after serving an apprenticeship of three years located at North Wilkesboro, his sole capital at that time having been willing hands, good health and an unlimited amount of courage and enterprise. Succeeding well at his trade, Mr. Brookshire subsequently engaged in business as a building contractor, and has continued to the present time. He has been kept busily employed, having built many business blocks, public buildings and private residences, evidences of his substantial work being seen in all parts of the county. In 1914 he erected his present commodious, modernly constructed, brick house, which is surrounded by ample grounds and beautified by shade trees and a variety of fruit trees.

Mr. Brookshire married, in 1898, Rebecca Bumgarner, who was born in Reddies River Township, a daughter of William and Nancy Bumgarner.



Carey J. Hunter

Eight children have blessed their union, Richard Bryan, Ernest Thurman, Aurora, Jettie, Carrie, James, Jay and Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Brookshire are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Brookshire belongs to Liberty Lodge No. 45, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; and to North Wilkesboro Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

CAREY J. HUNTER, a native son of North Carolina, has for over thirty years been closely identified with its commercial, institutional and civic affairs. In the insurance field he has hardly a peer as a business getter and builder. His enterprise has also extended to real estate, manufacturing and other lines, while his public spirit has led him into active participation with a number of educational, philanthropic and benevolent institutions.

Born near Apex in Wake County, North Carolina, June 1, 1857, he is a son of Joseph C. and Pianetta (Beckwith) Hunter. His father was both a farmer and civil engineer, and later engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Educated in local schools, including the Apex Academy, Carey J. Hunter graduated in 1881 from Wake Forest College. His first activity was merchandising at Greenville, North Carolina, but in 1888 he found his real work in life when he took the state agency of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, being their financial representative for North Carolina since 1905. He has held the state agency for thirty years, and for a number of years also included Virginia in his territory as superintendent. It is said that the Union Central Life, which has completed fifty-one years of prosperous existence, was practically unknown in North Carolina until Mr. Hunter took the state agency. He wrote the first application for a policy written by the company in North Carolina, and he also performed a similar work of extension in behalf of that company in Virginia.

While his position as a business man is best defined by his success in the insurance field, a number of other interests have claimed his time and attention. For a number of years he has been president of the Biblical Recorder Publishing Company and director and president of the Mutual Publishing Company. He is also a director of the Commercial National Bank, a director of the Caraleigh Cotton Mills Company, a director of the Mechanics Savings Bank, of the Melrose Knitting Mills and of the Capudine Chemical Company. He is also president and a director of the Parker-Hunter Realty Company, and a trustee of the Raleigh Cemetery Association, a director of the Lillington Oil Mill, and a director of the Commercial Building Company.

For thirty years Mr. Hunter has devoted himself to the welfare of his alma mater, Wake Forest College, of which he is a trustee, chairman of the executive and finance committees and secretary of the board of trustees. He is a trustee of Meredith College, and was on the board of trustees before a single building was erected and has also served on the finance committee and as chairman of the executive committee. He is a prominent Baptist layman, is a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Raleigh, a member of the Mission Board and its executive committee, and was the first president and for three years held that office in the Young Men's Christian Association. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club and the National Geographic Society. Governor Aycock appointed him a member of the State Board of Public Charities, and he has held that office by appointment from each successive governor, being now a member, under the new law, of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. He has had much to do with the success of the North Carolina Agricultural Society which conducts the North Carolina State Fair Association, being a member of the executive committee.

On October 18, 1883, Mr. Hunter married Eugenia Avera Tomlinson, a native of Hernando de Soto County, Mississippi. Mrs. Hunter died November 8, 1916. Carey J. Jr., their oldest child, graduated in 1916 from Wake Forest College and won a medal for speaking at his graduating commencement. He secured his degree from Columbia University, New York City, June, 1918, in the Pulitzer course in journalism, and is now on the staff of the New York Evening Post. Rufus A., after graduating in 1917 at the high school, entered Wake Forest College in September, 1917. The daughter, Margaret Eugenia, is in the high school, and another child, Ramelle, died at the age of ten months.

JAMES HILL RAMSAY. A representative citizen of Rowan County, and a man whose integrity and ability are beyond question, James Hill Ramsay, ex-postmaster of Salisbury, is a practical man of affairs, and has been actively identified with numerous industrial and commercial enterprises, and likewise with the agricultural progress of the community. It has been the unanimous opinion for the past three decades, although he is not of the dominant political party, that Mr. Ramsay is one of the country's most popular citizens. A native of Rowan County, he was born in Scotch-Irish Township, of pioneer stock, being a descendant in the fifth generation from one of the earlier settlers of the county, Robert (1) Ramsay, the line descending through Robert (2), David (3), James Graham (4), to James Hill (5).

Robert (1) Ramsay was born either in Scotland or Ireland, of Scotch parents, coming with his parents to America as a boy. He grew to man's estate in the Province of Pennsylvania. Many years after his marriage with, it is supposed, a Miss Gatis, he came with his family, in 1766, to North Carolina, settling in what is now the southern part of Iredell, then Rowan County. He secured a tract of land in the vicinity of "Old Center Church," and there settled with his six sons and one daughter. A portion of the original grant is still owned by his descendants. Robert Ramsay brought with him from the session of the Presbyterian Church at New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania, certificates to show that he, his wife and their family were in good standing. Although an ardent patriot, Robert Ramsay was too old for military service, but history shows that he gave three of his sons for the war of independence, and family tradition says that all six fought to make this country free.

Robert (2) Ramsay, a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, was fifteen years old when he came with his parents to North Carolina, and bravely assisted his father and brothers in the pioneer task of redeeming a farm from the wilderness.

He was a bold and very active Revolutionary soldier and rose to the rank of captain. He was in a number of battles and skirmishes, notably the battles of Ramsour's Hill, June 20, 1780, and Charlotte Court House on the 26th of September following, when the whigs won for Charlotte the proud distinction of being the "Hornet's Nest"

of America. He was also at the Battle of Cow Pens, fought January 17th and Cowan's Ford February 1, 1781. He became a planter, married Nancy Agnes McCorkle, a sister of the Rev. Samuel Eusebius McCorkle, D. D., for many years pastor of the Church of Thyathia, and principal of the celebrated Zion Parnassus Academy. His remains, with those of his wife and one of his sons, and one of his daughters, lie in Thyathia Churchyard, near and about the middle of the old rock wall on the west side of Rowan County.

David (3) Ramsay, was born in that part of Rowan County that is now included within the limits of Iredell County. He inherited a portion of the parental homestead and being successful as a tiller of the soil purchased other tracts of land, and with the assistance of slaves carried on general farming in his native county until his death in 1858. He was a ruling elder in Prospect Presbyterian Church nineteen years.

As a member of Gen. Joseph Graham's staff, he went in pursuit of the Creek Indians in 1812-1814, and later he served as colonel commandant of the militia of Iredell County, and for many years was justice of the peace. He married Margaret Foster Graham, who was born in Rowan County, a daughter of James Graham, a Revolutionary soldier who served against the Cherokees in 1776; was with Gates at Camden in 1780 and Davidson at Cowan's Ford in 1781.

James Graham's father was one of the active leaders of the Rowan Regulators in 1770-71.

Hon. James (4) Graham Ramsay, M. D., was the third child and oldest son of David and Margaret Foster Ramsay, and was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, about eleven miles southeast of the Town of Statesville, on the first day of March, 1823. He was reared on his father's plantation and enjoyed such advantages of education as the old field schools of that day afforded. After due preparation he entered Davidson College and graduated from that institution in its second class in 1841. Davidson College did not forget her alumnus, but in 1846 gave him the degree of Master of Arts. He was his society's representative in 1840 and the alumni orator in 1847 and again in 1874. After teaching a year subsequent to his graduation, he read medicine under his brother-in-law, Dr. R. T. Dismukes, entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and received his medical diploma in 1848.

He established himself as a physician in Western Rowan County, and continued practicing medicine for more than half a century. Being naturally a student, he soon became one of the most learned and successful physicians in Western North Carolina and enjoyed the love and confidence of brethren of the profession, but his studies extended beyond the limits of his profession into general literature, politics, theology and masonry, and many were the chaste and elegant addresses which he delivered on different subjects, several of which have been printed and read with profit.

Doctor Ramsay early became active in politics. An ardent admirer of Henry Clay, his activities began in 1844. In 1848 he was in the Taylor-Cass campaign and in 1852 for the Scott-Graham ticket. In 1854 was defeated for the House of Representatives; in 1856-58-60 and '62 was sent to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Rowan and Davie and again in 1883. Doctor Ramsay was an old line whig and a peace man in 1860 and advocated the election of Bell and Everett on the platform of the "Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws." He vigorously opposed secession, speaking everywhere in Rowan and the surrounding counties, urging the people not to declare for disunion, but when the war actually began he submitted to the inevitable, and went with his section. He was whole-hearted for the southern cause and was returned to the Senate in 1862 and was elected to represent his district in the Second Congress of the Confederate States. Doctor Ramsay served the public in many different positions. In 1872 he was elector on the republican ticket and cast his vote for General Grant for the president and later on was offered a foreign appointment as minister to one of the South American republics, which he at that time declined. He was a ruling elder of the Third Creek Presbyterian Church for forty-six years and was appointed as a delegate to numerous Presbyteries and Synods and was called by Concord Presbytery as one of its commissioners in four general assemblies, the first being the charter assembly of the Southern Church which met in Augusta, Georgia, December 4, 1861. In Masonry Doctor Ramsay attained to the Royal Arch Degree, and was on several occasions called to deliver addresses before the fraternity, which he did with great acceptance. He was a polished and graceful writer, and an interesting speaker, possessing fine literary taste and ability.

On September 30, 1846, Doctor Ramsay was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jane Foster and they lived happily together for nearly a half century. She preceded him to the life beyond, dying in 1895. They were the parents of two daughters and six sons, as follows; Margaret Foster, Florence May, David Allan, James Hill, Edgar Burton, William Graham, Robert Linneaus, and Claudius Clinton, all of whom have joined the great majority beyond save James Hill and Claudius Clinton. After the death of his wife Doctor Ramsay broke up his home in the country and spent his remaining days with his son in Salisbury, dying January 10, 1903.

Claude C. (5) Ramsay was born at Palermo in Rowan County on December 31, 1865. When life was young he went to Seattle, Washington, married Miss Grace Eleanor Anderson of that place, and has been growing with that wonderful city and is now one of its prominent and public-spirited citizens. He has represented his district in the State Legislature and is now chairman of the board of commissioners for King County, in which county the City of Seattle is located.

James (5) Hill Ramsay was born and reared on the farm at Palermo, received an academical education, and soon after attaining his majority became postmaster at South River, and manager of a general store, continuing in both positions until 1880. In that year Mr. Ramsay located in Salisbury, where he has been an honored and esteemed resident. Off and on for more than twenty-three years he has served as postmaster in Salisbury and has also been actively identified with the advancement of the agricultural and mechanical prosperity of this section of the state. His farming interests are in his native township, Scotch-Irish. In the intervals between his service as postmaster Mr. Ramsay was tobacco manufacturer and hardware merchant.

In 1891 Mr. Ramsay was married to Miss Mary Isabelle Miller, daughter of Maj. Daniel Byrd Miller, a Confederate veteran of Columbia, South Carolina. Their children are Annie Laurie, Margaret Ellinor, James Graham and Claudius Clinton.



Annie Laurie is the wife of Thomas M. Hines and has one son, Thomas M. Hines, Jr. James Graham, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, is a first lieutenant at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, and Claudius C. is now, in 1917, a sophomore at the University of North Carolina.

Mr. Ramsay and family are Presbyterians; fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, Elks, Masonic Order, his membership in the latter being in Andrew Jackson Lodge. At different times Mr. Ramsay has been president of the Old Hickory Club, the second oldest social organization in the state. Mr. Ramsay having been so actively and generously identified with all phases of the life of the people, is today one of the most representative men in his county. The just commendation he deserves is accorded to him by all who know him.

THOMAS G. WADE. To an inventor everyday things are full of interest and possibilities. He may never have enjoyed the long technical training that enabled Volta to develop the electric current, Faraday a dynamo, Bell the telephone and Edison the phonograph, but inventive genius is present when he can take everyday things close at hand and through change and better combination evolve new products of great practical value. In this connection attention is directed to one of Cumberland County's inventors, Thomas Greer Wade, who has perfected a home utility invention that gives promise of bringing him a fortune.

Thomas Greer Wade, who is one of the busy men of Beard, North Carolina, was born in 1880, at Rocky Mount, Franklin County, Virginia. His parents are Z. T. and Katie (Greer) Wade, both of whom were born also in Franklin County and now reside with their talented son at Beard. The Greer family is an old and historic one of Virginia, where it was established in colonial times by Lord Watt Greer, of England. The late Dr. J. H. Greer, an eminent physician of Franklin County, Virginia, was a brother of Mrs. Katie Wade. Mr. Wade was reared and educated in his native state, where he had farm and livestock experience, and from there came to Cumberland County, North Carolina, in 1905. He took a position with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company as agent at Beard Station, in which office he continued until September, 1917.

A great many of the notable discoveries have been the result of accident and Mr. Wade may, in part, attribute his invention to an accident that to another man might have meant nothing but a broken utensil, but which in him immediately called forth inventive powers that were only lying dormant. It was while performing the domestic task of churning cream that Mr. Wade broke the old-fashioned stationary dasher he was using. It was no great trouble for him to fashion a new one and with the love of experiment that belongs to every natural inventor he tried trimming it to windmill or propellor shape, using a nail through the dash-rod so that the dasher would revolve. A trial was made in water and the result noted and then in the costly cream, with the result that butter was produced in approximately half the usual time.

Mr. Wade was quick to see that the rotary propellor reversing every stroke was a great improvement on the old plan, and it did not take him long to evolve the idea that two propellers going in opposite directions, would probably produce butter in approximately one-fourth the time of the old way. This theory proved correct and the first time the double dasher was used, butter was produced in five minutes. Since that time the dasher has been so perfected that the time of buttermaking, formerly in most households a long and tiresome process, has been reduced as low as one minute and forty seconds.

Mr. Wade, on realizing the great value of his invention, lost no time in applying for a patent and his application was filed at Washington, D. C., in the United States Patent Office on December 29, 1916, and was patented July 24, 1917, copies of this patent being obtainable by addressing the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., for a trifling sum. The Canadian Patent has been granted and will be placed on the market there by August 1, 1918. Simple as the device is in construction, it required considerable ingenuity and perfect accuracy in adjusting the parts, Mr. Wade easily triumphing in these particulars. Seemingly in a great agricultural section like Cumberland County such a convenient utility would be deemed indispensable, and probably this is the case, judging by the mass of correspondence that Mr. Wade finds he must attend to, many of the letters received being in high praise of the device. In October, 1917, the dasher, under the appropriate name of the B. D. Q. (Butter Double Quick) dasher, was demonstrated at the Fayetteville North Carolina Fair and took the first prize, the Blue Ribbon, and it has met with a remarkable sale. In January, 1918, it is being manufactured for him by the Carolina Wood Products Company at Asheville, and plans are being made for the erection and equipment of a factory for the exclusive manufacture of the dasher, and the Chamber of Commerce of Fayetteville are making efforts to have the industry located in that city.

Mr. Wade has a happy domestic circle of wife and two children, the latter bearing the names of Virginia Dare and Dorothy Wade. Mr. Wade married Miss Virginia Embrey, who was born in Fauquier County, Virginia. Naturally she is very proud of the success of Mr. Wade's invention, knowing that he deserves full credit for it.

JAMES FRANKLIN GAUSE, JR. Among the younger generation of Wilmington business and professional men whose names are deserving of special mention for what they have accomplished in their chosen vocations is James Franklin Gause, Jr., senior member of the firm of architects, Gause & Lynch. His career has been an exemplification of typical ambitious manhood, and he is already accorded a place among the men whose activities are serving to maintain Wilmington's prestige in the fields of business and architecture.

James Franklin Gause, Jr., was born at Wilmington, North Carolina, June 15, 1885, and is a son of James Franklin and Frances Caroline (Jones) Gause. His education was given him in the public schools of his native place, and when he was still a lad he began his apprenticeship to his chosen vocation as blue print boy in the mechanical rooms of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. There he displayed ability of a high order, energy and fidelity, and his promotion was quick and sure, so rapid, in fact, that he found himself within the remarkably short space of four years occupying the responsible position of as-

sistant mechanical civil engineer. Eventually he left the railway offices to gain more extensive and diversified experience, and for several years worked in architects' offices at Birmingham, Alabama, and Atlanta and Augusta, Georgia. In 1908, when he was ready to embark upon his individual career, he located at Waynesville, North Carolina, and in 1911 established his home and office at Wilmington, where he has since continued to follow his profession. In 1915 he took into partnership James Borden Lynch, and since that time the firm has operated under the style of Gause & Lynch. Mr. Gause has drawn the plans and erected numerous large structures, largely of a public character, including the New Hanover County Prison, a concrete edifice which accomodates 250 prisoners. He is a member of the North Carolina Association of Architects, of which he was a director in 1915, and the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. His social connections include membership in the Cape Fear Country Club and the Carolina Yacht Club. Mr. Gause's standing as an architect is high and as a citizen of Wilmington he has always been ready to assist in progressive and public-spirited movements.

On August 19, 1913, Mr. Gause was married to Miss Esther Virginia Edson, of Brooklyn, New York. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

John Wetmore Hinsdale, Jr., is a son of the distinguished North Carolina lawyer and statesman, John W. Hinsdale, Sr. During his own career, as a practicing lawyer at Raleigh for the past fifteen years, he has earned many of the creditable rewards and honors of the profession.

He was born at Raleigh August 21, 1879, was educated in the University of North Carolina, graduating in the literary course in 1900 and from the law department in 1901. Since then he has been in active general practice at Raleigh. He is a member of the Wake County and the North Carolina Bar associations, and of the Capital and Country clubs.

Benjamin Kinsey Hays, M. D. A number of capable and high-minded physicians enjoy the credit and honor that goes with North Carolina's enviable position among the states in point of the efficiency and personnel of its public health work. In the opinion of his contemporaries and fellow workers, Dr. Benjamin Kinsey Hays of Oxford is entitled to more than a modest share of credit.

While it is not difficult to find various reasons of self interest and advantage that impel many men to take up some branch of the public welfare movement, it is difficult if not impossible to ascribe any selfish motive to those physicians who at the sacrifice of their remunerative clientele oftentimes devote themselves to public health propaganda. Doctor Hays has been a conspicuous example of this disinterested service and has given time and energy to public health work which devoted to his private profession would have meant a comfortable fortune.

Doctor Hays was born at Oxford, North Carolina, July 3, 1870, and nearly all his life has been spent in that quiet and scholastic community. His parents were John W. and Sallie (Duty) Hays, his father being for many years an attorney. Doctor Hays was educated in Horner's Military School at Oxford, and also in the Fishburn Military School in Virginia. He spent one year with the Government Geological Survey, began his medical studies in a private office, and continued them in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore and in University College of Medicine at Richmond, Virginia. For two years he was associated with Dr. Hunter McGuire as interne in his private hospital in Virginia.

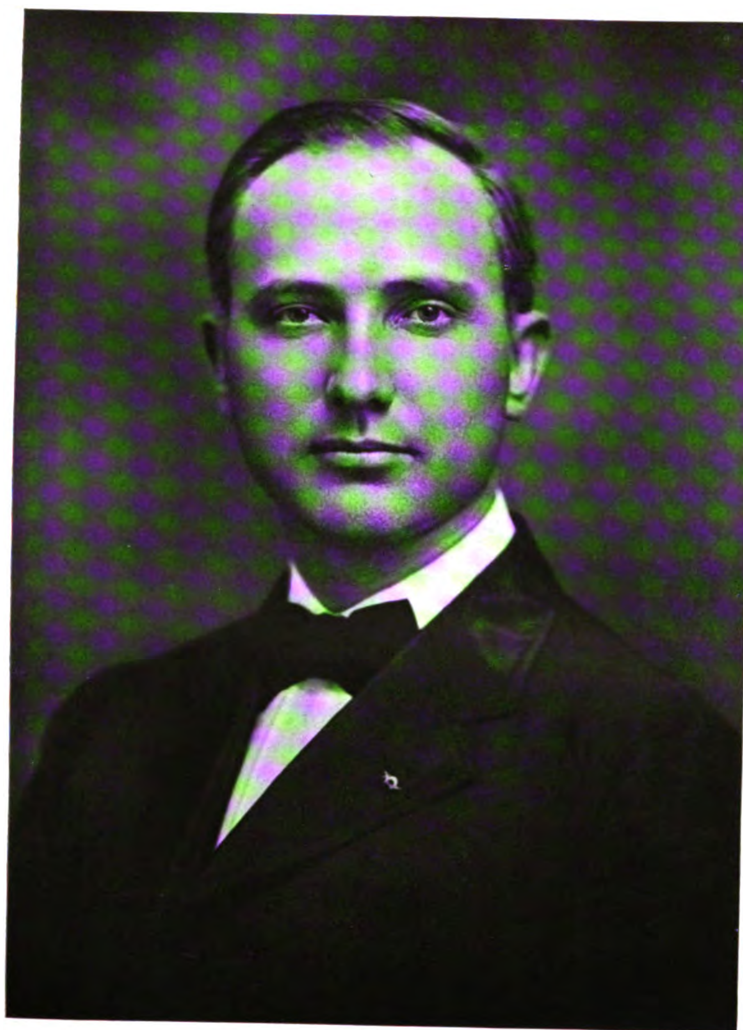
Doctor Hays returned to Oxford in 1895 and devoted himself to general practice. For twelve seasons he was resident physician of the Buffalo Lithia Springs of Virginia. In 1908 he was elected a member of the state board of medical examiners, served as its secretary throughout his entire term of six years, and in 1915 was elected secretary of the North Carolina Medical Association, an office he still fills. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals, and has delivered addresses before the state medical societies, including one at the meeting at Greensboro in 1905, and has addressed graduating classes at Richmond, Virginia, Charlotte, North Carolina, and other places. He has made a close study of the county health and public health work in general, and is undoubtedly one of the ablest authorities in this field.

Doctor Hays is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has appeared as a lecturer before the Men's Bible Class of the Sunday school many times. Many of his themes have been chosen with a view to substituting scientific knowledge for superstitions and eradicating old time popular fallacies which still have a strong hold upon otherwise intelligent people.

Doctor Hays married June 4, 1902, Miss Anne De La Croix, a native of Massachusetts. Doctor Hays raised four adopted daughters, Katie and Isabelle Fleming, children of his sister, and Clara and Fannie Hays, children of his brother.

Clarence Royden Pugh. Pasquotank County can furnish no better sample of self-made manhood than that represented in the career of Clarence Royden Pugh, of Elizabeth City. In the legal profession, in business affairs, in public life and in the promotion of religion, morality and good citizenship he has been a leader, and while still a young man, as years go, has attained a position of prominence and independence solely through the exercise of his own abilities and an intelligent acceptance of just such opportunities as come to men in general.

Mr. Pugh was born March 31, 1884, at Wanchese, Roanoke Island, Dare County, North Carolina, a son of Saint Clair and Holland (Wescott) Pugh. His father was a merchant and fisherman on Roanoke Island, where the youth attended public and private schools, subsequently going to Durham Preparatory School and then to Trinity College, Durham, where he was graduated in 1906. In the following year, when but a little past his majority, he became an independent candidate for the North Carolina Legislature, and was elected to that body as the only independent chosen, being the youngest member of the House. When his term expired he went to the University of Chicago, where in 1908 and 1909 he took a law course, and in 1910 was admitted to the bar of Illinois. In that same year he further prepared himself in the University of Wisconsin, but in 1911 returned to Chicago, and during that and part of the following year was engaged in teaching school. In 1912 he also taught law in the Hamilton College of Law, but early in 1913 returned to North Carolina, and, settling at Elizabeth City, was ad-



mitted to the bar of the state in February. Since that time he has been engaged in the general practice of his calling and has steadily risen to a foremost place among the practitioners of this section. He is at home in every department of his calling and has been identified with a number of important cases, his success in which speaks well for his knowledge of the law, his logic, and his powers of oratory and persuasiveness. In addition to the organizations of his profession Mr. Pugh is a member of the Masons and a Knights Templar and Shriner, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He has various important business connections, being secretary-treasurer of the East Caroline Transportation Company, secretary-treasurer of the Albemarle King Coal Company, and a partner in the firm of Daniels & Pugh, an ice corporation. Mr. Pugh was the main factor in the organization of the Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce, and at the present time is its manager. Since the early days, when he was independent in his views, he has swung his support to the republican party, having been chairman of the Pasquotank County executive committee, and at one time was candidate for the office of state superintendent of public instruction. He has been particularly active in religious work, and at present is one of the stewards of the City Road Methodist Episcopal Church and superintendent of the Sunday school, member and secretary of the Conference Sunday School Board; and president of the District Sunday School Institute.

On December 23, 1908, Mr. Pugh was happily married to Miss Adell Bulpitt, of Taylorville, Illinois.

JULIUS BROWN has been an active member of the bar of Greenville for the past fifteen years. While the law represents to him a means of livelihood he has also used his profession in many ways to promote the public welfare and has frequently served the public.

Mr. Brown was born in Bethel, North Carolina, November 18, 1879, a son of Fernando and Ann M. (Martin) Brown. He grew up at his father's farm, attended the Bethel High School, and took his law work in the University of North Carolina, graduating in August, 1902. On being admitted to the bar he located at Greenville and soon won his spurs as an able and hard fighting attorney in competition with many older and experienced men. He is a member in good standing of the North Carolina Bar Association, and was formerly attorney for the Board of County Commissoners. Mr. Brown is a Mason and Odd Fellow. He married August 13, 1913, Miss Estelle Thigpen, of Greenville. They have one daughter, Julia Estelle.

CLARENCE ALBERT SHORE, M. D. As a scientist, physician and public health official Doctor Shore is one of the eminent men of North Carolina. After his graduation from the University of North Carolina in 1901 he spent three years in that institution as instructor in biology. He then entered the medical department of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, where he was graduated in Medicine in 1907. Since then Doctor Shore has rendered an invaluable service in the North Carolina State Laboratory of Hygiene.

He is a member of the American Public Health Association, of the Tri-State Medical Association, of the Wake County and North Carolina Medical societies, the American Medical Association and the Southern Medical Association.

Doctor Shore was born in Salem, North Carolina, November 26, 1873, a son of Henry Washington and Lavinia Elizabeth (Boyer) Shore. His father was a merchant and the family were members of the Moravian Church, with which Doctor Shore is also identified. His early education was acquired in the Moravian Boys School at Salem, and he was there prepared for college, next entering the University of North Carolina. Doctor Shore is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Nu Sigma Nu College fraternities, and the Capital Club at Raleigh. He was married May 27, 1914, to Miss Ellen Dortch, of Raleigh.

HARRY HENLINE BARKER. Scholarly in his attainments, and well versed in legal lore, Harry Henline Barker, of Elkin, Surry County, has made rapid strides in his professional career, his success being due to the sturdy application of his natural and acquired forces. A son of Dr. Larkin Jones Barker, he was born, March 22, 1886, on a farm in Knob Township, Yadkin County, North Carolina. He is of pioneer stock, being a grandson of Howell Barker, Jr., and great-grandson of Howell Barker, Sr., a pioneer of Iredell County.

Howell Barker, Sr., was an extensive landholder, owning and occupying a plantation in Iredell County. He was born February 24, 1750, and died September 11, 1847, aged ninety-seven years, six months, and eleven days. His will, dated November 15, 1839, is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch.

Howell Barker, Jr., was born on the home farm in Iredell County, and there spent his earlier life. Moving to Yadkin County about 1850, he bought a tract of land near Jonesville, and with slave labor improved a good plantation, on which he resided until his death. The maiden name of his second wife, through whom the line of descent is traced, was Rebecca Henline. She was born in Iredell County, and died on the home plantation in Yadkin County.

The only child of his parents, Larkin Jones Barker was born November 13, 1842, in Iredell County, about eighteen miles from Statesville, on a farm bordering on Rocky Creek. Having been graduated from the Jonesville High School, he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. B. Hampton, of Jonesville, and later attended lectures at the Baltimore College of Physicians and surgeons. Receiving his degree of M. D., Barker located in Jonesville, and having built up an extensive and lucrative practice remained there until his death, November 25, 1897.

On May 3, 1870, Doctor Barker married Mary E. Martin, who was born in Wilkes County, February 15, 1850, a daughter of Leland Martin, and granddaughter of James Martin. Her paternal great-grandfather, Benjamin Martin, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, was one of the first settlers of Wilkes County. He subsequently bought large tracts of land on the Yadkin River, about two miles from the Roaring River Railway Station, and on the farm which he improved lived and died, his remains, with those of his wife, being laid to rest on the old homestead. James Martin inherited both land and slaves, his plantation bordering on the Yadkin River, extending five miles on the north side, his home being located near the present site of the Roaring River Railroad Station. Public-spirited and patriotic, he served as a soldier in the

War of 1812. His wife, whose maiden name was Elvira Bryan, was born in Virginia, a daughter of John Bryan, a soldier of the Revolution, and a member of the well-known family of that name, prominent in the annals of Virginia.

Leland Martin was born in Wilkes County in 1826. He inherited a part of his father's estate, and also a few negroes, and in addition to carrying on general farming engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. His home was pleasantly situated on the Yadkin River, two miles above the present site of Roaring River Railroad Station, and there his death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-three years. For upwards of forty years he served as postmaster at Brier Creek, and in the final settlement the United States Government sent him a check for one penny, which was his just due. The grandmother of H. H. Barker was born in Burke County, on a plantation bordering on the Johns River. Her father lost his mother when quite young, and not liking the stepmother which his father provided him, he ran away from home, and from that time was self-supporting. At the time of his marriage with Laura Perkins, the daughter of a wealthy planter of Burke County, he settled on land that his wife had inherited, in Burke County, and from that time until his death was successfully engaged in farming. He took an active part in public affairs, in 1833 representing Burke County in the State Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Leland Martin reared six children, as follows: Mary E., Ella, James D., Calara, Harry, and Phlete. Mrs. Mary E. (Martin) Barker reared five sons and one daughter, namely: Walter Bryan; Edgar Reid; Ralph Lee, deceased; Ethel; Royden Jones; and Harry Henline. Ethel is the wife of Dewey L. Rayman, of Statesville, North Carolina. The mother is now living and makes her home with her children. Both she and her husband united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in early life, and brought up their children in the same religious faith. Her husband was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Acquiring a practical education in the schools of Jonesville and Elkin, Harry Henline Barker entered upon a professional career when eighteen years old, and for two terms taught school in the Reddies River District. Having previously decided upon a legal career, he then entered the law department of the University of North Carolina, and having completed the required course of study was admitted to the bar on February 3, 1908. Immediately locating in Elkin, Mr. Barker has continued in practice here since, his clientage being large and eminently satisfactory.

Mr. Barker married, November 10, 1909, Miss Edith Grier, who was born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, a daughter of James and Virginia Dare (Vail) Grier. Three children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Barker, namely: Mary Virginia, Harry H., Jr., and Margaret. Religiously Mr. Barker belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while Mrs. Barker is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally Mr. Barker is a member of Elkin Lodge No. 454, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of North Wilkesboro Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Bryan Lodge No. 167, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Piedmont Lodge No. 96, Knights of Pythias; of Elkin Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and of Winston-Salem Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

William Lanier Hill has played a varied and useful part in his home city of Warsaw, Duplin County. He is a lawyer of more than thirty-five years' experience, has carried on extensive operations as an agriculturist and farmer in Duplin County, and is also one of the leading bankers and men of affairs of that locality. He was born at Faisons, North Carolina, October 28, 1857, a son of Col. Christopher Dudley and Mary Faison (Hicks) Hill. His father was a nephew of Governor Edward B. Dudley of North Carolina. His mother was the great-granddaughter of Thomas Hicks, the colonial congressman, and also a great-granddaughter of George Miller, who served with the rank of captain in the Revolutionary war.

William L. Hill was educated in the Bingham School at Mebane, and besides his preparatory education had some military training there and was a first sergeant in 1875. He was graduated in June, 1879, with the degree A. B. from the University of North Carolina, and then took his law course in the Dick & Dillard Law School at Greensboro. Mr. Hill was licensed to practice law in 1882. Throughout his career agriculture and other business affairs have had an urgent demand upon all his time and attention, oftentimes to the exclusion of his regular law business.

He is president and was the organizer of the Citizens Bank of Warsaw and was chairman of the committee that erected the handsome bank building. When he was a child in 1860 his grandfather, Gen. William Lanier Hill, willed the grandson a magnificent piece of property at Warsaw, and William L. Hill has since been the main factor in making Warsaw a splendid and beautiful city and business center through the development of this property. His real estate interests also include large holdings of farm lands in Duplin County and for twelve years he was president of the East Carolina Truckers' Association, for fourteen years he was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District, is a director of the State Hospital at Goldsboro, and is a trustee of the University of North Carolina. Mr. Hill is a stanch democrat, but has never evinced any political aspirations. He is affilated with the Masonic fraternity, is senior elder of the Presbyterian Church at Warsaw, superintendent of its Sunday school, and he contributed most of the means for the building of the church home. Mr. Hill is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On January 2, 1895, at Clinton, North Carolina, he married Mary Lou Brown, daughter of John Bright and Mary Penelope (Morisey) Brown. Her father was a grandson of Gen. Thomas Brown of Bladen County, a leader in Revolutionary times. Mary Penelope Morisey, her mother, was descended from Col. Richard Clinton and Gen. James Kenan, both prominent figures in the colonial records. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have two sons, Dudley Brown, who volunteered for the training camps and is with Pershing's army in France in the Signal Corps, and John Bright, who is a cadet at West Point. Both are members of the class of 1917 in the University of North Carolina. Mr. Hill is chairman of the Council of Defense, also chairman of the Exemption Board of Duplin County, and very active in all work pertaining to the war.

Samuel Newbern Harrell, M. D. As superintendent of the Edgecombe General Hospital and



W. L. Hill.

member of its staff, Doctor Harrell enjoys a place of special distinction among the physicians of Edgecombe County and has been steadily gaining success and honors as a talented physician during a period of twenty years in which he has practiced at Tarboro.

Doctor Harrell was born in Martin County, North Carolina, April 13, 1875. His parents were Augustus and Harriet (Whiehurst) Harrell, substantial farming people of Martin County. Doctor Harrell was educated in public schools, in the Davis Military School, and took both his literary and medical course in the University of Virginia, graduating M. D. in 1897. Since that date he has been in general practice at Tarboro. Among other associations he was for four years county coroner and superintendent of health two years, was president of the Edgecombe County Medical Society in 1916 and its secretary for ten years, and also belongs to the Fourth District and the North Carolina State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. Doctor Harrell is an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

June 6, 1900, he married Miss Isabell Gillesby Fairley, of Manchester, North Carolina.

STEPHEN FERRAND LORD. Distinguished not only for the honored ancestry from which he traces his descent but for his own blameless record as a man and a citizen, Stephen F. Lord, of Salisbury, is conspicuously identified with the business activities of the city, and is an important factor in promoting its best interests. He was born in Salisbury, a son of the late Hon. John B. Lord.

Born in Wilmington, North Carolina, about 1820, John B. Lord was left fatherless when young, and his mother married again and moved to South Carolina. He took advantage of every offered opportunity for acquiring an education, preparing himself for the legal profession. Admitted to the bar before he was twenty years old, he came to Rowan County, and immediately opened a law office in Salisbury, where he continued a resident until his death. Wheeler's History says of him as follows: "John B. Lord, who died in June, 1851, amid the lamentations of his family and friends, was a patriotic and useful citizen of Salisbury. He was a native of Wilmington, of good family, fine acquirements and benevolent feelings. In 1842 and 1844 he was a member of the House of Commons, and at the time of his death was a director of the Central Railroad Company."

John B. Lord married Ann Ferrand, a daughter of Dr. Stephen and Margaret (Steele) Ferrand. Her maternal grandfather, Gen. John Steele, was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, November 1, 1764, being a son of William and Elizabeth Steele, the latter a heroine of the Revolutionary war, who patriotically did not only "her bit," but the very best she could to aid America's cause. In Barnes' Centenary History we find the following account of her generosity: On the night of February 1, 1781, Gen. Nathaniel Greene, during his famous retreat from the enemy, alighted at the Salisbury Inn after a hard day's ride through mud and rain. The army physician, who had charge of the sick and wounded prisoners, met him at the door and inquired after his well-being. "Fatigued, hungry and cold, and penniless," was the heavy-hearted reply. The patriotic landlady, Mrs. Elizabeth Steele, overheard the words. Lighting a cheerful fire, she spread a warm supper before him, and then, quietly producing two bags of specie, her hoarded treasure, said, "Take these; you will want them, and I can do without them." It is hard to decide, says the historian, which was the happier, the noble-hearted giver or the relieved receiver, who renewed his journey with a lightened heart. Mrs. Elizabeth Steele died November 22, 1790. A tablet marks the spot where the tavern stood, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have named the Salisbury Chapter in her honor.

Gen. John Steele, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, became influential in public affairs in early life; in 1787 he was elected to the House of Commons, and re-elected in 1788. He was a member of the convention that assembled at Hillsboro July 21, 1788, and in 1790 was elected a member of the first Congress held under the Constitution, and served until 1793. In 1794 he was again honored with an election to the House of Commons, and served continuously until 1813, in the meantime having been speaker of the House several times. In 1806 he was appointed commissioner to adjust the boundary lines between the two Carolinas, succeeding General Davie. He was appointed as the first comptroller of the treasury, and served through the administrations of both Washington and Adams. On the day of his death, August 14, 1815, he was again elected to the House of Commons. He married Mary Nesfield, who outlived him many years. They reared three children, namely: Ann, who married first Gen. Jesse A. Pearson, and married second, Archbald Henderson; Margaret, who married Dr. Stephen Ferrand; and Eliza, who became the wife of Col. Robert MacNamara.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Ann (Ferrand) Lord married for her second husband Rev. John Haywood Parker, rector of Saint Luke's Church. By her marriage with her first husband, Hon. John B. Lord, she had three children, namely: William Campbell, who was the oldest of the children, was captain of a company in the Fifty-seventh Regiment, North Carolina Troops, and lost his life while in the Confederate service; Stephen Ferrand, the subject of this sketch, and a daughter who married Maj. N. E. Scales, of the Confederate Army.

After preparing for college at Brigham's Academy in Orange County, Stephen Ferrand Lord entered the University of North Carolina, but left before graduation to enter the service of the state in the paymaster's department, with which he was associated until the close of the Civil war. The ensuing three years he was ticket agent on the North Carolina Railroad at Salisbury, and was then discharged for having voted the democratic ticket. Locating then at Third Creek, now Cleveland, Rowan County, Mr. Lord was there engaged in mercantile pursuits for six years. Removing then to the farm which his wife had inherited, it being located on the line dividing Salisbury and Locke townships, he remained there as an agriculturist for six years. Coming then to Salisbury, Mr. Lord has since been actively identified with the business life of the city, and as a prosperous and extensive dealer in real estate has bought and sold many valuable pieces of city, suburban and farm property, and has also served as president of the Perpetual Building and Loan Association. He has been prominent in the administration of municipal affairs, having served for six years as alderman, and for two years as mayor of the city.

Mr. Lord married Ann McCoy, a daughter of William S. and Ann McCoy. She passed to the higher life in 1879, and their only child died in

infancy. Religiously Mr. Lord is a member and a warden of Saint Luke's Episcopal Church.

FRANCIS MARION THOMPSON. For many years actively and prosperously identified with the business affairs of Salisbury, and prominent in political circles, Francis Marion Thompson has accomplished a satisfactory work, and is now living retired, enjoying all the comforts of life at his pleasant home. A son of Joseph Hiram Thompson, he was born at Tyro Shops, Tyro Township, Davidson County, North Carolina, of English antecedents.

His paternal grandfather, Dr. Frederick Thompson, was born, it is supposed, in England. Coming to America, he lived first in Richmond, Virginia, and then located in Salisbury, North Carolina, where he practiced medicine until 1814. In that year he purchased land in what is now Tyro Township, Davidson County, and there spent the remainder of his life, following not only his profession, but improving a farm.

Joseph Hiram Thompson was born in Salisbury, North Carolina, in 1810, and as a boy of four years was taken by his parents to Tyro Township, and there grew to manhood on the home farm, to the ownership of which he subsequently succeeded. He was a natural mechanic, and having established a foundry and machine shop on his farm the locality became known as Tyro Shops. Successful in all of his undertakings, he became an extensive landholder, purchasing 500 acres in Yadkin Valley, near Yadkin College, and managed with slave labor. He continued his residence in Tyro Township until his death, in July, 1872.

Joseph Hiram Thompson was twice married. He married first Cynthia Ratts, who spent her life in Tyro Township, dying in 1847. He married for his second wife, Ellen Elizabeth Ratts, a sister of his first wife. She was born in Tyro Township in 1823, and died in 1889. By his first marriage, there were eight children, Louise, Mary, John Frederick, Sarah, William L., Charles M., Joseph, and Cynthia. By his second marriage there were five children, Francis Marion, Patrick Henry, Richard Baxter, Robert Fulton, and George McDuffie.

Francis Marion Thompson was fitted for college under private tutorship, and subsequently attended North Carolina College, in Mount Pleasant. Upon leaving college, he opened a hardware store at Lexington, Davidson County, where he continued until 1889. Coming to Salisbury in that year, Mr. Thompson was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco for four years, and the following four years was superintendent of the North Carolina division of internal revenue. In 1897 he was elected mayor of Salisbury, and served for two years, when, on account of ill health, he gave up active business cares, and retired to private life.

Mr. Thompson married, at the age of twenty-three years, Virginia Elizabeth Reid, one of his fellow-students at North Carolina College. She was born near Mount Pleasant, North Carolina, a daughter of William Reid. Her father, a farmer, operated his land with slave labor. During the Civil war he was detailed to secure wood for the railroads, all of the engines at that time having been wood burners. He married Julia Melchoir, a daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Miller) Melchoir. Christopher Melchoir, Mrs. Thompson's maternal grandfather, was very prominent and influential in public life. He represented Cabarrus County in the House of Commons in 1819-21-23 and '24, and in the Senate in the years of 1829-30-31-36-38 and '40. He lived to the venerable age of ninety years. William Reid lived to be eighty-five years old, but his wife died at the age of fifty-one years. They reared five children, as follows: John Monroe; Virginia Elizabeth, now Mrs. Thompson; Minnie Lee; James Calvin; and Robert Eugene.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of five children, Lena, Claude, Ernest, Eugene, and Emmett. Lena married Dr. R. L. Ramsay, and they have eight children, Robert Lamar, Margaret Belle, Marion Elizabeth, Lena Thompson, Mary Ellen, James Alston, Virginia Moore, and John Andrew. Claude, who married Johnsye Sloop, died, leaving one daughter, Johnsye. Eugene married Ida Howard, and they have four children, Francis Eugene, Herbert, Claude, and Reid. Emmett married Gertrude Wise, and they are the parents of three children, Francis Marion, Emmett Gray, and Gertrude Wise. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of St. John's Lutheran Church.

HON. STEPHEN MCINTYRE is senior member of the law firm McIntyre, Lawrence & Proctor at Lumberton. In scope and importance of interest entrusted to them this firm is without question one of the strongest and most successful in the state.

Besides his record as a lawyer Mr. McIntyre has enjoyed many of those distinctions that are so often given the true and able lawyer, and every trust and duty thus conferred upon him he has discharged with a degree of fidelity and efficiency that adds much honor to his commendable record.

Mr. McIntyre is a worthy descendant of an honored family in North Carolina. The McIntyres are of pure Scotch origin, his ancestors having come to North Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war along with the many Scotch Presbyterian families who first settled the Cape Fear region. His grandfather, Stokes McIntyre, learned the trade of millwright and doubtless because of his efficiency in that line he left his native section of the state along the Cape Fear River and moved into the region of the Yadkin, Rocky and other rivers whose streams furnish abundant of opportunities for development of water power. In this locality Stokes McIntyre built some of the earliest mills in Stanley and Anson counties. His own home was on the Rocky River in Anson County.

Mr. Stephen McIntyre was born in Union County, North Carolina, April 16, 1867, son of Isaiah and Martha (Hill) McIntyre. Isaiah McIntyre was born in Anson County and when a young man moved to Union County, where he followed farming.

Stephen McIntyre's early environment was his father's farm in Union County. The best opportunities of his life have been those he sought or created for himself. With the education of the common schools he so managed his affairs as to be able to enter Wake Forest College in 1890, and was graduated there in the classical A. B. course in 1893. The following two years he was teacher at Louisburg, North Carolina. He was the first law pupil to matriculate in the now famous law school of Wake Forest College. He was licensed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina to practice law in February, 1896. It was soon after receiving his license to practice that Mr. McIntyre moved to Lumberton, and has thus been a factor in the professional, business and social affairs of that city and county for over twenty years. His



Stephen McIntyre,

first partnership was with the late E. K. Proctor, Jr. This firm continued from October 15, 1896, until the death of Mr. Proctor in 1902. In 1903 Mr. McIntyre formed a partnership with Mr. R. C. Lawrence, and their relationship still continues. In 1906 the junior member of the firm McIntyre, Lawrence & Proctor, a son of the late E. K. Proctor, Jr., was admitted to the firm.

This firm commands a practice in all the State and Federal courts. Some idea of the extent of their legal connections is obtained by noting their associations as Division Counsel for the Seaboard Air Line, special counsel for the Southern Railway and the Raleigh & Charleston Railroads, the Aberdeen & Rockfist Railroad, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and they are also attorneys for several of the cotton mills at Lumberton and other corporations. Besides handling the legal business for these corporations they do an extensive general practice.

Mr. McIntyre is both a business man and lawyer, is a director of the National Bank of Lumberton, is president of the Robeson Building & Loan Association, and is a director of the Jennings and Dresden Cotton Mills.

With all the varied interests that demand some share of his attention Mr. McIntyre has found time to serve his church, the demands of social life, and those of public office. It is noteworthy that he is the only man in the state who at the same time has been a trustee of Wake Forest College, Meredith College and the Thomasville Orphanage, the three great Baptist institutions of North Carolina. He is deacon of the First Baptist Church of Lumberton. Mr. McIntyre further added to his honors and his record of service by two terms as state senator from Robeson County. He was in the sessions of 1899 and of 1901, and while in the Senate in the session of 1901 he had an important part in the impeachment proceedings brought against Chief Justice Furches and Justice R. M. Douglass of the Supreme Court. He is also remembered as having introduced the bill and secured its passage appropriating the first $100,000 for the public school fund in North Carolina.

Mr. McIntyre married Miss Mitta Allen, daughter of Romulus Allen, of Wake Forest. They were married at the home of Mrs. McIntyre in Wake Forest. Their four children are: Mildred, wife of L. P. Stack; Lillian, wife of E. R. McIntyre; Robert and Stephen, Jr.

WALTER GRAY JEROME was a teacher in early life, but gave up that vocation some years ago and entered the real estate business at Winston-Salem. He has been very successful in this line and his chief activity is the buying and improving of city and suburban tracts for residence purposes and he has done much to develop certain sections of Winston-Salem.

Mr. Jerome is president of the Ardmore Company, president of the Racine Company, president of the Fidelity Insurance Agency, Incorporated, secretary and general manager of the Banner Investment Company and a director of the Fealty Building & Loan Association. His business reputation and position are well assured, though he is not yet thirty years of age.

His birth occurred in the Methodist parsonage in Bladen County, North Carolina, August 29, 1887, while his father, Rev. Condon P. Jerome was pastor. His grandfather was named William Thomas Jerome. Rev. Condon P. Jerome was born in Cabarrus County, North Carolina. The great-grandfather was a native of Connecticut, but in the early days came to North Carolina and spent the rest of his life in Cabarrus County. Grandfather Jerome was for a number of years a merchant in Cabarrus County. Rev. Mr. Jerome is a graduate of Trinity College and afterward joined the North Carolina Methodist Conference, in which he has been an active and well known worker ever since. He married Flora E. Gray, who was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, daughter of Abner and Mrs. (Blair) Gray, and the granddaughter of Samuel Gray. Rev. Mr. Jerome and wife reared nine children: Josie T., Walter Gray, Annie C., Fred D., Gladys, Grace, Eunice, Robert L. and Flora.

Walter Gray Jerome had a liberal education. He attended Fremont Academy and prepared for college at Gatesville High School. Entering Trinity College, his father's alma mater he was graduated with the class of 1907. He spent one term teaching in the old Trinity High School, and from there came to Winston-Salem. Mr. Jerome was for three years an instructor in the high school at Winston-Salem. He resigned his position as a teacher to enter the real estate business, where his chief success in life so far has been gained.

Mr. Jerome was married in 1913 to Elizabeth Pollard. She is a native of Winston-Salem, daughter of W. B. and Margaret (Brown) Pollard. Mr. and Mrs. Jerome have two children: Elizabeth Pollard and Walter Gray, Jr. They are members of the West End Methodist Episcopal Church South.

WILLIAM FRANCIS UTLEY. The arduous service and the wounds he sustained as a gallant fighting soldier of the Confederacy during the war proved no handicap to a successful business career in the case of William Francis Utley. For half a century he has been prominently identified with the commercial and civic life of Wake County, and is as well known in the capital city of Raleigh as in his home town of Apex.

His birth occurred in Wake County July 9, 1844, a son of Quinton and Eliza Jane (Speight) Utley. His father not only had a farm but also conducted a general merchandise store in Raleigh in the early days of Wake County. William F. Utley had gained his early education in the local schools and in the Holly Springs High School before the war broke out. He was not yet seventeen when the hostilities were precipitated, and a few days later on May 14, 1861, he was enrolled as a private in Company D of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Infantry. In 1862 he was advanced to the rank of orderly sergeant. For fully three years he discharged faithfully all the duties of a brave and efficient soldier. In the Battle of Gettysburg on July 3, 1863, he was wounded and captured, but after five weeks in prison was exchanged. He was also wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness, being shot in the hand, but reported for duty the next day and was assigned to the ordnance department until he could handle a gun, when he again rejoined his regiment. His last engagement was Reams Station on August 25, 1864, where he lost a leg, and this permanently disabled him from further service and he was sent home.

For two years after the war he taught school. Then for three years was engaged in the lumber business at Apex, North Carolina, and following that opened a general stock of merchandise, con-

tinuing in that line of business for thirty years and through it largely gaining those resources and that extensive acquaintance which have made him so large a factor in the business life of his county. He retired from merchandising in 1904.

Mr. Utley served as a director of the Carolina Trust Company of Raleigh until he sold his interests, has been vice president of the Merchants National Bank of Raleigh since its organization, and was vice president of the Banking Loan & Trust Company of Sanford until he disposed of his interests; in 1910 he organized the Peoples Bank of Apex, which he served two years as president and is now active vice president; is a director of the Apex Consolidated Tobacco Company, and has various other interests, including a large amount of farm land, where he raises tobacco as his chief crop.

Mr. Utley rendered some very effective service during his term as commissioner for Wake County, and he has served as alderman of Apex and for a number of years as a magistrate of Wake County. He is an active democrat and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Mr. Utley married Miss Martha Elizabeth Gibbons, whose father was the Rev. H. H. Gibbons, a native of Green County, North Carolina, who died in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Utley are the parents of five children, three children now living: Dr. Harvey Gibbons is in practice at Gastonia, North Carolina; Lottie Edith is the wife of B. H. Parker, a cotton broker, Gastonia, North Carolina; Elizabeth Hardy is Mrs. Alfred J. Fletcher, wife of an attorney at Fuqua Springs, North Carolina.

Robert Ruark was admitted to the bar of North Carolina on his twenty-first birthday. That was on December 3, 1899. In the month of September prior to his admission he had been graduated from the law department of the University of North Carolina, and was thus well prepared to take up all the serious responsibilities of life when he crossed that intangible dividing line between youth and maturity. The success which has attended his efforts since then gives him a position among the leading lawyers of the state.

He was born in Southport, North Carolina, December 3, 1878, a son of James Buchanan and Sallie Potter Ruark. His father has been for many years a merchant in Southport. Prior to his entering the University, Robert Ruark attended private schools in his home town.

He was in practice at Wilmington until 1903, and during the year 1903 was assistant to the general attorney of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The years 1904-05 Mr. Ruark spent in Lexington, North Carolina, but then returned to Wilmington and has built up a splendid practice, largely corporation work, for lumber companies, insurance companies, banks and other business concerns. He is now legal adviser to the city council of Wilmington. Mr. Ruark is state counsel in North Carolina for the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, is local counsel for the Equitable Life and Assurance Company, and local counsel for the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

He is a member of the North Carolina Bar Association, the Cape Fear Club, the Carolina Yacht Club, and for many years has served on the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, being chairman of its finance committee and teacher of the Men's Bible Class.

On October 24, 1902, Mr. Ruark married Miss Hettie Gibbons Westbrook, of Faison, North Carolina. She is one of the four daughters of John Samuel and Frances (Gibbons) Westbrook. Her father was a farmer and nurseryman of more than ordinary achievements in the field of horticulture in this state. He was the first North Carolina horticulturist to engage in the growing of strawberries for the northern markets. That was in 1873 and the scene of his operations was at Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruark have three sons: Samuel Westbrook, Robert James and Henry Gibbons.